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EAST INDIA (COTTON).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 August 1857;—*for*,

A SELECTION "of PAPERS showing the Measures taken since 1847 to promote the CULTIVATION of COTTON in INDIA."

East India House,
24 August 1857.

J. C. MELVILL.

(*Mr. Seymour.*)

108717

PART III.

BOMBAY.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
24 *August* 1857.

296—Sess. 2.

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— III. —

BOMBAY.

Territorial Department, Revenue,
19 May (No. 25) 1847.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

WE do ourselves the honour to lay before your Honourable Court copies of our proceedings recorded as per margin,* having reference to an investigation which, at the solicitation of some of the most respectable and influential mercantile firms of this place, we caused to be instituted into the condition of the cotton trade of this Presidency, which was represented to be in a declining state.

2. Feeling it to be necessary that a subject so important to the interests of this Presidency should receive the fullest consideration, and being of opinion that this object would be best promoted by the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, as suggested by the merchants in their letter of the 2d September last, we, under date the 24th September last, constituted the gentlemen whose names are noted in the margin † a Committee to inquire into and report on the extent and causes of the decline represented to have taken place in the cotton trade, and to suggest any remedial measures which, in their opinion, might with advantage be applied to it. To facilitate the inquiries of the Committee, we authorised them to communicate on the subject with the Revenue Commissioners and the different Collectors; and we at the same time instructed the latter officers to furnish the Committee with any information which they might require.

3. We beg to draw your Honourable Court's particular attention to the report, dated 23d March last, submitted by the Committee of the result of its inquiries on this important subject.

4. This report was received on the 23d March last, but its appendices were not forwarded until the 24th April, which circumstance prevented our sooner taking the report into consideration, or laying it before your Honourable Court. In now doing this, we do not consider it necessary at this late period to enter into a minute analysis of its contents, but shall confine ourselves to a few remarks on its general tenor and results.

5. Your Honourable Court will observe, that, after some preliminary observations, the Committee define their object to be the investigation of the existence, extent, causes, and remedies of an alleged decline in the cotton trade.

6. In

* Cotton. Revenue Cons. 1846, 7th October. *V.* 6955 to 59. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Reid, dated 6th May. Minute by the Honourable the Governor, dated 11th May, subscribed to by the Members of the Board.

† Messrs. H. H. Glass, R. Spooner, J. D. Inverarity, J. Bowman, R. W. Crawford, J. Smith, S. D. Murray, Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Cursetjee Cowasjee.

III.
Bombay.

6. In proof of its existence and extent, the Committee adduce in their appendix some voluminous statistical details, comprising a period of 13 years, namely, from the 1st January 1834 to the 31st December 1846. These are presented in various forms and collected from different sources, but that contained in Appendix (E.) will be found the most convenient for reference and comparison.

7. The details are given for Calcutta, Madras, and Tutacorin, a port on the Malabar coast, as well as for Bombay, but it is in the last of these only that, from their extent, the facilities for their accurate ascertainment, and their bearing on the interests of this Presidency, they deserve particular consideration.

8. The conclusion deduced by the Committee from these details is, that at the period when they entered upon their inquiry the export cotton trade had been declining gradually. and had reached a point of depression which, as compared with its more flourishing condition at a former period, must be seriously detrimental to several important interests in this Presidency; and that although at the present moment a considerable reaction has taken place, it cannot be reckoned upon as permanent.

9. An inspection of Table (E.) does not altogether enable us to go along with the Committee in this view. We find that for the first 10½ years of the 13 there had been a progressive increase in the exports, which in the last of those years amounted to threefold what they were in the first; for the next two years they declined from this high point, but not in a considerable or alarming degree, and were still above the average of the whole period, or their amount for any year, in the first half of it; the last two-thirds of a year with which the period closes include the monsoon months, and therefore afford no accurate indication of the results for the whole season, while the intimation given by the Committee of the reaction which had taken place subsequent to the period when the statement is closed leads to the belief that if it had been continued throughout the year it would have exhibited a state not less favourable than at any former period. Such results as these we cannot consider to be indicative of an extensive and permanent decline in the export cotton trade.

10. In one point of view, however, it must be acknowledged that appearances are less encouraging, and this is to be found in the annually decreasing value per candy, as exhibited in the last column but two of Appendix (A.) This decrease, though not uniform, is considerable and very remarkable in the contrast between the latest and earliest years of the period. In comparing the first third of the first year, and the last two-thirds of the last year, however, it should be remembered that they exhibit the respective results for portions of the season calculated to show this contrast in the strongest light, and that a comparison of the results of both years in a complete form would, under the operation of the reaction to which we have already adverted, lead to a greatly modified, if not to an entirely different conclusion; but, however viewed, the gradual decline of price is sufficiently striking to furnish reasonable ground for anxiety, and while it is only to be wondered that it has not hitherto more sensibly and uniformly affected the state of the export trade, it cannot be expected that it should continue long in the same direction without making its operation seriously felt upon it.

11. The cause to which the Committee attribute the decline which they suppose to have taken place in the cotton trade of this Presidency, is the increasing competition of American produce in the markets of Great Britain and China. This explanation seems not improbable in itself, in as far as there is any real decline to call for explanation, and is more particularly probable as seeming to account for the gradual fall of price, but as it stands in the report it is a mere opinion, in support of which no evidence has been adduced.

12. In proceeding to consider the remedies which they conceive the state of the cotton trade to require and admit of, the Committee suggest the abolition or modification of the duty on cotton exported to places other than Europe; the revision of the land assessment where requisite, and the improvement of the means of transport from the interior to the coast.

13. As respects the trading and agricultural interests of this country, there seems

seems at first sight no reason why its raw produce should be subjected to taxation on exportation to one quarter more than to another, but it is possible that the duty generally may have been imposed for financial objects, and that the exemption may have been a concession to the interests of the favoured countries. Under this supposition, before entertaining the question of a general abolition of duty we would wish to have before us the effect on the revenue, and on this point we shall call for information from the collector of Customs.

14. The reduction of the duty to a conformity with the principle on which it was originally based, seems a proposition which may be more unhesitatingly adopted if, as supposed by the Committee, that principle was an *ad valorem* rate, which a subsequent decline of price has rendered inapplicable; but the truth of this supposition we would wish to have tested from the proceedings of the Customs Committee, if the records afford the means of doing so.

15. The Committee are quite correct in affirming that, in as far as the element of rent enters into the cost of the produce, it is an insuperable adjunct arising out of the nature of things, and which the measures of Government neither create nor can modify, and that the abandonment of all claim to rent on the part of Government, were it practicable or expedient, would only be a transferring of it into other hands without affording any relief to the trader or consumer. They, however, justly consider that artificial circumstances may in some localities have rendered this burden more onerous than in its natural state it might, or under a good Government it ought to be. When such a state of things exists, they very properly recommend that measures should be taken for its correction.

16. Our attention is fully alive to the importance of this question, and much has already been done, as admitted by the Committee, in the prosecution of that reform which they so earnestly advocate. Much, however, yet remains to be done, especially in Goozurat; and we shall be happy when our means of undertaking the necessary surveys admit of our extending to that province the full benefit of that systematic revision of the assessment which has been prosecuted with such signal success in the Deccan, and is now in progress in the Southern Mahratta Country. In the meantime, the principle by which Government should be guided in all measures of this kind, as applicable to the particular question now under consideration, is, we conceive, that which we have recently laid down in commenting on the annual reports from the Broach collectorate, copies of which accompany our despatch of this date, No. 24; namely, that any enhancement which the general rate of the land assessment in a cotton-growing district may have undergone in consideration of the capability of the land to yield cotton, and the high price which that description of produce at one time bore, but which has become no longer applicable in consequence of the great alteration in the latter circumstance, should at once be reduced to a point commensurate with that alteration, until it attains the level which can be sustained by the other descriptions of produce which the same land is capable of yielding; that is, that the cotton produce should be relieved from any undue pressure of rentcharge which its present altered value incapacitates it from sustaining; to the extent which may be practicable, without affording it an advantage over other descriptions of produce, or maintaining it under an artificial stimulus, when in the natural state of things it can no longer be cultivated with profit.

17. On the subject of the improvement of the means of transporting the cotton from the interior to the coast, we have only to express our entire concurrence in the views of the Committee; they are those which have always been entertained by Government, although its means of carrying them out have not always been adequate in extent and rapidity to its desires. Each proposition for this object must, of course, be considered on its merits, as it comes specifically forward; but our attention to it will not be wanting in whatever way it can be directed with advantage.

18. On the whole, the impression left on our minds from a perusal of the Committee's report, and a consideration of its voluminous appendices, is, that the cotton trade, although it had, until the recent reaction, exhibited a retrogressive aspect for the last few years, is not, in as far as may be judged from the

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the amount of exports, in a position to occasion alarm, although the gradual decline of price is certainly such as to afford grounds for anxiety, and to induce a resort to such remedial measures as may have a tendency to arrest its progress, of which those pointed out by the Committee appear as judicious and appropriate as any that could be devised, and should receive full consideration under the limitations which we have indicated.

19. In intimating to the Committee that the object for which they were convened having been effected, they are now dissolved, we shall convey to them the best acknowledgments of Government for the labour and research they have bestowed on the subject, and inform them that whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the precise condition of this branch of our trade, there can be but one as to the importance to the interests of this Presidency; under a full conviction of which, the Government will give to their representations and suggestions the most attentive consideration, and lose no opportunity of giving such effect to them as, on a comprehensive estimate of the interests they involve, may be found expedient and practicable.

20. An application has been made by the Chamber of Commerce for a copy of the Committee's report, to a compliance with which we are not aware that there would be any objection, and we accordingly purpose furnishing it with a copy.

21. We beg, in conclusion, to draw your Honourable Court's attention to the remarks on the Cotton Committee's report, contained in our colleague Mr. Reid's minute, dated the 6th instant, and to state that, considering it expedient that the Government of India as well as your Honourable Court should be put in early possession of the report in question, together with our comments on it, we purpose immediately furnishing it with a copy of this despatch and its several enclosures.

We have, &c.
(signed) *George Clerk.*
Willoughby Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.

Bombay Castle,
19 May 1847.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 7 October 1846.

From Messrs. *Remington & Co.*, and other Merchants at the Presidency, to Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle*, dated 2 September 1846.

Sir,

V. 6955. ON the 4th November 1844, we had the honour, in concert with other mercantile establishments in this place, of addressing a representation to the Government on the subject of the difficulties under which the cotton trade of Western India was then labouring, and with respect to which some relief has since been afforded by the considerate modification of the inconvenient system by which the customs on cotton were formerly collected.

At the same time, occasion was taken to solicit the particular attention of the Government to the state of decline into which this most important branch of our export trade appeared at that time to be falling. The subjoined comparative statement of the exportation of cotton from Bombay during the first eight months of the present and two preceding years; the tonnage employed in its transport, and the number of vessels loading for China and Great Britain on the 1st September in each year, will abundantly show that our apprehensions were not unfounded, and that the causes which then appeared to exercise so very prejudicial an influence on the cotton trade have not lost their force, but, on the contrary, are still in full and active operation.

It was our wish to have pointed out to the Government the chief causes to which, in our opinion, the results so unfavourable to the interests of this Presidency are to be ascribed; but we are met in the prosecution of our inquiries by want of specific information upon certain points which seem to bear very much upon the question, and it has occurred to us, that as the value of any representations which we might make upon the subject must depend entirely upon the correctness of the facts upon which they may be founded, the Government might be willing to lend their countenance to our inquiries, by appointing a Committee for the particular purpose of investigating and reporting upon the cause of the falling off in our cotton trade.

Should the Government be pleased to entertain this suggestion, the mercantile community will gladly lend all the assistance in their power towards the complete elucidation of a subject in

in which their interests, whether as merchants, shipowners, underwriters, or proprietors of cotton press property, are so intimately bound up.

We have, &c.,
(signed) *Remington & Co.*
Forbes & Co.
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sons & Co.
W. Nicol & Co."

Bombay, 2 September 1846.

A STATEMENT showing the Quantity of COTTON Exported from Bombay to China and Singapore, and to Great Britain and the Continent respectively, in the first Eight Months of the Years 1844, 1845, and 1846; the Number of Ships, and the Amount of Tonnage employed in its transport; and the Vessels loading for those quarters on the 31st August in each Year.

	Bales.	Ships. Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
China and Singapore	1844 - 1,55,070	in 63 - of 37,903	7	3,078
	1845 - 1,74,065	„ 70 - „ 44,257	3	1,479
	1846 - 1,46,686	„ 67 - „ 39,350	4	2,080
Great Britain and the Continent	1844 - 1,97,831	„ 94 - „ 33,347	13	7,564
	1845 - 88,639	„ 62 - „ 32,129	9	4,589
	1846 - 45,144	„ 37 - „ 20,666	1	556

In 1845–48, the average weight may have been about 5 per cent. more than in preceding years, in consequence of improvements in the mode of pressing.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 23 September 1846, subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

IT seems desirable that a subject so important to the interests of this Presidency as the state of its cotton trade should receive full consideration, and this object may be promoted by the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, as suggested in this communication. I would therefore propose that such a Committee should be appointed, to be composed of the following gentlemen:— *V.* 6956.

Mr. Glass, Mr. Spooner, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. Bowman, Mr. R. W. Crawford, Mr. Smith, Mr. Murray, Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esquire, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, Esquire.

The Committee should be requested to inquire into, and report on, the extent and causes of the decline represented to have taken place in this trade, and to suggest any remedial measures which, in their opinion, might with advantage be applied to it.

The Committee should be authorised to communicate with the Revenue Commissioners and the Collectors on the subject, and these officers should be instructed to furnish them with any information they may require.

The Committee may also be directed to ascertain and report, as far as practicable, whether a decline in this trade, in one part of India, has been counterbalanced by an increase in another.

23 September 1846. (signed) *L. R. Reid.*

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle* to *H. H. Glass*, Esq., *R. Spooner*, Esq., *J. D. Inverarity*, Esq., *J. Bowman*, Esq., *R. W. Crawford*, Esq., *J. Smith*, Esq., *S. D. Murray*, Esq., *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*, Esq., and *Cursetjee Cowasjee*, Esq.

Gentlemen,

IN transmitting to you the accompanying copy of a letter addressed to Government under date the 2d instant, by the firms noted in the margin,* I am directed to acquaint you that the Honourable the Governor in Council, concurring in the desirableness of affording to a subject so important to the interests of this Presidency as the state of its cotton trade, the fullest consideration, is pleased with that view to appoint you a Committee to inquire into and report on the extent and causes of the decline represented to have taken place in this trade, and to suggest any remedial measures which, in your opinion, may with advantage be applied to it. You will also have the goodness to ascertain and report, in as far as may be practicable, *V.* 6957.

* Messrs. Remington & Co., Messrs. Forbes & Co., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sons & Co., Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

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practicable, whether the supposed decline of this trade is general throughout India, or confined to this Presidency.

2. To facilitate your inquiries, you are authorised to communicate on the subject of them with the Revenue Commissioners and the Collectors of districts, who will be instructed to furnish you with any information you may require.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
24 September 1846.

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle* to Messrs. *Remington & Co.*, Messrs. *Forbes & Co.*, Sir *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sons & Co.*, and Messrs. *W. Nicol & Co.*

Gentlemen,

V. 6958. In answer to your letter of the 2d instant, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acquaint you that the gentlemen named in the margin* have been appointed a Committee to inquire into and report on the extent and causes of the decline represented to have taken place in the cotton trade, and to suggest any remedial measures which, in their opinion, might with advantage be applied to it.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
24 September 1846.

(3406 of 1846.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated 24 September 1846.

Sir,

V. 6959. I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to forward for your information the accompanying copies of a letter from certain mercantile firms of this Presidency, dated the 2d instant, and of my letter No. 3404 of this date to the Committee appointed in compliance with their suggestion, to inquire into and report on the extent and causes of the decline represented to have taken place in the cotton trade, and to request that you will have the goodness to furnish the Committee with any information they may require, and to issue instructions to the same effect to the Collectors under your control.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
24 September 1846.

To *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

In submitting herewith our official report upon the subject referred by the Honourable the Governor in Council for our consideration, we beg leave to state that the course of inquiry had been decided upon, and many of the conclusions arrived at before we were deprived of the co-operation of Messrs. Glass and Bowman by the departure of those gentlemen from Bombay; and that Mr. Smith's signature is wanting to the report, merely in consequence of his unavoidable absence from Bombay at this juncture.

We have, &c,
(signed) *Richard Spooner.*
H. B. E. Frere.
Robert Wigram Crawford.
S. D. Murray.
Cursetjee Jamsetjee.

Bombay,
23 March 1847.

To *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

We do ourselves the honour of acknowledging receipt of your letter, No. 3404 of 24th September last, forwarding copy of a representation on the state of the cotton trade of this Presidency, addressed to Government on the 2d of that month by the mercantile firms named in the margin, and acquainting us that the Honourable the Governor in Council had been pleased to appoint us a Committee, to inquire into and report upon the extent as well as the causes of the decline into which the trade in question was alleged to have fallen,

Remington & Co., Forbes & Co., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sons & Co., Wm. Nicol & Co.

† H. H. Glass, Esq., R. Spooner, Esq., J. D. Inverarity, Esq., J. Bowman, Esq., R. W. Crawford, Esq., J. Smith, Esq., S. D. Murray, Esq., Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq., and Cursetjee Cowasjee, Esq.

fallen, and also to suggest such remedial measure as might, in our opinion, be applied to it with advantage. We are desired, moreover, to ascertain and report whether the supposed decline in the cotton trade was general throughout India, or confined to this Presidency alone.

2. We lost no time in addressing ourselves to the very important inquiry committed to our charge, and hoped to have been able to submit to Government at a much earlier period than this present time a full report upon the results of our investigations. The nature, however, and the extent of the inquiries, it has been found necessary to institute for the complete elucidation of the subject, and the unavoidable delays which have ensued on the part of the official authorities to whom those inquiries have been addressed, have not only prevented the earlier preparation of our report, but would have led to its being deferred to a still later period, were it not that many changes have already taken place, and that others are about to take place in the constitution of the Committee, which seem to render it proper that the information already acquired, and the conclusions to which it has led, should be submitted to Government without further loss of time.

3. Our first object was to define and determine the subject-matter of our inquiry, and then to arrange it in the form most convenient for examination and subsequent elucidation. It was resolved accordingly, to consider "the export trade in cotton from the port of Bombay," as the subject referred for our investgation, distinct from the local consumption, or the trifling export trade from the subordinate ports to foreign parts, and unconnected also with the trade of the other Presidencies, excepting so far as might respect their statistics; and in the second place to view the particular duties of the Committee as being—

First. To inquire into the statistics of the cotton trade, and to ascertain and report upon the actual extent of the decline it was represented to have undergone.

Secondly. To investigate and point out the causes of that decline.

Thirdly. To suggest such remedial measure of a reasonable and practical nature, as the circumstances might seem to call for.

Under these three heads, therefore, we propose to consider the subject of our inquiry.

The Statistics of the Cotton Trade.

4. The information required under this head is of a varied and extensive character, and will be found set out in detail in the several statements appended to this report. The period from which these returns take their commencement is the year 1834, in the early part of which the trading privileges of the Honourable Company ceased, and from which time the course of the trade in cotton, as in every other commodity, has been left free to the operations of the ordinary considerations by which commerce in general is commonly governed.

Statement (A.) shows the general statistics in quantity and value of the export cotton trade of Bombay during the years 1834 to 1846 inclusive, as borne upon the official records of the Custom-house.

Statements (B.), (C.), and (D.) show in like manner the export cotton trade of the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Tutacorin, during the official years 1833-34 to 1845-46 inclusive.

Statement (E.) shows in one view the export cotton trade of the whole of India during the abovementioned periods, the local quantities reduced to our universal standard of hundredweights.

5. From these statements it appears—

As respects Bombay:—

That the year of the largest export was, in regard to quantity, 1843-44, and to value, 1841-42.

That the year of smallest export was, in regard to quantity as well as value, 1834-35.

That the years 1844-45 and 1845-46 were in both respects much below the average of the three preceding years.

That the first eight months of the current year 1846-47 is proportionately much lower than any year immediately preceding it.

That the decline in quantity has been accompaned for seven years by a gradually increasing decline in value also.

As respects Calcutta:—

That the export of 1845-46 has fallen very short of that of any preceding year throughout the series, as well in quantity as in value.

As respects Madras:—

That the export of 1845-46 was below that of any year, in both particulars, since 1837-38, when the value of the export w asnearly as great though the quantity was less.

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As respects Tutacorin (a port of recent resort for shipment):—

That the export of 1845–46 was less in value than that of 1844–45 by nearly 60 per cent., and though somewhat more than that of 1842–43 and 1843–44, was less than that of 1841–42.

As respects the whole of India:—

That the export of 1845–46 was less in quantity than the export of any year since 1840–41 inclusive, and much less in value than the export of any year in the whole series, and about 25 per cent. less than the average value.

6. It does not admit of being questioned, therefore, that the export cotton trade of each Presidency, as well as of the whole of India, had been declining gradually, when the representation which led to this inquiry was addressed to Government, nor that it had then arrived at a lower point in respect both of quantity and value than had been known for some years past.

7. The sources of the information upon which the value of the foregoing deductions depends, namely, the Custom-house records, are as regards Bombay so notoriously defective, and liable to error from the manner in which the returns of the department are compiled, that we deemed it expedient to resort to other information which would confirm or correct the public registers. Cotton is an article which cannot be exported beyond sea with profit until it has been packed for shipment into convenient and portable shape. We have, therefore, had recourse to the various cotton-packing establishments of the place, and the result which their records supply, corresponds so nearly with the result of the return of the export of cotton in screwed bales, taken from the manifests of the vessels which have cleared out from the port during the period of time over which our inquiry has extended, as to justify our receiving them as the true record of the export cotton trade of the port.

8. The information thus obtained is submitted in a Statement (F.), which shows the quantity of cotton packed for shipment during the years 1834 to 1846 inclusive, to have been, bales - - - - - - - - - - - - - 39,78,620

or per annum - - - - 3,06,048

Statement (G.), which shows the quantity exported in screwed bales during the same time to have been - - - - - - - - - - - 39,82,527

or per annum - - - - - - 3,06,348

a discrepancy so very trifling as to be easily accounted for by the difference alone in the quantity of cotton waiting for shipment in the screw houses at the commencement and the termination of the period.

9. Assuming Statement (G.), therefore, to exhibit the true return of the quantity of cotton exported from Bombay during the period in question, the export of 1846 will be found to be, as respects quantity:—

15$\frac{28}{29}$ per cent. *less* than the annual average of the whole period.
33$\frac{24}{29}$ per cent. *less* than the average of the last six years of the series.
8$\frac{22}{29}$ per cent. *more* than the average of first six years of the series.
23$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. *less* than the export of 1845.
38$\frac{1}{4}$ - ditto - - ditto - - 1844.
39$\frac{3}{4}$ - ditto - - ditto - - 1843.
36$\frac{1}{2}$ - ditto - - ditto - - 1842.
39$\frac{3}{4}$ - ditto - - ditto - - 1841.
13$\frac{3}{4}$ - ditto - - ditto - - 1840.

Whilst as respects value, the ratio of decrease will be still larger in consequence of the decreasing average value, as shown in Statement (A.).

10. If we suppose the average export of the six years, 1840–45, preceding 1846, or bales, 3,84,427, averaging in weight, as per Statement (F.), 3 cwt. 1 qr., and 7 lbs. each, to represent the fair average cotton trade of the port of Bombay, the decline during the past year may be set down as having amounted to 1,27,036 bales, weighing 4,20,807 cwts. or 60,135 candies, the effect of which decline upon the various interests in the port, connected with or dependent upon the cotton trade, it may not be out of place here to enumerate:—

About 1,50,000 rupees less is expended annually in the shape of cooly and boat hire.

About 90,000 rupees less is expended annually in the purchase of hemp and gunnies; the freight of the latter forming an important item in the earnings of shipping between Calcutta and Bombay.

About 1,80,000 rupees less is expended annually in the payment of screwing charges, of which a large sum is paid away by the packing establishments, in the shape of wages to the poorer classes.

About

About 12,00,000 rupees, or 1,20,000 *l.* less is earned annually by shipping as freight, at the moderate rates of 15 rupees per candy to China, and 3 *l.* per ton to England.

About 1,35,000 rupees, or 13,500 *l.* less is received annually by the insurance offices, as premium of insurance at the rate of 2½ per cent., on a valuation of 90 rupees per candy.

About 54,00,000 rupees, or 5,40,000 *l.* less is annually employed in the trade of the port, diminishing the ability of the buyers, who frequent this market to take off its imports, and affecting the exchanges on England and China in a corresponding degree.

11. In completion of these statistical records of the cotton trade of Bombay, we beg leave to submit to Government the following further information, which has been placed at the disposal of the committee in the course of its inquiries:—

Statement (H.), showing the quantity of cotton imported into Bombay by sea from 1834 to 1846 inclusive, to have been - - - - - - cwts. 1,25,15,868

Statement (I.), showing the quantity sent in over the Sion causeway, from 1st May 1839 to 31st December 1846, to have been Indian maunds 2,20,199. 22, or - - - - - - - - - - cwts. 1,61,805

the sum of the two being - - - - - - - - cwts. 1,26,77,673

or 9,37,896 cwts. less than the quantity which appears according to statement (A.) to have been exported from Bombay, and 5,15,106 cwts. less than the quantity shown in statement (F.) to have been packed for shipment during the same time.

Statement (K.), showing the quantity of cotton on which duty was paid to Government between the 1st May 1845 and 31st December 1846, by the exporters at the ports subordinate to Bombay, or by importers from other parts, and subsequently returned as drawback on shipment of the same cotton to Europe, to have been 5,21,507 cwts., and the duty so refunded *Rs.* 39,15,090. 9. 11., or at the rate of 3,35,579 rupees per annum, a burthen upon the trade (for the drawbacks were seldom received until the expiration of six to nine months after the duty had been paid) which Act II. of 1846 has since removed.

12. The following statement shows the export of cotton to Bombay from the several out-ports, viz.—

Statement (L.) from Guzerat, from 1834 to 1845, inclusive.
„ (M.) „ Concan, „ 1834 to 1846 „
„ (N.) „ Canara, 1st May 1836 to 30th April 1846, inclusive.
„ (O.) „ Malabar, 1st May 1834 to 30th April 1846, inclusive.

13. We proceed now to the second head of our inquiry, viz.—

The CAUSE of the DECLINE in the COTTON TRADE.

14. The proximate cause of the very marked decline which has been thus shown to have taken place in this most important branch of the commerce of Bombay, has been the gradual diminution of that fair and reasonable mercantile profit, the expectation of which supplies the inducement to engage in the trade; or rather it has been a daily increasing apprehension, founded on experience, of continued inability on the part of purchasers at the markets to which our cotton is shipped to take it off at prices that will leave the shipowner a moderate freight, or the merchant a compensating exchange.

15. It will be seen from statements (A.) and (G.), that Western India has depended almost entirely upon two distinct and separate quarters of the world, Great Britain and China, for the sale of its cotton, and in nearly equal proportions. In both of these quarters too has the decline in the value of cotton proceeded at a rapid pace, and from the same cause; the inability of the Indian cotton to compete with the production of the United States.

16. As regards the markets in Great Britain, the circumstances under which the two descriptions of cotton, East India and American, meet with each other are those of pure and unfettered competition. All kinds of cotton are imported into the United Kingdom from any part of the world whatever, free from the burden of customs duty or impost of any kind, and the cotton of India has given way to that of America for manufacturing purposes, as well as for continental export, solely in consequence of the gradually increasing ability of the importer from America to undersell the importer from India, and supply the manufacturer, whether in Lancashire or Germany, with a better article at a cheaper price.

17. In the markets of China, on the other hand, competition is again the cause of the decline in the value of the East India cotton. We meet not, it is true, the production of America in its natural state, to any great extent, though American cotton has been sold at a profit in the Canton market; but we encounter the competition of yarns and goods manufactured from the very same cotton which has already driven us out of the fields in Europe, and at a rate of cost which the Chinese manufacturer of similar yarns and goods from the cotton of India can never expect to emulate.

18. As in both quarters, therefore, we have lost the sale of our cotton under the operation of one and the same cause, that free and unrestricted competition which has enabled the American exporter to supplant us with his raw material in the one quarter, and the representation of that same material in the other; and as it is evident that no efforts of the

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Indian government, or Indian public, can exercise any direct influence over the course of events in the home or China markets, so it is manifest that we must look for circumstances referable to this country alone, by the proper regulation or modification of which we may entertain the hope of being able to rescue our cotton trade from the state of decline into which it has been shown to have been for some time falling.

19. When the representations which led to this inquiry were made to Government, the cotton trade had fallen to a lower ebb than had been known for some years past. In the course of a month or two, however, it began to revive, and it is now in a state of great activity, under the influence of one and the same cause operating upon the markets both in China and the United Kingdom, viz., two consecutive years of production of the raw material in the United States less than adequate for the consumption of the world. A continuance of this state of things cannot reasonably be depended upon; the high prices of the present time will stimulate production in America sooner or later this year, perhaps, or the next; the supply will again equal the consumption, and we shall then witness in this country a recurrence of that same state of inactivity and decline which has caused the present inquiry. In the meantime, remedy is indicated by the course of events through which the trade is now passing.

20. Those who are conversant with the cotton trade of Bombay are aware of the healthy action produced upon our markets by the comparatively small advance in the prices paid at Liverpool in August and September last, an advance which was quite sufficient to leave considerable profit to the exporter, with some benefit to the cotton trade also. We may suppose that advance to have been $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. upon a price of $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ or 15 per cent.; or in other words, that the exporter from India found in the advanced price he obtained in Liverpool a compensating difference between what he had paid for, and what he obtained for his cotton. This difference at least it must be our object to attempt to secure; and as it is evident that no influence or efforts exercised in India can affect the prices of Lancashire, so is it apparent that the only effectual way by which we can attain the same end, namely, add 15 per cent. to the difference between the cost and the sale price, is by reducing the first cost here in a corresponding degree, "inasmuch* as rents and profits depend even more upon the quantity produced and the cost of production than upon the price at which the produce is sold."

* Economist, 5 September 1846.

21. This brings us to the third head of our subject, viz.—

The suggestion of remedial measures of a reasonable and practical nature for rescuing the Cotton Trade of Western India from the state of Decline into which it has been falling.

22. The cotton which forms the staple article of the commerce of Bombay is brought in and classified on the Custom-house record, as will be seen on reference to statement (H.), under four chief heads of import, viz.—

Of Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad, and the contiguous native states.†

From Concan, the produce of the collectorates of Candeish and Sholapoor, and more particularly of the extensive districts under the Government of the Raja of Berar and the Nizam of Hyderabad.

From Canara, the produce of the collectorates of Belgaum and Dharwar, and the neighbouring districts in the Madras Presidency.

From Cutch, &c., the produce of that province and the extensive native districts contiguous thereto, including all cotton exported from Kattywar, excepting that from Gogo.

23. It was our original intention to have examined minutely into the particular circumstances of each of these grand sources from whence our supplies of cotton are drawn, and to have ascertained, as nearly as possible, the several constituent elements in the way of cost, whether of an agricultural, fiscal or general character, which, when put together, form the sum total of the cost of a candy of cotton delivered on ship-board in Bombay Harbour; and it has been the cause of no less disappointment than regret to us to find that, even at this late period of our inquiry, the causes more particularly adverted to in the second paragraph of this report still prevent our doing so.

24. The economy of the agriculture of Western India is a question which it is of much interest rightly to understand for the full and complete elucidation of the subject of this inquiry, and, taken in connexion with the recent endeavours on the part of the Government of this Presidency to introduce other descriptions of cotton, and more perfect modes of picking and cleaning the produce, is well deserving of a prominent place in an inquiry of this nature; our information, however, is much too scanty to justify our entertaining conclusive opinions upon this branch of the subject, and we must content ourselves, therefore, with offering the impression of Mr. Mercer, Mr. Hawley, and other practical gentlemen, who have had the best opportunity of observing the various systems of Indian agriculture, that there remains not much to desire in the way of change or improvement in this respect; that, in fact, the system pursued in the chief agricultural districts of this part of India, for generations past, is as well adapted to the circumstances of the country and of the climate as can reasonably be expected; that the land is made to yield as large an annual increase as it is capable of doing, unassisted by the chemical, mechanical and other scientific appliances which

† Candeish cotton is sometimes sent down by the Comdabaree Pass into the Surat collectorate, and thence by sea to Bombay; Kattywar cotton exported from Gogo also comes under the head of Guzerat.

which have contributed so much within these last few years to swell the annual increase of the highly-tilled districts of the United Kingdom. With respect to the purely agricultural part of the question, therefore, we are not in a position to put forward any specific recommendation for reducing the cost or raising cotton.

25. We would, however, beg to remark that we believe the experiments undertaken by order of Government, both by the American planters and others, have established some important facts regarding the productive powers of different species of the cotton plant, and in one instance, at least, have introduced into general use among the native cultivators of a district in the Southern Mahratta country, the new Orleans cotton plant, which experience shows to be a great improvement on any previously cultivated in that province.

26. In the process of cleaning the cotton, also, we believe Mr. Mercer's efforts have been very successful, and we see much reason to hope, that the saw gin, as altered by him to suit the Indian varieties of cotton, may soon entirely supersede the tedious methods of cleaning now in use, and do as much to cheapen the production of Indian cotton as the original discovery of the machine did for the American.

27. Even if we were in possession of the necessary information, it would be impossible for us, within the limits of the present report, to enter into any details regarding the results of the experiments alluded to; but, adverting to their great interest and importance, we would beg to suggest that some means should be taken by Government to epitomise and make public the facts elicited.

28. The fiscal part of the subject, however, by which we mean, the extent to which the price of our cotton is enhanced by the amount of its contribution to the public revenue, it has been our particular object to inquire into and elucidate, under the two separate heads of Customs Duties and Land Assessment, into which it naturally divides itself.

29. The customs duties on cotton were collected until a very late period, either at the subordinate ports, on the first shipment of the cotton by sea to Bombay, or on importation into Bombay, if brought from the ports of an independent or foreign state; and the duty thus collected was afterwards refunded as drawback on the re-exportation of the same cotton to an European port. This system, which was not only cumbrous in itself but oppressive to the fair trader, from the opportunities it afforded the dishonest dealer for the practice of evasion and fraud, whereby the former was exposed to an undue competition in the China market, whilst the public revenue also suffered, was put a stop to by the passing of Act II. of 1846, in consequence of the representations addressed to Government by the mercantile interest of this Presidency; and from that time the duty has been for the most part collected on the shipment from the Bombay Custom-house, the only exception being in favour of cotton shipped to Europe, as before; the trade with China, and every other quarter to which our cotton is sent being left, as of old, to bear the burden of this heavy tax.

30. The duty in question amounts to 9 annas per Indian maund; or 12¼ annas per cwt., or *Rs.* 5. 5. 9. per candy, and was fixed at that rate by the Customs committee at Calcutta some 12 years ago, with the view, as we understand, of its representing an ad valorem duty of 3 per cent. The prices of cotton, however, have been gradually declining throughout India from the time when that rate of duty was determined, whilst the amount of duty itself has remained fixed and stationary; and thus this singular anomaly still makes the commercial policy of the Government of this country, that by far its most important agricultural production, the largest exportable produce of the soil in its natural and manufactured state, is taxed the more heavily, in proportion to its value, as its circumstances and prospects become worse. The export duty levied upon cotton forms, we believe, at this present time almost an unique instance of the unmanufactured produce of the soil being still burdened in times of the greatest depression and difficulty with so enormous an import as 7 to 10 per cent. upon its market value. We are aware of Broach cotton having been delivered here within the last three months at 67 rupees per candy, and of Barsee cotton having been offered at 55 rupees, prices upon which, as the following table will show, the present export duty is a charge of 8 and 10 per cent.

The duty of 9 annas per Indian maund is equal to—

3	per cent.	upon a value of	178	rupees	per candy.
4	ditto	ditto	133	ditto	ditto.
5	ditto	ditto	107	ditto	ditto.
6	ditto	ditto	89	ditto	ditto.
7	ditto	ditto	76	ditto	ditto.
8	ditto	ditto	67	ditto	ditto.
9	ditto	ditto	59	ditto	ditto.
10	ditto	ditto	53	ditto	ditto.

31. The removal of this duty would afford great relief to the shipper to the Canton market; and we most earnestly recommend, for the consideration of the authorities upon whose decision in the matter the question rests, the entire abolition of this import in the case of all cotton exported on British bottoms. As the law now stands, cotton exported on a vessel not entitled to the privileges of the British flag is subjected to the payment of double duty—a charge equivalent, as far as it concerns their earnings in the way of freight, to a difference of 5 rupees to 5½ rupees per candy (or 20 *s.* to 22 *s.* per ton) between the current rate of freight to China, and the rate at which a shipper could afford to send his cotton forward under a foreign flag.

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32. Looking back at the rates of freight at which cotton has been shipped to China for some years past, the admission of foreign flags to the advantages of the carrying trade in cotton, between the ports of India and those of China, would not be attended, in our opinion, with sufficiently compensating benefits to British trade in general to warrant our recommending so great a concession; for, independent of other considerations, particularly affecting the interests of what is termed the "country shipping" of India, the American trade with China is chiefly one of export from that country to the United States; and the experience of the present system even assures us, that the Americans could make it worth their while to call here on their way to China, and carry on a cotton cargo at rates of freight that would soon leave that branch of the carrying trade almost entirely in their hands.

33. It only remains for us to state the result of our inquiries as to the extent to which the cost of the cotton is enhanced by the Government land assessment.

34. In considering this branch of our subject, we were struck, at the outset of our inquiries, by the difficulty of instituting any comparison between countries differing so widely in all circumstances affecting their fiscal and social condition as the rival cotton-producing districts of India and America.

35. In America, the most productive cotton lands are those which have not been many years reclaimed from the forest; and this circumstance, added to the abundance of rich unoccupied land in the neighbouring provinces, and the peculiarities of the laws of inheritance, renders it probable that many years must elapse before any class can exist owning the land, and deriving a rent from it, but not directly concerned in its cultivation.

36. In India, on the contrary, we find a state of things which, sooner or later, must follow whenever the produce of the land continues for a length of time more than sufficient to repay the interest of the capital, and the wages of the labour employed in its cultivation; the land is tilled by one class, who pay to another, as lords of the soil, a rent derived from the difference between the whole value of the produce and the sum necessary to reimburse the cultivator for the labour and capital employed in cultivation.

37. In other words, the comparison has to be instituted between an old country, where the land generally pays a rent, and a new country, where rents are, and for some years will probably continue to be, generally unknown.

38. It is obvious that when two countries so circumstanced compete in the production of any article, supposing all other circumstances to remain the same in both, the country where a rent must be paid will not be able to produce the article profitably at such low prices as the country where the best of land may be had without paying any rent at all.

39. Practically, the inequality is to a great extent corrected by the high rates of wages and scarcity of capital incidental to a new country; still it must not be forgotten, that among the advantages America possesses, as compared with India, must be reckoned her immunity from anything analogous to our Indian land assessment.

40. We would not be understood as offering any opinion on the controverted question as to who possesses the owner's right to land in this country. It is sufficient for our present purpose that in all parts of India, both those under the Company's rule and those belonging to native princes, the Government assessment levied on the land generally stands in the place and fulfils all the conditions of landlord's rent in Europe.

41. We know that in Europe what remains after paying all the outgoings belonging to the cultivation of land, including the profits of the capital employed, is, theoretically, the landlord's rent; when the demand of the landlord falls short of that amount, the profits of capital and the wages of labour are increased, and there is always a tendency to the creation of a class of middlemen, receivers of the difference between the full theoretical rent and the landlord's actual demand; whenever, on the other hand, the landlord's demand exceeds the full theoretical rent, there will be a diminution of the profits of capital and of the wages of labour, and there will be a tendency, ultimately, to throw the land out of cultivation.

42. In this country the same result to follow whenever the Government assessment is reduced below or raised above that amount of the gross produce which remains, after paying the wages of the labour and the interest of the capital employed in cultivation.

43. We have entered on the above remarks with reference more particularly to a suggestion not unfrequently made by parties in England, who, misled by the term of "land tax" commonly applied to the land assessment of this country, imagine that the sums paid under that name are a purely fiscal impost; as such, as a tax to be paid to the state, over and above all the other elements of the cost of production, its amount, in comparison with the value of the gross produce, would clearly be excessive, and the suggestion of the parties in question that it should be wholly repealed would be deserving of attention.

44. But when it is considered that the Government in this country is, in a great majority of cases, the real landlord, and that the assessment levied is practically in no respect different from the rent which a landlord would exact, it becomes evident that, supposing that rent to be fixed at an equitable amount, the surrender of the Government claim to assessment would not cheapen the cost of production, unless means could be found for preventing the occupant of the land from appropriating to himself the amount of produce surrendered, which is clearly impossible.

45. For the reason above stated, we feel convinced that the total abolition of the land assessment, or its reduction below the standard of a fair rent, would act in precisely the same manner as the transfer to the farmer of the landlord's rights in any country in Europe. It could, we think, have but a temporary effect in cheapening the cost of production, from the inevitable tendency which such a measure would have, in a long settled country like India, to raise up a class of landlords to fill the place now occupied by Government.

46. Whether,

46. Whether, as has been frequently argued, any indirect benefit could be confidently expected from any such substitution of private individuals as landlords in the place of the Government of the country, we have not the means of judging; the magnitude of the interest at stake where the land assessment forms the chief branch of the public revenue would alone remove this question from the sphere of inquiries regarding a single article of produce; but we are satisfied that great good would be effected, and that no reasonable ground of complaint would remain against Government, as enhancing by its fiscal regulations the cost of cotton, if the land assessment were restricted within the limits of a fair rent.

47. We would lay the greater stress on the necessity of such restriction wherever the present land assessment exceeds the limit above specified, because we do not find any such measure enumerated among those which are considered practicable or desirable by some of the highest authorities, whose published opinions are on record; while we feel convinced that in point of importance, as regards a more extended production of cotton, the revision of the assessment, and its reduction where excessive, must be ranked with the improvement of roads, and the introduction of speedier and cheaper means of cleaning the cotton.

48. We would more especially refer to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on East India Produce, printed July 21st, 1840. On a question like the present, the opinions of Mr. Trevelyan would be entitled to the greatest weight; but from his evidence, as recorded by the Committee, it would hardly be supposed that he considered the amount of the Government assessment to have anything to do with the quantity of cotton grown:

"Something," he observes (answer 1870, p. 111) "may be done towards the improvement of the cultivation and preparation of cotton by agricultural societies and bonuses; something may be done by making new roads; but the only effectual means in our power is by the slow but certain operation of good laws, and of a just and prompt administration of them, by which security of property and a free application of capital and skill to the improvement of the production of the country will be promoted." On this opinion we would observe, with all the respect due to one to whom the internal commerce of India owes so much, that we cannot learn that the want of good laws, or of a prompt administration of them, or any consequent insecurity of property, are ever complained of by the Indian cultivators as obstacles to an extended growth of cotton; capital, we believe, is freely invested in this description of cultivation, with a prospect of profits which would hardly content an European farmer, and there is, as the American planters attest, no want of skill in the mode in which the ground is tilled, and the other processes of cultivation conducted; it is the want of a moderate profit which alone deters the cultivator from growing cotton wherever the soil and climate are known to be suitable; a good road, by diminishing the cost of carriage, may enable him to find this profit; a reduction of the assessment, where excessive, might do the same; and as matters stand, we believe both measures would be found more frequently necessary than any change in the laws or improvement in their administration.

49. It is difficult to ascertain, from the evidence printed, Mr. Trevelyan's opinion regarding the precise effect of a remission of the land tax (which was granted some years back in this Presidency), with a view to encourage the growth of cotton. In answer 1870, he states, the measure would lead "to a certain sacrifice of revenue, with only a doubtful prospect of its increasing or improving the growth of cotton;" while further down he states that the effect of the remission, if continued, "would have been to turn the whole of the Bombay Presidency into one great cotton field;" and he proceeds to argue (*vide* questions 1870 to 1876), that as the favoured district would have drawn its grain and other articles of consumption from other quarters, where cotton would otherwise have been produced, no more cotton would have been grown on the whole. It is evident, however, that as the produce of cotton is not an invariable quantity, increased production in one quarter by no means necessarily implies diminished production in another.

50. We have entered on these remarks, not with a view of impugning the justice of the view taken of the particular remission in question; we believe it was intended to apply merely to particular districts, and to give the native cultivators a stimulus to try cotton where it had been previously unknown as an article of ordinary cultivation; and we think the measure well adapted to have effected that object; but admitting the remission to have been a general bounty on cotton cultivation, and open to all the objections to which bounties are liable, we still think that the reasoning we have quoted evinces a very erroneous conception of the effect of the Government assessment on the cultivation of cotton.

51. Mr. Melvill (question 598, p. 36), when asked, "Do you conceive that the land assessment in India has any influence in checking the production of cotton?" answers, "I should think not."

52. This opinion is restricted, by what follows, to any differential import on cotton as a superior description of crop, and is founded, as Mr. Melvill points out, on the statement in Lord Auckland's minute, (para. 5; *vide* Appendix to Report, p. 568,) that "it is now the general rule and practice throughout India, that the assessment on land cultivated with superior products shall be no higher than the average rate of land of similar quality, whatever the crop reared on it."

53. But it would seem to have escaped his Lordship that an assessment too high to be paid in ordinary years from an ordinary crop becomes, in point of fact, a differential assessment, varying according to the crop grown, because the remission in the full assessment, annually given as matter of necessity, is less when a valuable cotton crop is grown than when there is nothing but an ordinary grain crop on the ground; such, it would appear from Mr. Davies' statement (*vide* Appendix P.), was the case in the Broach collectorate previous to the revision of the assessment in 1838–39 and 1839–40; and such, it cannot be doubted, must

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must again be the effect if, from continued low prices, the necessity for granting annual remission should be perpetuated.

54. We regard that the imperfect information before us does not enable us to do more than express a general opinion as to the quarters to which we consider it desirable that the special attention of Government should be directed, with a view to the revision of the present rates of assessment.

55. In the Broach collectorate, the most important of the Guzerat cotton districts, the very able report of Mr. Davies states that the old system of forming annual estimates of the standing crop, and levying a certain proportion as the Government assessment, has within these few years been replaced by a fixed money assessment, varying according to the capabilities of the land. The intention of Government was that this assessment should be so fixed as to be payable without difficulty in all ordinary seasons; but it appears (*vide* paras 17, 21 and 23, and column 9 of the statement appended to Mr. Davies' report) that the late decline in prices has already rendered it impossible to levy the full assessment without trenching either on the wages of the labour or the profits of the capital employed in cultivation. Mr. Davies gives (*vide* column 9 of the statement annexed to his report) *Rs.* 48. 10. 4. as the average assessment of the quantity of land required to yield a candy of cotton; this quantity of cotton, as we have above stated, has been bought within the last year in Bombay for 67 rupees, and the average price has been about 75 rupees. The assessment therefore would appear to be, at present prices, far above that amount, which could be considered as an ordinary rent.

56. Mr. Davies states, para. 21, that the ryot, it is generally said, "requires a full third of the produce of his cotton land to reimburse his expenses, but more than this is necessary to enable him to keep up his stock, and, as the present state of the market does not unfortunately give him that reimbursement, far less enables him to reckon upon any profit; the inference is but too obvious, that he mainly depends upon remissions and balances" for his escape from ruin; and that the "remissions and balances have become very considerable within the last five years, I beg to refer you to the last column of the accompanying general statement." Again, in para. 23, Mr. Davies states, "It may be easily gathered from this statement, that when the price of cotton is at 76 rupees per candy, it but barely pays its expenses; when it falls below that price, some parties must inevitably suffer: those parties are Government, the ryot and the wakharia. If the price of cotton be below 30 rupees the 'bhar,' the assessment being 20 rupees, the ryot does not get his expenses reimbursed him; on the other hand, as 30 rupees per 'bhar' is equivalent to 70 rupees per candy, it is clear that when cotton is quoted at 72 to 74 rupees in Bombay (as it was last season), no broker will buy from the wakharia at a rate sufficient to leave the latter any legitimate profit, plus brokerage, insurance and freight. The last party, the Government, is but too frequently made to bear a portion of ryot's loss, in either a large remission, or a heavy outstanding balance at the close of the year."

57. Looking, therefore, at the prices which prevailed when the present rates were fixed, and comparing them both with the prices of former years and with those which are at present or which seem likely to be in future obtainable for cotton, we can hardly refuse our assent to the opinion so strongly expressed by Mr. Davies, that a revision of the rates of assessment now in force in this collectorate is most desirable.

58. We are aware that Mr. Davies' statements are necessarily confined to general averages, and that it is not safe to rely too entirely on such data as grounds for acting in such matters; we would, however, beg to bring them most prominently to the notice of Government as making out a strong *primâ facie* case for further and more rigid inquiry.

59. In the Surat collectorate it appears from Mr. Stewart's statements (*vide* App. Q.) that a considerable reduction in the rates of assessment was made in the year 1838-39 and 1839-40, and since that period in various taxes, also, which pressed upon agriculture; and the Collector states that he is not prepared to recommend any reduction in the assessment, as he does not consider the rates too high, since, when the land is not cultivated with cotton, it readily pays the assessment from grain crops.

60. We have not before us the means of forming an opinion as to how far the reductions made have placed the assessment generally on a satisfactory footing, but it is within the knowledge of members of the committee that, subsequent to 1840, the late Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Vibart, who had long been Principal Collector of Surat, considered that the assessment in many parts still requires revision and reduction, and that the want of properly qualified agency alone prevented the prosecution of the above work; as to what may have been since done we are not informed, but we would beg to suggest that particular attention should be directed to the subject.

61. We would observe that we cannot concur with the opinion which the Collector of Surat seems to entertain, that it is a matter of indifference whether lands capable of producing cotton are cultivated with cotton or with less valuable grain crops, or that it is a proof of the satisfactory condition of the assessment when the cultivator is content with a grain crop, and the land is not actually thrown out of cultivation.

62. In every well-populated province the local consumption of grain will take off the produce of a large proportion of the arable land, and the over-assessment must be most severe before this outlet for such produce can be seriously contracted. But it cannot be inferred from this that it is a matter of indifference to Government whether a rich province produces valuable exportable crops, or merely those required to supply the first necessities of the inhabitants; the numerous sources of indirect gain to an Imperial Government, in the former case, are too obvious to require pointing out; and the example of Ireland would suffice to show

show that, even to a private landlord, high rents do not in the long run compensate for the disadvantages of having to deal with a tenantry who from good land produce nothing which requires capital or skill, and rest content when they have supplied themselves with the merest necessaries of life.

63. We regret that we have no information which could enable us to speak with any confidence regarding the cotton districts of Candeish, but we are informed that little in the shape of systematic revision has been effected here since the country first came into the hands of the British Government; and that it is the intention of Government, at no distant period, to extend to this province the operations of the survey which has been productive of such excellent results in the neighbouring provinces of the Deccan.

64. Little cotton is produced within the Nuggur districts, and we are informed that when the survey now in progress is completed, nothing will be left to be desired as regards the Government assessment in that collectorate.

65. The same may be said of the assessment of the Sholapoor collectorate, where a considerable quantity of cotton is produced; we would beg to refer to the statements of the Collector (Appendix R.), from which it would appear that the assessment is now as light as 10 per cent. of the gross produce of cotton, and not more than 12½ per cent. when the commoner grains are grown. It is true that this assessment is fixed on the understanding that it is to be paid in all ordinary seasons, and that the seasons are in that province rather uncertain; still it must be allowed that it is a very reasonable rent, more reasonable probably than would content any private landlord; and as we are informed that the arrangements by which it has been substituted for a far heavier assessment have been attended with benefit rather than loss to the Government revenue, and have given in various indirect methods a great impulse to the general prosperity of the country, we trust that in due time the benefits of a similar revision will be extended to all other cotton-producing districts.

66. Such a revision is now, we are informed, in progress in the Southern Mahratta country. We cannot but regret that the information forwarded to us by the Collector of Dharwar (Appendix S.) should be so meagre and unsatisfactory, as we had looked to that district, which has been the theatre of so many extensive and interesting experiments, as likely to afford us more information than any other regarding the actual state of cotton agriculture, and the best means of improving it.

67. In the Belgaum collectorate it would appear that in one instance, given by Mr. Inverarity (Appendix T.), the assessment is about 28 per cent. of the gross produce.

68. It is not stated whether or not these are the rates of the levied assessment, but they appear considerably higher, after making allowance for a better soil and climate than the rates in Sholapoor.

69. They are, nevertheless, light in comparison with what is stated to be the average per cent. proportion which the assessment in Broach bears to the gross produce.

70. We would beg to refer to Appendix (U.) and (V.) as containing some valuable information regarding the great cotton districts in Berar, and the dominions of the Nizam. The British Government exercises no direct control over the land assessment in these kingdoms; and we are informed that, especially in the provinces subject to his Highness the Nizam, the land tax is seldom fixed on any permanent footing; even when a nominal rate of money assessment exists it is rarely adhered to. The country is parcelled out to farmers of the revenue, who are generally more or less directly connected with cotton merchants; and a great part of the assessment on cotton land is received in kind. The total amount levied varies according to the season, the cultivator having little, if any, direct check on the rapacity of the farmer.

71. There can be no doubt that the system is a most vicious one; but it is easier to see its evils than point out a remedy in an independent state.

72. Another item of great importance in the calculation of the cost of the cotton of Western India remains now to be considered, namely, the expense of conveying it from the various districts of its production to Bombay as the port of shipment.

73. We find, with respect to the cost of bringing cotton to Bombay by sea, whether from the ports of Guzerat to the northward, or those of the Concan and Canara to the southward, that the ordinary rates of freight on native craft are sufficiently low, excepting occasionally towards the close of the fair season, as to preclude the possibility of any reduction of practical utility being effected under this head. Three rupees per candy of 7 cwts. appears to be about the average rate throughout the season from Broach, Tankaria Bunder and Coompta, a rate which, if we suppose every candy of cotton to be carried 250 miles by sea, will be found not to exceed three-fourths to seven-eighths of a penny per ton per mile, and more, we understand, than would be incurred on sending the same cotton a similar distance in the United Kingdom, of, say, between London and Hull, where the navigation is not closed for one-third of the year, as it is in this country.

74. Neither do we learn that the cost of the cotton grown in the maritime districts of Guzerat is much enhanced by the expense of conveying it to the ports, from whence it is shipped to Bombay; and were it not so, we are informed that the nature of the soil of those districts, and the deficiency of all suitable material for the construction of roads, would present almost insuperable obstacles to the establishment of such a system of road communication as would practically serve the object in view. A good deal of cotton, however, passes through Guzerat, on its way down to the coast, from the native states in the vicinity, when prices are sufficiently high to repay the expense of the conveyance of it; and we do not doubt that easier access to the coast, or rather into the districts bordering upon the sea, would increase our supplies from that quarter, by enabling the dealers to sell it upon cheaper terms than are found at present to remunerate them.

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75. With respect, however, to Malwan, Vingorla, Coompta, and the other ports to the southward of Bombay, from which the produce of the extensive cotton districts of the Southern Mahratta country is sent up to Bombay, the case will be found to be very different; and it cannot admit of doubt that the completion and efficient maintenance of two good lines of trunk roads from the chief cotton marts of the interior, to as many well-selected shipping ports north and south of Goa respectively, so as to diminish, in each case, the distance of land carriage as much as possible, would be followed immediately by a great diminution in the cost of the cotton, and a corresponding increase in the quantity forwarded to Bombay for sale. Mr. Blane, the Collector of Canara, in writing to the committee, under date the 17th October, observed:—

"It seems desirable that you should be made acquainted with the fact that, since the year 1836, the government of Madras has been using considerable exertions to improve the land communication between the coast in this district and the island districts of Dharwar, Bellary, &c. from which the supply of cotton is received; and it is believed that the facility which has thus been afforded for the transport of the cotton has had considerable influence in increasing the exports. Previously to the year above referred to, the roads and ghats from Upper into Lower Canara were scarcely passable for loaded cattle; the road from Coompta (the great entrepôt for cotton on the coast) to Dharwar has now been made easy for laden bullocks, and will shortly be rendered practicable for carts throughout its whole distance of about 110 miles."

76. Particular inquiry has been made of Mr. Blane with respect to the traffic of the Dharwar districts with the coast, both before and after the construction of this road, but the results are not yet before us. In the meantime, the figures supplied in Statement (N.), and the whole course of the subsequent trade with Coompta, will sufficiently confirm Mr. Blane's general remarks on the subject, and our own impressions as to the advantage afforded by easy access to and from the coast. In the course of the last season only, the expense of forwarding cotton to Bombay from the neighbourhood of Dharwar was estimated by Mr. Mercer at not less than 23 rupees per candy of 7 cwt., out of which sum 10 rupees may have represented the cost of the bagging, the export duty at Coompta, and the freight to Bombay; so that the actual expense of the conveyance of the cotton to the coast was as much as 13 rupees per candy, or about 8 *d.* per ton per mile, the first cost of the same cotton at the mart, where it was to be purchased, being at the same time only 50 rupees per candy.

77. The enormous pressure of the land carriage, however, upon the cost of the cotton of Western India is felt more particularly in the instance of those descriptions which are produced so cheaply in the fertile districts of central India as still to find their way down to Bombay in spite of it. We learn from page 9 of Mr. Chapman's able paper on the present cost of carriage on this side of India, printed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, that the mean of the highest and lowest rates of charge incurred by Messrs. C. H. Fenwick & Co., extensive purchasers of cotton at Khamgaum, in the course of six years, on sending cotton down as far only as Kusseylee bunder, was as much as six rupees per load of 250 lbs. weight; and we are informed by parties here of practical experience in the trade, that as the means of conveyance are most in demand at the season of the year when forage and water are scarce, and the rates are highest, an average allowance of fully seven rupees per load should be made for the cost of bringing the cotton that distance. Seven rupees per load are equal to about 22 rupees per candy, and when to this are added the expense of bringing the cotton into Bombay from Kusseylee, whether by land or by water, the loss of time occupied in the transit of the cotton from Khamgaum, the deterioration it undergoes in respect of quality, from exposure to the weather, the dust of the road, and the sweating of the animals, and other drawbacks incidental to the system of conveyance, the actual expense incurred on the transit of the cotton can be hardly less on the average of the year than 33 rupees per candy, or one penny per lb., upon an article of which the first cost in the market of Khamgaum did not probably exceed 50 rupees, or three halfpence per lb.

78. The extension and improvement of the present high roads of communication into the interior over the Tull and Bhore ghats, and the construction of tanks and reservoirs of water at the various halting places on those roads where the need of them is now more particularly experienced, would no doubt tend to facilitate the communication, and reduce in some measure the present very heavy cost of transport. That such relief, however, would be but partial is shown by the difficulty which is now experienced in providing adequate conveyance for the abundant cotton crop of 1846, in consequence of the failure of the monsoon of 1845.

79. As perfect independence of the difficulties in respect of conveyance, which the vicissitudes of seasons interpose in this country, is the great object to be attained, so the system of railway communication put forth by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company appears to us to furnish the only feasible means for ensuring permanent immunity to our inland cotton trade from the uncertainties to which it is subjected under the present state of things. We have seen that an importer of cotton into Bombay from Khamgaum (the great mart of Western Berar) must be prepared to sustain a charge of upwards of 30 rupees for the carriage and custody of every candy that he sends down. The railway in question will approach the very districts from which this cotton is supplied, and deliver it in Bombay, as proposed by Mr. Chapman, at the rate of two and three-quarter rupees per ton per mile, or 12 rupees per candy, being at the least 18 rupees per candy, or more than a halfpenny per lb. less than what must now be paid, and this too in the course of as few days

as

as it now takes months to accomplish. The mere pecuniary saving, however, of so much per mile or so much per candy on the transit is not the only consideration to be taken into account. The transfer of the animal labour from off the road to Bombay, to the supply of the grand entrepôts on the line of railway from the local marts; the substitution of perfect certainty for the utmost uncertainty of speed, and regularity for constant disappointment and vexatious delay; of confidence in the execution of an order where no confidence whatever can now be placed; of facility of remittance and independence of the capricious vicissitudes of a native bazar, would soon attract to Bombay the produce of extensive cotton districts in Central India which are now in a great measure inaccessible to the ports on the coast, and enable the merchant at Bombay to supply the Liverpool market at a rate of cost that would allow him to compete fairly with the planter of the United States.

80. While on this branch of our subject, we would beg to refer to several suggestions, which will be found more especially detailed in the Appendix, for improving the means of shipment at some of the chief ports where cotton is shipped for Bombay on the coast. The want of good piers, and of the usual mechanical contrivances for hoisting the bales into boats, has an injurious tendency in enhancing the cost of transport, and frequently deteriorating the quality of the cotton when it has to be conveyed over a mud shore to the boat; we should therefore beg the particular attention of Government to the suggestions contained in Mr. Davies' letter (*vide* Appendix P.) for piers of boats at Broach and Tunkaria; in Mr. Stewart's letter (Appendix Q.) for a pier at Randier, and an extension of that at Surat; and in para. 4 of the letter from Mr. Shaw, the collector of Dharwar, (Appendix S.) for improvements at the ports of Vingorla and Coompta.

81. We would beg to suggest that the Madras Government should be informed of the importance attached by this Government to the improvement of the last-mentioned port.

82. The cost of cotton does not undergo much enhancement susceptible of reduction after its arrival in Bombay. The charge of pressing cotton has been considerably reduced within the last two years, and measures are being taken also to economise as much as possible the expense of landing and stowing it.

83. Having thus inquired, to the full extent that our time and the means at our disposal have permitted us to do, into the important subject referred for our examination and report, it mainly remains for us now to recapitulate the results in a few words.

84. We have shown, as it appears to us—

First. That the export cotton trade had undergone a great decline both in quantity and value, and was in a very depressed state, when the Government was appealed to on the subject.

Secondly. That the cause of that decline has been the inability of the exporter from this country to compete with the cheaper produce of the United States in the market of Europe, and the representatives of that cheaper produce in the form of yarns and goods in the markets of China.

Thirdly. That the only means by which this supercession of the cotton of India in those markets can be obviated are by reducing its first cost here, and that this end is to be attained—

1. By the entire abolition of the onerous Customs duties levied on the export of our unmanufactured cotton.
2. By a revision of the land assessment in the collectorates of Surat, Broach, and Candeish.
3. By permanently improving the communications between the Southern Mahratta Country and the ports on the sea-coast.
4. By the introduction of a system of railway communication between Bombay and the interior, as proposed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and thereby opening up the fertile districts of Berar and the Deccan to the sea.

85. We submit these recommendations for the consideration of the Honourable the Governor in Council and the higher authorities, upon whose decision the use they may be put to will depend, under a full and sure conviction upon our minds that the future welfare of the cotton trade of India will be determined by the course that may be pursued with respect to them, and that their adoption to the full extent recommended will render the markets at home independent of supplies from other ports of the world, by enabling the exporter from India to compete on terms of equality with the importer into Liverpool from the western hemisphere.

We have, &c.
(signed) *H. B. E. Frere.*
R. W. Crawford.
S. D. Murray.
Cursetjee Jamsetjee.

Bombay, 23 March 1847.

P. S.—After the above report had been adopted and engrossed, we were favoured with a reply to the inquiries referred to in para. 76, as having been addressed to the collector of Canara. We submit, for the information of Government, a copy of Mr. Blane's very interesting communication (as Appendix X.), which it will be observed corroborates the conclusions to which we had previously arrived with respect to the great advantages which the improvement of the chief lines of traffic between the Southern Mahratta Country and the sea will confer upon the cotton trade of those extensive districts.

(A.)

GENERAL STATISTICS of the COTTON TRADE of *Bombay*, from 1 January 1834 to

EXPORTS.

PERIOD.	GREAT BRITAIN.		FOREIGN EUROPE.		CHINA.		STRAITS of MALACCA.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
1 January to 30 April 1834	97,48,844	18,70,037	2,73,616	44,936	2,07,04,656	38,20,475	- -	- -
„ 1834-35	3,21,77,712	68,18,510	18,68,272	63,716	2,92,00,276	57,47,488	3,75,928	68,750
„ 1835-36	4,57,95,596	1,03,54,845	11,37,780	2,36,683	2,87,13,216	63,89,304	3,13,208	62,732
„ 1836-37	6,81,63,901	1,02,36,925	4,33,972	79,220	4,44,64,364	70,11,729	6,92,664	1,03,817
„ 1837-38	3,81,00,472	55,04,257	2,06,052	27,585	5,61,61,928	80,25,130	11,70,009	1,67,900
„ 1838-39	3,18,00,887	47,69,069	2,53,727	36,403	6,76,72,812	92,71,593	4,09,138	57,819
„ 1839-40	3,90,01,134	89,45,303	2,73,910	41,369	2,91,68,699	50,06,830	32,72,957	4,23,428
„ 1840-41	8,15,81,688	1,18,55,477	6,42,429	83,128	3,37,11,049	48,77,869	1,35,08,112	18,96,332
„ 1841-42	10,47,95,091	1,42,44,793	1,11,718	14,818	4,74,09,464	63,08,196	74,49,007	9,65,066
„ 1842-43	6,98,39,914	88,02,083	- -	- -	7,64,44,744	94,89,441	4,60,998	5,38,404
„ 1843-44	9,17,81,828	1,16,64,169	23,975	3,425	7,75,51,410	91,51,208	10,79,860	1,20,242
„ 1844-45	6,22,96,954	64,89,249	1,76,335	15,763	6,88,12,814	84,74,928	15,54,714	1,71,610
„ 1845-46	4,71,05,311	53,31,108	8,93,853	95,417	7,49,54,187	76,55,330	27,68,904	2,75,380
1 May to 31 December 1846.	3,44,76,486	35,94,212	- -	- -	3,16,65,032	31,05,214	2,44,440	21,285
Total Lbs. - -	77,66,65,818	- - -	62,95,639	- -	68,66,34,651	- -	3,32,99,929	- -
„ Cwts. -	69,34,516	- - -	56,211	- -	61,30,667	- -	2,97,321	- -
„ Candies -	9,90,645	11,04,80,037	8,030	7,42,463	8,75,810	9,43,34,735	42,474	48,72,765
Average of 13 years	76,203	84,98,464	618	57,113	67,370	72,56,518	3,267	3,74,828

PERIOD.	CALCUTTA.		MALABAR and CANARA.		CUTCH and SCINDE.		Ports Subordinate to Bombay.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
1 January to 30 April 1834	67,032	12,800	82,908	6,753	- -	- -	15,568	2,625
„ 1834-35	- -	- -	1,11,328	17,989	- -	- -	14,112	2,457
„ 1835-36	- -	- -	3,04,388	46,001	1,568	250	18,424	3,145
„ 1836-37	39,984	5,250	1,07,492	14,490	10,976	1,470	82,321	1,157
„ 1837-38	23,600	10,835	1,37,255	17,259	86,436	8,220	23,968	2,668
„ 1838-39	68,315	1,649	15,692	1,750	46,718	5,397	8,960	1,060
„ 1839-40	- -	- -	50,688	7,685	12,264	1,380	12,320	1,410
„ 1840-41	1,57,117	23,210	21,672	2,795	32,172	4,040	1,428	150
„ 1841-42	- -	- -	6,244	436	3,298	318	- -	- -
„ 1842-43	- -	- -	2,057	217	7,774	873	2,621	400
„ 1843-44	- -	- -	7,510	600	1,649	1,670	738	75
„ 1844-45	2,87,058	32,138	23,367	2,266	2,447	272	- -	- -
„ 1845-46	15,14,459	1,56,446	33,026	3,318	8,960	796	8,407	764
1 May to 31 December 1846.	4,19,418	42,332	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total Lbs. - -	25,76,983	- -	9,03,627	- -	2,14,262	- -	1,14,778	- -
„ Cwts. -	23,009	- -	8,068	- -	1,913	- -	1,025	- -
„ Candies -	3,287	2,84,660	1,153	1,21,559	273	24,686	147	15,911
Average of 13 years	253	21,897	89	9,350	21	1,899	11	1,224

Note.—The weights furnished in this statement were compiled from the manifests of the vessels on which the cotton was exported on their export notes. The value upon this head, *see* remarks at foot of the import statement.

(A.)

31 December 1846, compiled from the Official Records of the Bombay Custom-House.

EXPORTS.

MANILLA.		PERSIAN GULF.		ARABIAN GULF.		COAST of AFRICA.	
Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.
- - -	- - -	2,59,300	43,247	4,34,728	73,966	—	—
- - -	- - -	78,008	15,100	9,36,096	1,69,897	21,952	3,490
- - -	- - -	4,42,372	64,625	17,92,420	2,31,633	—	—
- - -	- - -	1,36,200	18,816	14,30,192	2,03,694	8,624	1,210
- - -	- - -	4,35,415	43,961	10,14,624	1,47,570	75,316	9,925
- - -	- - -	1,38,236	15,150	10,43,879	1,55,983	29,568	4,375
2,06,782	27,953	91,560	14,962	10,89,740	1,54,957	1,05,504	13,331
8,84,128	1,18,414	47,348	6,270	10,87,003	1,40,764	1,680	212
- - -	- - -	2,03,892	17,473	9,72,468	1,19,812	74,928	8,498
- - -	- - -	1,36,325	13,699	7,11,735	77,833	36,693	3,976
- - -	- - -	1,99,295	22,057	7,90,269	92,982	11,268	1,201
- - -	- - -	1,96,253	20,920	10,13,423	1,07,277	19,036	1,821
21,872	2,009	4,81,510	46,613	9,31,192	91,595	71,110	6,651
- - -	- - -	30,997	3,011	3,81,622	39,243	32,972	3,514
11,12,782	- - -	28,76,711	- - -	1,36,29,391	- - -	4,88,651	—
9,935	- - -	25,685	- - -	1,21,691	- - -	4,363	—
1,420	1,48,376	3,669	3,45,904	17,384	18,07,206	623	58,204
109	11,414	283	26,608	1,337	1,39,016	48	4,477

ALL OTHER QUARTERS.		GRAND TOTAL.				
Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Candies.	Average Value per Candy.	Value.
- - -	- - -	3,15,86,652	2,82,023	40,289	145·82	58,74,839
- - -	- - -	6,47,83,684	5,78,425	82,632	156·20	1,29,07,397
- - -	- - -	7,85,18,972	7,01,062	1,00,152	173·63	1,73,89,218
- - -	- - -	11,54,96,601	10,31,219	1,47,317	120·	1,76,77,778
10,046	1,031	9,74,45,121	8,70,046	1,24,292	112·37	1,39,66,341
1,717	342	10,14,89,649	9,06,158	1,29,451	110·62	1,43,20,590
44,548	9,110	9,33,30,106	8,33,306	1,19,044	122·20	1,46,47,718
40,768	5,764	13,17,16,594	11,76,042	1,68,006	119·13	1,90,14,425
- - -	- - -	16,10,26,110	14,37,733	2,05,390	105·55	2,16,79,410
- - -	- - -	14,76,42,851	13,18,239	1,88,320	100·50	1,89,26,926
5,923	604	17,14,53,725	15,30,837	2,18,691	96·29	2,10,58,233
- - -	- -	13,43,82,401	11,99,843	1,71,406	89·35	1,53,16,244
27,505	2,566	12,88,20,296	11,50,181	1,64,312	83·18	1,36,67,993
- - -	- - -	6,72,50,967	6,00,455	85,779	79·35	68,08,811
1,30,507	- - -	1,52,49,43,729	—	—	—	—
1,165	- - -	- - -	1,36,15,569	—	—	—
166	19,417	- - -	- - -	19,45,081	109·64	21,32,55,923
13	1,494	11,73,03,364	10,47,351	1,49,622	- - -	1,64,04,302

down to the year 1842–43, since which time they have been taken from the export registers, which give the weight declared by exporters

(B.)

STATEMENT of the EXPORT COTTON TRADE of the Port of *Calcutta*, from 1st May 1833 to 30th April 1846, compiled from the Official Records furnished from the Calcutta Custom-House.

PERIOD.	GREAT BRITAIN.		FOREIGN EUROPE.		CHINA.		STRAITS of MALACCA.		ALL other QUARTERS.		GRAND TOTAL.		Average Value per Maund.
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	
		Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs. dcc.*
1833-34 - -	10,673	1,06,730	- -	- -	1,32,809	13,25,162	73	609	- -	- -	1,43,555	14,32,501	9·98
1834-35 - -	32,767	3,37,679	2,789	24,915	2,99,114	27,60,170	2,066	22,614	91	761	3,36,827	31,46,139	9·34
1835-36 - -	1,16,278	12,26,612	21,676	2,32,581	4,40,000	47,40,795	4,156	45,444	1,652	18,345	5,83,762	62,63,777	10·73
1836-37 - -	18,244	1,74,016	14,160	1,28,146	4,00,598	35,14,934	1,652	15,568	839	6,673	4,35,493	38,39,337	8·81
1837-38 - -	3,555	30,670	73	608	1,97,949	18,10,029	1,819	15,948	495	3,910	2,03,891	18,61,165	9·12
1838-39 - -	3,513	28,382	- -	- -	2,28,631	21,79,086	1,328	13,556	287	865	2,33,759	22,21,889	9·05
1839-40 - -	25,574	2,36,581	2,679	22,331	1,38,778	14,18,409	13,457	1,50,194	7	28	1,80,495	18,27,543	10·12
1840-41 - -	1,296	14,041	- -	- -	1,60,802	16,56,447	22,703	2,55,689	15	60	1,84,816	19,26,237	10·42
1841-42 - -	4,628	46,775	- -	- -	80,591	8,68,171	24,950	2,89,694	175	707	1,10,344	12,05,347	10·92
1842-43 - -	1,501	19,610	- -	- -	1,49,204	14,86,550	20,880	2,09,438	209	1,385	1,71,894	17,16,983	9·98
1843-44 - -	1,742	25,805	- -	- -	1,95,738	19,57,379	3,974	41,927	3	29	2,01,457	20,25,140	10·05
1844-45 - -	1,335	13,359	- -	- -	1,99,355	19,93,556	1,161	11,612	21	218	2,01,872	20,18,745	10·
1845-46 - -	147	1,477	- -	- -	89,088	8,88,582	4,486	44,862	48	243	93,769	9,35,164	9·97
TOTAL Maunds -	2,21,253	22,61,737	41,377	4,08,581	27,12,757	2,65,99,270	1,02,705	11,17,155	3,842	33,224	30,81,934	3,04,19,967	9·87
„ Lbs. - -	1,82,05,960	- -	34,04,736	- -	22,32,21,148	- - -	84,51,154	- -	3,16,142	- -	25,35,99,140	—	—
„ Cwts. - -	1,62,553	- -	30,399	- -	19,93,046	- - -	75,457	- -	2,823	- -	22,64,278	—	—

(C.)

STATEMENT of the Export Cotton Trade of the Port of *Madras*, from 1st May 1833 to 30th April 1846, compiled from the Official Records furnished from the Madras Custom-House.

PERIOD.	GREAT BRITAIN.		FOREIGN EUROPE.		CHINA.		STRAITS of MALACCA.		ALL OTHER QUARTERS.		GRAND TOTAL.		Average Value per Candy.
	Candies.	Value.	Candies.	Value.	Candies.	Value.	Candies.	Value.	Candies.	Value.	Candies.	Value.	
1833–34 - -	924	66,995	4	279	972	67,176	203	14,189	695	48,057	2,798	1,96,696	70·29
1834–35 - -	5,121	3,80,395	365	26,106	2,694	1,92,391	205	14,364	399	27,969	8,784	6,41,225	73·
1835–36 - -	13,677	9,36,646	1,695	1,19,542	21,212	14,94,900	- -	- -	675	47,340	37,259	25,98,428	69·74
1836–37 - -	13,036	10,63,046	2,222	1,80,909	28,333	23,04,175	26	1,815	718	58,610	44,335	36,08,555	81·39
1837–38 - -	1,284	94,797	351	26,985	6,559	4,82,359	- -	- -	68	6,070	8,262	6,10,211	73·85
1838–39 - -	3,788	3,04,285	427	34,158	14,435	11,26,402	6	480	61	4,531	18,717	14,69,856	78·53
1839–40 - -	18,759	14,26,713	4,853	3,72,898	6,585	5,26,785	85	6,713	318	24,076	30,600	23,57,185	77·03
1840–41 - -	5,850	3,71,057	- -	- -	5,678	3,91,637	1,061	63,098	11,070	7,51,757	23,659	15,77,549	66·67
1841–42 - -	17,542	10,76,001	259	17,578	17,215	11,15,814	5,893	2,99,363	3,828	1,86,359	44,737	26,95,115	60·24
1842–43 - -	5,305	2,84,711	42	2,669	40,556	24,16,994	2,337	1,06,283	184	8,823	48,424	28,19,480	58·22
1843–44 - -	4,661	2,14,376	350	15,741	19,514	11,13,465	1,116	57,068	39	1,780	25,680	14,03,330	54·64
1844–45 - -	15,339	8,34,982	- -	- -	17,712	11,11,511	912	53,683	1,876	1,19,665	35,839	21,19,841	59·14
1845–46 - -	6,514	3,38,081	2	96	5,191	2,89,503	357	19,586	1,370	66,917	13,434	7,14,183	53·16
Total Candies -	1,11,800	73,92,085	10,570	7,96,961	1,86,656	1,26,33,112	12,201	6,37,542	21,301	13,51,954	3,42,528	2,28,11,654	—
„ Lbs. -	5,59,00,000	- -	52,85,000	- -	9,33,28,000	- - -	61,00,500	- -	1,06,50,500	- -	17,12,64,000	—	
„ Cwts. -	4,99,107	- -	47,188	- -	8,33,286	- - -	54,468	- -	95,094	- -	15,29,143	—	

(D.)

STATEMENT of the Value of the EXPORT COTTON TRADE of the Port of *Tutacorin* (within the Madras Presidency), compiled from the Official Records furnished from the Madras Custom-House.

Period.	Great Britain.	Foreign Europe.	China.	All other Quarters.	TOTAL.	——	
1833-34	28,308	- -	- - -	13,594	41,902	2,756	To Bombay. These returns are excluded from the export trade of Tutacorin, as they enter a second time into the general export statement from Bombay.
1834-35	32,970	- -	- - -	- -	32,970	- - -	
1835-36	1,18,947	- -	- - -	8,676	1,27,623	5, 42	
1836-37	60,732	- -	51,562	- -	1,12,294	2,68,894	
1837-38	76,090	- -	- - -	- -	76,090	840	
1838-39	22,197	- -	- - -	5,810	28,007	1,08,485	
1839-40	3,40,113	40,656	- - -	- -	3,80,769	1,103	
1840-41	1,57,752	- -	94,920	436	2,53,108	- - -	
1841-42	7,44,226	47,292	- - -	- -	7,91,518	- - -	
1842-43	72,828	- -	3,66,492	788	4,40,108	- - -	
1843-44	- - -	- -	5,70,990	- -	5,70,990	- - -	
1844-45	1,42,618	- -	14,02,884	288	15,45,790	- - -	
1845-46	77,448	- -	5,72,642	14,630	6,64,720	11,324	
Rs.	18,74,229	87,948	30,59,490	44,222	50,65,889	3,99,094	

The value alone of the Exports from Tutacorin has been furnished from the Madras Custom-House. The average annual value in statement of the Madras exports affords no basis for an estimate of the quantity in this case, inasmuch as a good deal of the cotton shipped from Madras consists of Western, which is much inferior to Tinnivelly, the only cotton shipped from Tutacorin. If 60 rupees be assumed as the probable average cost, the quantity exported in the 13 years of this statement will be about 84,431 Madras candies.

(E.)

GENERAL STATEMENT of the EXPORT COTTON TRADE of *India*, from 1833-34 to 1845-46, compiled from the information furnished in Statements, (A.), (B.), (C.), and (D.)

PERIOD.	BOMBAY.		CALCUTTA.		MADRAS.		TUTACORIN.		TOTAL of all INDIA.	
	Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.
1833-34	- - -	- - -	1,05,469	14,32,501	12,491	1,96,696	3,116	41,902	1,21,076	16,71,099
1 January to 30 April 1834.	2,82,023	58,74,839	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,82,023	58,74,839
1834-35	5,78,425	1,29,07,397	2,47,465	31,46,139	39,214	6,41,225	2,456	32,970	8,67,560	1,67,27,731
1835-36	7,01,062	1,73,89,218	4,28,886	62,63,777	1,66,334	25,08,428	9,500	1,27,623	13,05,782	2,63,79,046
1836-37	10,31,219	1,76,77,778	3,19,954	38,39,337	1,97,933	36,08,555	8,357	1,12,294	15,57,463	2,52,37,964
1837-38	8,70,046	1,39,66,341	1,49,798	18,61,165	36,884	6,10,211	5,661	76,090	10,62,389	1,65,13,807
1838-39	9,06,158	1,43,20,590	1,71,741	22,21,889	83,558	14,69,856	2,085	28,007	11,63,542	1,80,40,342
1839-40	8,33,306	1,46,47,718	1,32,608	18,27,543	1,36,606	23,57,185	28,331	3,80,769	11,30.851	1,92,13,215
1840-41	11,76,042	1,90,14,425	1,35,783	19,26,237	1,05,619	15,77,549	18,835	2,53,108	14,36,279	2,27,71,319
1841-42	14,37,733	2,16,79,410	81,069	12,05,347	1,99,718	26,95,115	58,891	7,91,518	17,77,411	2,63,71,390
1842-43	13,18,239	1,89,26,926	1,26,290	17,16,983	2,16,178	28,19,480	32,745	4,40,108	16,93,452	2,39,03,497
1843-44	15,30,827	2,10,58,233	1.48,009	20,25,140	1,14,642	14,03,330	42,473	5.70,990	18,35,961	2,50,57,693
1844-45	11,99,843	1,53,16,244	1,48,314	20,18,745	1,59,994	21,19,841	1,15,013	15,45,790	16,23,164	2,10,00,620
1845-46	11,50,181	1,36,67,993	68,892	9,35,164	59,972	7,14,183	49,461	6,64,720	13,28,506	1,59,82,060
1 May to 31 December 1846.	6,00,455	68,08,811	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,00.455	68,08,811
TOTAL	1,36,15,569	21,32,55,923	22,64,278	3,04,19,967	15,29,143	2,28,11,654	3,76,924	50,65,889	1,77,85,914	27,15,53,433
Annual Average	10,47,351	1,64,04,302	1,74,175	23,39,997	1,17,626	17,54,743	28,994	3,89,684	13,68,146	2,08,88,726

ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE.

PORT of	PERIOD OF 10 YEARS.	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
		TOTAL.	Annual Average.	TOTAL.	Annual Average.
		Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Bombay, per Statement (A.)	1 January 1834 to 31 December 1846 -	1,36,15,569	10,47,351	21,32,55,923	1,64,04,302
Calcutta - „ (B.)	1 May 1833 to 30 April 1846 - -	22,64,278	1,74,175	3,04,19,967	23,39,997
Madras - „ (C.)	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	15,29,143	1,17,626	2,28,11,654	17,54,743
Tutacorin - „ (D.)	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	3,76,924	28,994	50,65,889	3,89,684
GRAND TOTAL of 13 Years for all India - - - *Cwts.*		1,77,85,914	- - -	27,15,53,433	—
Annual Average of Quantity and Value of 13 Years for all India - - - - - - *Cwts.*		- - -	13,68,148	- - -	2,08,88,726

(F.)

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Quantity of COTTON Pressed and Screwed in the different Packing Establishments at BOMBAY, for the Years 1834 to 1846 inclusive.

	Bales.	Estimated to Weigh
		Cwt.
The Honourable Company, from 1st January 1834 to 15th September 1835.	33,842	1,21,532
Apollo Cotton Press Company - - -	26,11,940	82,74,163
Messrs. Forbes & Co., to 1845 - - -	5,58,727	20,16,900
D. and M. Pestonjee - - - - -	3,55,089	12,87,197
Khimchund Motichund - - - - - -	1,73,292	6,28,194
B. and A. Hormusjee, from 1st January 1836 -	45,768	1,65,909
Colaba Press Company - - - -	1,99,959	6,98,884
	39,78,620	1,31,92,779

Average weight per bale, 3 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs.

(G.)

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Quantity of COTTON Exported from BOMBAY in Screwed Bales, for the Years 1834 to 1846 inclusive.

Year.	Great Britain.	Foreign Europe.	China.	Singapore.	Calcutta.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.
1834	82,079	102	1,17,873	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,00,054
1835	1,03,577	1,176	51,543	- - -	- - -	235	1,56,531
1836	1,66,170	1,402	1,20,373	372	100	702	2,89,119
1837	95,550	120	1,49,321	300	110	2,806	2,48,207
1838	1,03,426	981	1,76,609	354	88	613	2,82,071
1839	1,33,588	738	1,06,743	627	- - -	895	2,42,591
1840	1,91,150	1,223	1,02,261	2,775	100	1,207	2,98,716
1841	3,02,407	637	1,17,243	3,222	345	- - -	4,23,854
1842	1,40,268	330	2,55,755	6,451	- - -	688	4,03,492
1843	1,74,193	- - -	2,43,523	8,611	- - -	1,734	4,28,061
1844	2,41,062	61	1,73,555	1,014	895	202	4,16,789
1845	1,25,440	2,843	1,97,794	5,135	3,619	820	3,35,651
1846	92,568	- - -	1,58,547	4,672	1,075	529	2,57,391
Total - - -	19,51,478	9,618	19,71,140	33,533	6,332	10,431	39,82,527
Annual Average } -	1,50,114	740	1,51,625	2,580	487	802	3,06,348

(H.)

GENERAL STATISTICS of the COTTON TRADE of *Bombay*, from 1st January 1834 to 31st December 1846, Compiled from the Official Records of the Bombay Custom-House.

IMPORTS.

PERIOD.	GUZERAT.		CONKAN.		MALABAR AND CANARA.		CUTCH AND SCINDE.		All other Quarters.		GRAND TOTAL.				
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Candies.	Average Value per Candy.	Value.
1st January to 30th April 1834 - -	2,28,51,444	29,86,505	54,77,612	5,56,885	16,20,528	2,07,342	47,870	4,703	60,368	5,694	3,00,57,822	2,68,373	38,339	98·10	37,61,129
1834-35 - - -	2,74,57,052	34,10,611	1,83,77,548	23,03,744	7,65,30,016	9,53,276	1,12,308	10,823	- -	- -	5,35,99,924	4,78,571	68,367	97·68	66,78,454
1835-36 - - -	3,77,29,804	55,12,736	2,33,14,396	34,18,572	1,30,60,264	15,96,737	8,08,108	1,16,843	5,35,080	77,259	7,54,47,652	6,73,640	96,234	111·42	1,07,22,145
1836-37 - - -	7,49,12,837	97,67,735	3,14,77,257	34,79,700	1,14,16,142	19,60,615	44,34,216	6,41,338	6,25,580	90,686	12,28,66,032	10,97,018	1,56,717	101·71	1,59,40,074
1837-38 - - -	7,33,83,298	1,01,37,364	1,88,18,491	26,73,321	11,63,471	1,97,195	56,75,168	7,66,670	13,093	1,897	9,90,53,521	8,84,407	1,26,344	109·	1,37,76,447
1838-39 - - -	6,05,18,623	91,83,787	3,70,53,185	55,61,881	84,95,333	13,11,798	22,42,343	3,04,002	47,576	9,425	10,83,56,060	9,67,465	1,38,209	118·45	1,63,70,893
1839-40 - - -	2,60,56,519	35,67,918	2,60,04,490	35,46,967	55,92,362	7,48,411	19,69,316	1,97,592	4,126	634	5,96,26,813	5,32,382	76,055	106·	80,61,522
1840-41 - - -	9,66,40,094	1,41,51,584	4,35,11,949	59,96,807	1,51,77,977	19,39,085	1,02,71,883	13,29,445	22,760	2,932	16,56,24,663	14,78,792	2,11,256	110·86	2,34,19,853
1841-42 - - -	5,85,40,590	74,93,986	5,13,45,164	64,78,538	1,71,09,675	20,34,906	34,62,725	4,27,079	- -	- -	13,04,58,154	11,64,805	1,66,401	98·76	1,64,34,509
1842-43 - - -	6,68,84,516	80,77,625	4,60,76,711	52,13,776	1,72,83,861	19,99,259	49,21,112	5,52,774	88,312	2,989	13,52,54,512	12,07,629	1,72,519	91·85	1,58,46,423
1843-44 - - -	7,18,29,407	92,78,966	4,01,15,810	49,83,327	2,05,82,284	22,54,661	1,53,07,742	19,12,685	37,246	4,211	14,78,72,489	13,20,290	1,88,613	97·73	1,84,33,850
1844-45 - - -	6,48,46,753	77,69,699	2,70,06,450	32,19,602	1,30,50,611	13,42,209	1,10,65,626	13,30,295	1,616	220	11,59,71,056	10,35,456	1,47,922	92·36	1,36,62,025
1845-46 - - -	7,11,57,204	73,49,082	2,29,28,212	23,13,870	1,30,42,662	12,42,934	67,60,525	7,57,522	- -	- -	11,38,88,603	10,16,862	1,45,266	80·22	1,16,63,408
1st May to 31st December 1846 - -	2,55,41,167	25,99,888	84,19,661	8,35,281	66,51,396	6,88,168	30,87,763	3,06,542	- -	- -	4,36,99,987	3,90,178	55,739	79·48	44,29,879
TOTAL lbs. - - -	77,83,49,208	- - -	39,99,26,936	- - -	15,18,99,582	- - -	7,01,66,705	- -	14,34,757	- -	1,40,17,77,288	—			
„ cwts. - - -	69,49,548	- - -	35,70,776	- - -	13,56,246	- - -	6,26,488	- -	12,810	- -	- - -	1,25,15,868	—		
„ candies - -	9,92,793	10,12,87,486	5,10,111	5,05,82,271	1,93,749	1,84,76,596	89,498	86,58,313	1,830	1,95,945	- - -	- -	17,87,981	100·22	17,92,00,611
Average of 13 years -	76,369	77,01,345	39,239	38,90,944	14,904	14,21,276	6,884	6,66,024	141	15,073	10,78,29,022	9,62,759	1,37,537	- -	1,37,84,622

Note.—The weights furnished in this statement are compiled from the Import Registers at the Custom-House, which contain the weight declared by the importers.
The value was computed prior to 1837-38, according to the prices published in the Price Currents of the place, and since that time from the memorandum of prices furnished periodically by the Chamber of Commerce to the Collector. These values, however, being the current prices for the better qualities of the several descriptions of cotton, a deduction of about five per cent. should be made in order to arrive at a correct estimate of the actual value of the import cotton trade of the port.

(I.)

STATEMENT showing the Quantity of COTTON Imported into *Bombay* by the SION CAUSEWAY, from the Year 1839-40 to 1845-46.

	FROM KULWAH.		FROM COLSETTE.		TOTAL.	
	Bales.	Quantity, in I. Maunds.	Bales.	Quantity, in I. Maunds.	Bales.	Quantity, in I. Maund.
In 1839-40 -	- -	- - -	340	507 2	340	507 2
1840-41 -	1,346	2,154 11	7,081	10,635 25	8,427	12,789 36
1841-42 -	16	27 0	19,536	29,642 26	19,552	29,669 26
1842-43 -	- -	- - -	35,062	51,390 8	35,062	51,390 8
1843-44 -	151	303 8	35,027	49,368 21	35,178	49,671 29
1844-45 -	5,245	12,519 20	18,243	29,744 13	23,488	42,263 33
1845-46, up to January -	4,694	14,482 33	15,161	19,424 15	19,855	33,907 8
TOTAL - -	11,452	29,486 32	1,30,450	1,90,712 30	1,41,902	2,20,199 22

(K.)

STATEMENT showing the Quantity of COTTON on which Drawback was paid at *Bombay*, from 1st May 1835 to 31st December 1846.

	Quantity of Cotton.		Amount of Drawback as debited to the Heads of Drawback, by the Collector of Continental Customs and other Collectorates.		
	I. Mds.	*s.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1835-36 - - - - -	5,47,040	0	3,01,410	6	1
1836-37 - - - - -	7,71,584	0	4,25,130	–	7
1837-38 - - - - -	3,45,315	15 3/4	1,94,239	14	5
1838-39 - - - - -	4,26,585	30 3/4	2,39,954	8	–
1839-40 - - - - -	4,71,553	19 3/4	2,65,248	13	5
1840-41 - - - - -	8,48,910	30 3/4	4,77,512	5	–
1841-42 - - - - -	12,35,501	14 3/4	6,32,469	8	4
1842-43 - - - - -	4,20,368	2 3/4	2,36,457	–	7
1843-44 - - - - -	5,86,871	3 3/4	3,30,114	15	9
1844-45 - - - - -	7,12,553	24 3/4	4,00,811	6	7
1845-46 - - - - -	5,92,919	27 3/4	3,33,517	5	3
May 1846 to December 1846 - -	1,39,065	21 1/2	78,224	5	11
TOTAL - - *I. Mds.*	70,98,268	31 1/2	39,15,090	9	11

TOTAL Pounds - - - - -	58,40,86,217
„ Hundredweights - - - -	52,15,057
„ Candies - - - - -	7,45,008

(L.)

RETURN of the Amount of COTTON Exported to *Bombay* from *Guzerat* since the 1st January 1834 to the 31st December 1845.

	Tunkaria.	Surat.	Broach.	Dholera, Bowharee, Amlee, and Khoon.	Bhownugur.	Gogah.	TOTAL.	Average from the Commencement of the Period.
	In. Mds. s. rs.	*In. Mds. s. rs.*	*In. Mds. s. rs.*	*In. Mds. s. rs.*	*In. Mds. s. rs.*	*In. Mds. s. rs.*	*In. Mds. s. rs.*	*In. Mds.*
In 1834	82,183 17 0	1,71,544 29 40	2,46,673 15 60	22,625 0 0	7,650 0 0	7,664 37 60	5,38,341 20 0	—
In 1835	16,653 18 20	74,651 11 40	90,777 20 0	49,103 1 40	31,728 20 0	10,987 26 40	2,73,901 17 60	4,06,121
In 1836	87,897 37 40	1,20,702 6 40	2,15,454 28 0	2,27,567 2 40	1,13,306 10 0	37,248 36 60	8,02,177 1 20	5,38,139
In 1837	57,071 35 40	86,221 22 0	1,22,038 10 60	1,62,460 30 40	50,737 20 0	42,267 2 40	5,20,797 1 20	5,33,804
In 1838	75,907 17 20	1,65,928 17 40	2,04,871 4 20	1,66,584 35 20	1,25,173 30 0	64,164 3 0	8,02,629 27 20	5,87,569
In 1839	89,730 28 0	1,03,164 11 20	1,72,305 25 40	59,769 26 60	9,432 20 0	2,575 31 40	4,36,978 23 0	5,62,470
In 1840	1,00,473 19 0	1,51,752 37 40	3,12,491 36 40	1,85,353 33 40	68,259 27 0	61,814 31 20	8,80,146 24 60	6,07,852
In 1841	83,018 8 40	1,21,278 26 20	2,41,783 9 60	2,86,075 8 0	27,163 6 60	67,109 20 20	8,26,427 39 40	6,35,174
In 1842	1,18,559 7 20	1,51,845 20 0	2,55,582 2 0	2,11,622 21 60	1,09,012 21 40	72,256 30 60	9,18,878 23 20	6,66,697
In 1843	1,06,459 21 0	1,46,680 12 20	2,75,536 5 40	2,96,380 10 0	1,03,557 25 0	85,548 19 0	10,14,162 12 60	7,01,443
In 1844	67,464 34 60	96,841 3 60	1,38,024 39 20	2,95,383 36 0	97,485 4 0	70,973 32 60	7,66,173 30 40	7,07,328
In 1845	83,260 30 60	1,42,357 19 20	2,05,172 23 20	2,97,068 37 60	1,31,834 17 0	62,779 16 0	9,22,473 24 0	7,25,256
TOTAL from 1834 to 1845	9,68,680 34 60	15,32,968 17 20	24,80,711 20 40	22,59,995 3 40	8,75,341 1 20	5,85,391 8 0	87,03,088 5 20	
TOTAL from 1834 to 1839	4,09,444 33 40	7,22,212 18 20	10,52,120 24 20	6,88,110 16 40	3,38,028 20 0	1,64,908 18 0	33,44,825 10 40	
TOTAL from 1840 to 1845	5,59,236 1 20	8,10,755 39 0	14,28,590 36 20	15,71,884 27 0	5,37,312 21 20	4,20,482 30 0	53,58,262 34 60	

(M.)

STATEMENT showing the Quantity of COTTON Exported to *Bombay* from the Ports under the Tanna and Rutnagerry Collectorates, from the 1st January 1834 to 31st January 1846.

YEARS.	Oomergaum.			Tarrapoor.			Mahim.			Bassein.			Cullian.			Salsette.			Caranja.			Panwell.			Sanksey.			Alibag.			Poenar.		
	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.
			M. s.			M. s.			M. s.			M. s.			M. s.			M. s.			M. s.			M. s.			M. s.			M. s.			
From 1 January to April 1834	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For 1834-35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,972	—	21,599 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 1835-36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,688	—	74,080 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 1836-37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,665	—	40,023 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,452	—	1,48,666 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 1837-38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,876	—	63,999 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,11,720	—	1,66,457 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 1838-39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,17,053	—	1,71,631 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,71,650	—	1,62,554 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 1839-40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68,451	—	1,21,445 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	99,528	—	1,74,217 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 1840-41	—	—	—	29	76	267 33	123	—	281 15	—	—	—	1,66,088	—	2,49,654 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,44,818	—	2,15,695 33	—	—	—	—	50	70 26	—	—	—
„ 1841-42	—	—	—	2	—	6 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,68,806	—	2,57,969 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,82,620	—	2,75,159 19	—	—	—	7	—	9 36	—	—	—
„ 1842-43	—	—	—	5	—	24 35	—	—	—	9	6	28	1,63,560	—	2,50,678 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,62,046	—	2,20,397 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 1843-44	—	45	254 3	25	—	98 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,60,931	—	2,36,965 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,47,587	—	2,26,084 26	—	—	—	—	6	18 10	—	—	—
„ 1844-45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91,989	—	1,38,998 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,502	—	1,53,653 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 1 May 1845 to January 1846	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,508	—	55,790 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,922	—	79,086 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	45	254 3	61	76	397 1	123	—	281 15	—	9	6 28	11,05,577	—	16,82,836 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,71,845	—	19,21,973 36	—	—	—	7	56	98 32	—	—	—

YEARS.	Rygur.			Sooverndroog.			Rajapoor.			Unjunwell.			Rutnagerry.			Viziadroog.			Malwan.			Sawunt Warree.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.	Bundles.	Bales.	Indian Maunds.
			M. s.			M. s.			M. s.			M. s.			M. s.			M. s.			M. s.			M. s.			M. s.
From 1 January to April 1834	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,350	—	1,350 16	30	—	17 10	2,334	—	3,134 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,714	—	4,502 4
For 1834-35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	647	—	509 2	—	—	—	7,144	—	9,132 0	124	—	136 0	—	—	—	21,887	—	31,376 6
„ 1835-36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	635	—	734 39	—	—	—	26,031	—	45,903 0	53	—	65 30	—	—	—	75,407	—	1,20,783 37
„ 1836-37	—	13	18 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,223	—	1,423 6	—	—	—	23,334	—	34,498 1	4	—	6 20	—	—	—	1,48,668	13	2,24,636 14
„ 1837-38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262	—	336 25	89	—	113 0	2,774	—	3,550 14	22	—	28 1	—	—	—	1,60,743	—	2,34,485 17
„ 1838-39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,023	—	1,310 10	9	—	10 20	7,531	—	12,801 36	2,408	—	3,735 9	—	—	—	2,99,674	—	4,52,043 21
„ 1839-40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	301	—	386 1	7	—	10 12	5,558	—	7,449 2	20,209	—	29,515 19	—	—	—	1,94,054	—	3,33,024 7
„ 1840-41	—	805	1,077 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,262	—	6,708 25	550	—	566 32	30,277	—	39,846 37	56,836	—	79,939 5	—	—	—	4,03,983	931	5,94,108 19
„ 1841-42	1,407	—	1,892 30	101	—	450 39	—	—	—	6,625	—	10,626 39	1,148	—	1,339 7	17,936	—	22,860 17	12,752	—	17,909 38	—	—	—	3,91,404	1	5,88,224 32
„ 1842-43	876	—	1,330 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,052	—	11,464 23	742	—	922 17	17,351	—	22,813 12	19,461	—	26,867 37	—	—	—	3,73,093	9	5,34,506 11
„ 1843-44	610	—	778 32	11	—	16 17	—	—	—	7,379	—	9,323 30	98	—	76 12	21,609	—	28,894 31	13,143	—	19,426 32	—	—	—	3,51,393	51	5,21,937 32
„ 1844-45	75	—	109 11	6	—	9 10	—	—	—	3,000	—	3,786 6	136	—	112 34	5,847	—	7,531 32	6,125	—	9,475 34	—	—	—	2,07,678	—	3,13,677 9
From 1 May 1845 to January 1846	260	—	384 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,044	—	1,405 31	111	—	68 2	3,879	—	5,059 14	38	—	47 26	—	—	—	92,762	—	1,44,842 27
TOTAL	3,238	818	5,591 17	118	—	476 26	—	—	—	37,803	—	49,366 13	2,920	—	3,236 26	1,71,605	—	2,43,475 14	1,31,173	—	1,87,154 11	—	—	—	27,24,460	1,004	40,95,148 36

(N.)

STATEMENT showing the Quantity of COTTON Exported from *Canara* to *Bombay*, and other Ports subordinate thereto, from 1833–34 to 1845–46.

YEARS.	EXPORT to the PORT of BOMBAY.	Ditto to other Ports.	TOTAL EXPORT.	REMARKS.
	Candies. m. lbs.	*Candies. m. lbs.*	*Candies. m. lbs.*	
1833–34 - - -	2,298 7 7	3 8 7	2,301 15 14	The candies here shown are of the weight of 560 lbs. each.
1834–35 - - -	9,819 13 8¾	1 6 15¾	9,820 19 24½	
1835–36 - - -	16,951 12 5¼	2 3 14	16,953 15 19¼	
1836–37 - - -	14,140 17 17½	30 6 21	14,171 4 10½	
1837–38 - - -	2,128 18 10½	- - -	2,128 18 10½	
1838–39 - - -	12,531 15 22¾	2 2 7	12,533 18 1¾	
1839–40 - - -	7,662 5 15¼	19 12 7⅓	7,681 17 19¾	
1840–41 - - -	23,399 12 0	25 0 24⅓	23,484 12 24½	
1841–42 - - -	29,429 19 24¾	6 11 0	29,436 10 24⅓	
1842–43 - - -	32,480 13 17½	- - -	32,480 13 17½	
1843–44 - - -	36,802 1 7	- - -	36,802 1 7	
1844–45 - - -	22,679 13 27½	0 9 26	22,680 3 25½	
1845–46 - - -	21,626 2 3	21 16 11½	21,647 18 14½	

(O.)

MEMORANDUM showing the Quantity (net weight) of COTTON Exported from the Ports in the Province of *Malabar* to *Bombay*, and the Ports subordinate thereto.

	Lbs.	*Cwt. qrs. lbs.*
1834–35 - - -	59,808	534 0 0
1835–36 - - -	96,320	860 0 0
1836–37 - - -	18,33,104	16,367 0 0
1837–38 - - -	728	6 2 0
1838–39 - - -	16,19,744	14,462 0 0
1839–40 - - -	12,64,032	11,286 0 0
1840–41 - - -	5,15,760	4,605 0 0
1841–42 - - -	16,69,248	14,904 0 0
1842–43 - - -	2,50,544	2,237 0 0
1843–44 - - -	6,99,664	6,247 0 0
1844–45 - - -	13,10,400	11,700 0 0
1845–46 - - -	9,09,620	8,121 2 12
TOTAL - - -		91,330 0 12

(P.)

From *J. M. Davies*, Esq. Collector of *Broach*, dated 28th January 1847.

2. A general statement of the form of that which accompanied your letter of the 28th October I beg to append, containing the most accurate information upon the various points embraced therein, which I have been able to obtain.

3. You

3. You are aware that the former system of annually settling the land revenue in this collectorate by an estimate of the gross products, aided by their prevalent prices, has only within the last four or five years given way to a fixed begotee or assessment upon the measured "beega" intended to be so apportioned as to admit of a rotation of cotton and dry grain crops upon the same land, the former, whilst being the most valuable, requiring a change of soil every year.*

4. The returns received from the native district revenue officers, consequent upon your circular under reply, were so contradictory, and presented so many irreconcilable facts, that I could not with any degree of satisfaction permit them to be embodied in the statement required by the committee. For this the officers in question were really less to blame than the old system, which left them no clear insight into the facts which they were called upon to elucidate, and thus some of them fell into the error of distributing the amount of revenue actually fixed in each year, indiscriminately upon lands grown with cotton, with rice, and with the dry grains of the country.

5. A thorough revision of the data forthcoming, appeared therefore an essential preliminary to correctness, and fortunately the papers yearly prepared by the hereditary and stipendiary revenue officers afforded details which only required proper working up to furnish the returns called for by the Committee. As, however, time has not permitted me, independent of my other duties, to go through the materials recorded for the whole of the nine years antecedent to the general introduction of the "Beegotee" settlement (*i.e.* from 1834-35 to 1842-43 inclusive), I deemed it best to select three years of known variety of production, as well as of considerable fluctuation of prices, viz. 1837-38, 1838-39, and 1839-40.

6. For this purpose I took nine villages (three good, three indifferent, and three bad), of each of the five talookas comprising this collectorate, leaving out Jumboosur, as having been during those years a "Begotee" paying district, while my object was to deal first with the "appraisement" system. I thus got the details of 45 villages for each of the years in question, or in all of 135 villages, quite sufficient to afford a trustworthy criterion of the whole zilla. The result of each year's average of 45 villages, both as regards the produce and assessment of one beega of cotton land, will be found in columns 7 and 5 respectively of the accompanying general statement; I have also added (accompaniment No. 1 to the statement), a translate and abstract of the information (giving an example of three villages for three successive years), from which the general average has been deduced.

7. I would here add a few remarks passim upon the various local measures in use for estimating cotton, its weight and value during its progress from the field to the market, although in doing so I am very probably rather premising my own elucidation than contributing to that of the committee.

8. "Kuppas," or cotton in its raw state, is always estimated by the "dhuree" and "bhar." The former is equal to 48 pounds, or rather seers, and 20 "dhurrees" make one "bhar," which consequently contains 960 pounds, or seers. All transactions between the cultivator and the "wakaria," or local broker, are conducted in the "bhar;" when, however, the cotton has been freed from its seed and impurities, the "dhuree" and "bhar" give way to the "maund" and "kulsee," but more commonly the "candy." Major Williams, Statistical Memoir of Broach, p. 14.

9. The average quantity of cleaned cotton procurable from kuppas has been estimated by Major Williams† at one-third, and this, I believe, may be fairly taken as a true and very general average. The different weights, therefore, become thus reconciled to each other, and to the Surat candy. The standard of mercantile transactions at Bombay, 1 "bhar" of 20 dhurrees, equals 960 seers; one-third of a "bhar" of "kuppas" equals 320 seers or 8 maunds of cleaned cotton, but as the Broach maund of 40 seers equals the Surat maund of 42 seers, or 39 lbs. 199 decimals, the average number of pounds of cleaned cotton obtainable from a "bhar" of kuppas is equal to 313 lbs. 592 decimals, and 20 Broach maunds give 783 lbs. 980 decimals, which is tantamount to the Surat candy of 21 maunds (of 37 lbs. 333 decimals), or 783 lbs. 993 decimals. For all practicable purposes; therefore, 2½ "bhars" of "kuppas" are equal to 1 Surat candy of cotton.

10. As the "bhar" is, therefore, the standard best known to the grower and village broker, it may be interesting to compare the price of cotton wool per lb. (the standard of the English market) in English money, when the "bhar" is at so much on the spot to the cultivator. I have accordingly drawn up a statement (Accompaniment No. 2) showing these

* "Kuppas is seldom sown more than once in three years on the same ground. To repeat it oftener would be attended with no immediate advantage, and with certain prospective loss."—Major Williams, p. 42.

† The average proportion in weight of seed or kuppaseea to rooee, or cotton wool, is one-third of the latter to two-thirds of the former; but kuppas of the best soil and most favourable season will yield 18 seers of 'rooee,' or cleaned cotton, and 30 seers of seed from one dhuree of 48 seers, while kuppas of an inferior soil and unfavourable season will yield 15 seers of 'rooee,' and 33 seers of Kuppaseea per dhuree."—Page 42.

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these relative values, at the prices actually obtaining in the Broach district during the past 12 and the present years. The standard I have adopted is 22*d.* for the rupee. I have also added two columns showing the value, in English money, of the average produce of a beega (rating it at 39lbs. 199 decimals of cleaned cotton), and the rate in the same currency of the present beegotee assessment.

11. In so extensive a cotton growing district, possessing soils of considerable variety of fertility, it may be considered difficult perhaps to say what should be considered an average crop of cotton to the beega. I have, however, spared no pains to ascertain this, and in assuming 2½ dhurees of "kuppas" (equal to 46 seers or 39·199lbs. of cotton) for all soils, and in all ordinary years, inclusive of course of years of partial failure, I do not think that I am far wrong. The marginal extract* from Major Williams' valuable Statistical Memoir, proves that that officer estimated eight "dhurrees," or 384 seers of kuppas to the koombha in 1817–18, when the crops were uncommonly good. The khombha is as 187 to 100 compared with the Broach beega, and therefore the proportion to the latter would be, under similar circumstances, 205 seers of kuppas. This may be regarded therefore as a high average in Jumboseer.

12. On the other hand a reference to the paper marked Accompaniment No. 1, in which the average of three villages of Oclesur Purgunna is given in three successive years (the villages being taken with reference to their respective classes in point of fertility), will show that the average of this purgunna is not equal to that of Jumbooseer. In 1837–38 a fair year, the estimate of the village Undhara (first class) was given at - seers 228
Soorwaree, a 2d class village - - - - - - - „ 196
Awadur, a 3d class village - - - - - - - - „ 137

3) 561

Of which the mean is - - - - - - - - - - - - 187 seers.

In 1839–40, when the produce of cotton was never probably finer, the same village, Undhara, was rated at - - - - - - - - - - - seers 234
Soorwaree - - - - - - - - - - - - „ 166
Awadur - - - - - - - - - - - - „ 128

3) 528

Or a mean of - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 176 seers.

While in the intermediate year 1838–39, a very bad one, Nudhura gave - - - - - - - - - - - - seers 86
Soorwaree - - - - - - - - - - - „ 117
Awadur - - - - - - - - - - - „ 25

3) 228

Or only upon an average - - - - - - - - 76 seers per beega.

13. Then again, while Broach and Wagra purgunnas may be justly held to be a higher productive standard than Oclesur (probably equalling Jumbooseer), yet the pergunna of Hansote is below them all in growing cotton; moreover, the actual returns ("khurebunds") of 45 villages of every district but Jumbooseer, taken for three years together, give but 111 seers of "kuppas" as the average produce of a "beega" (*See* column 7 of General Statement). In adopting, then, the average of 120 seers of "kuppas" to the beega, I do not I conceive widely depart from a fair mean, not only of all soils, but of all seasons.

14. The next task was to strike an average of the assessment. This for the three years of "appraisement of the crops" (1837–38 to 1839–40 inclusive), was at once simply obtained by dividing that proportion of the gross value which the assessors fixed as the Government share (added to its proportion of village charges) by the number of "beegas" actually cultivated with either cotton or grain. For example, in the village of Nudhara, in 1837–38,

* "The whole of the kuppas, or cleaned cotton, produced in the Jumbooseer Pergunna, in the season 1817–18, was taken by the Commercial Department; it amounted, both from the Government and alienated lands, to 7,468 'bhars,' the price paid for it was 67¾ rupees per bhar, and therefore the sum brought by this article of the produce of the purgunna, came to 5,05,957 rupees. The cotton crops of that season were uncommonly good, and it may be assumed that the lands produced at the rate of eight 'dhurees,' or 384 pounds of 'kuppas' per khoomba."

1837–38, the whole value of the cotton raised on the Government lands was estimated at 3,352 rupees, of which 2,603 rupees were set aside for Government. Then 2,603 divided by the number of beegas cultivated with cotton in that year, viz. 392, gives *Rs.* 6. 10. 3. per beega, a compound share of produce and market value. The statement, however, (Accompaniment No. 1) speaks for itself.

15. But however stringent this mode of taxation may appear (and there is no denying it), it had the advantage of squaring the demands of Government with the actual circumstances of the season. The average of 45 villages in 1837–38 (see column 5 of the General Statement) shows the average assessment levied by the same rule to have been *Rs.* 4. 6. 2. per beega. But the very next year, upon an extended surface of cotton cultivation, the assessment fell by its own working to *Rs.* 1. 8. 11. per beega.

16. The beegotee settlement, now generally adopted, was doubtless intended to balance these widely differing results, and to allow the cultivator a fair reduction upon the mean itself. Thus the mean of the three years (1837–38, 1838–39, and 1839–40) being *Rs.* 3. 1. 6., the average of the "beegotee" shown below, in the same column, for 1843–44, 1844–45, and 1845–46, is only *Rs.* 2. 6. 11., being a reduction of 27 per cent.

17. But notwithstanding the reduction in the assessment now made general, a reference to the table given in Accompaniment No. 2, discloses a most unsatisfactory comparison between it and the value of the produce of the land, the present low prices. If we assume 2 ½ "dhurrees" of produce to the beega, we have *Rs.* 2. 7. (within 1 pie) as the assessment, that is to say, close upon a rupee per dhurree. The dhurree of 48 seers yields 16 seers of cotton, or a little above 15 lbs. The assessment, therefore, presses at the rate of 1 anna per lb. The present rate of exchange would make this equal to 1 ½*d.* per lb., while the cotton is yet on the ground. This ratio unfortunately survives throughout the whole range of assessment. For, as we assume a higher rate of produce, we arrive at a corresponding increase of assessment. Thus, if it is granted that lands assessed at 5 rupees per beega (and a reference to Accompaniment No. 3 will prove that even this is not the highest rate) will produce 5 "dhurrees" of "kuppas," still the proportion remains unaltered, and so on throughout the series.

18. The Accompaniment No. 3 just referred to, gives the details of the process, by which I have arrived at the average of *Rs.* 2. 6. 11. quoted in column 5 of the General Statement. It is true that the lands of the whole collectorate are not given, but I have satisfied myself that the number of beegas, 55,049 indiscriminately taken from the several talookas, are calculated to give a fair representation of the whole zilla.

19. Before taking leave of the subject of the assessment, I must in justice add that the great extent of alienated lands throughout this collectorate (equal to 25 per cent. upon the whole) have always been held to mitigate the pressure of the assessment on the Government lands. Major Williams, no incompetent judge, thus describes this offset: "It is now very well known that all alienated lands, not actually cultivated by the proprietors themselves, and this comprises by far the greater part, pay an indirect revenue to Government; for the established cultivators of the village get those lands at so low a rent that they are much better able to pay the assessment on the Government lands than they otherwise would be. This circumstance is taken into account by the village community as well, no doubt, as many others which that community can only appreciate, in making the interior distribution of the payment for the year, and a village will often pay a sum of money nominally from the Government land, which the allowed extent of that land alone could not possibly yield."—Page 79.

20. My shorter experience with this zilla forbids my hazarding more than a few general observations upon the foregoing, which are based upon effects arising out of nearly 30 years of management since Major Williams wrote; I would therefore, in the first place, observe, that a considerable portion of the alienated lands, alluded to by Major Williams, pay a "salamee," or quit-rent, not above 50 per cent. below the Government lands, and that (generally two Broach rupees per beega) many of those who held unmeasured freeholds have, by the application of the surveyor's chain, been compelled to pay for the excess beyond enjoyment, which had become in many cases prescriptive. The ryuts, too, justly complain of the tyranny of the "Grassias," to whom most of the alienated lands appertain, who, themselves an improvident race, make their tenants not only find seed and cattle, and pay the quit-rent, but often become indebted to the latter, to their eventual detriment. To these considerations it may be added, that most of the alienated lands held on service tenure by Bheel watchmen, handicraftsmen, and other village servants, are mostly of so poor a description that their cultivation affords little or no remuneration to the industrious Government ryut.

21. The queries put in the 2d paragraph of your letter under reply, I have perhaps incidentally replied to; at all events I trust that the foregoing remarks and accompanying statements will have solved the query touching the prices obtained of late years by the cultivators. The others, "on the cost of cultivation," and net profit remaining to the ryut, "after payment of the Government assessment," I shall endeavour to reply to together. The

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ryut, it is generally said, requires a full third of the produce of his cotton land to reimburse his expenses, but more than this is necessary to enable him to keep up his stock; and as the present state of the market does not unfortunately give him that reimbursement, far less enables him to reckon upon any profit, the inference is but too obvious, that he mainly depends upon "remissions and balances" for his escape from ruin; and that the remissions and balances have become very considerable within the last five years, I beg to refer you to the last column of the accompanying General Statement.

22. The concluding part of your letter touches upon the enhancement which the cotton undergoes in price during its progress through the hands of the local purchasers and brokers. These, you are aware, are of two distinct classes, the wakharias, namely, who purchase the "kuppas" from the ryut, and the brokers, who execute commissions from Bombay and other great marts. The wakharia has the cotton ginned and cleaned by Bheels, and by other labourers, preparatory to taking it into the market, and is generally reimbursed for this expense by the resale of the cotton seed. His prospects are afterwards very uncertain, for as his profit or loss entirely depends upon the state of a distant market (Bombay), which may vary considerably after his time bargains with the ryuts and brokers have been completed, it often happens that those of his class become gainers or losers to a greater proportionate degree, upon the extent of their dealings, than the commission agents or brokers of the principal export towns, who derive their moderate per-centage without corresponding risk of loss. The wakharias are represented to have been considerable losers during the past three or four years, as well as others, natives of the districts, who, like the wakharias, were in the habit of purchasing cotton on speculation. I am given to understand, upon what I consider to be the best local authority, that a profit of two rupees per "bhar," or five rupees per candy of cotton, is regarded as sufficiently remunerative to the wakharia to reimburse him for all his risks. The following short statement appears to furnish the further increments which lend to cotton its market value at the last port of export, Bombay, upon one candy of 784 lbs. of cotton:—

Assessment per Column 9 of General Statement.	Ryut's Expense estimated at one-third of the Crop.	Wakharia's Profit.	Broach Broker's Profit at Two per Cent.	Shipment (average) to Bombay, and Insurance.	Craneage and other trifling Expenses.	Prices of the Candy landed in Bombay.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
48 10 4	16 3 5	5 – –	1 8 –	Freight 3 – – Insurance 1 – –	– 8 –	75 13 9

23. It may be easily gathered from this statement, that when the price of cotton is at 76 rupees per candy, it but barely pays its expenses; when it falls below that price, some parties must inevitably suffer. Those parties are Government, the ryut, and the wakharia. If the price of cotton is below 30 rupees the "bhar," the assessment being 20 rupees, the ryut does not get his expenses reimbursed him; on the other hand, as 30 rupees per bhar is equivalent to 70 rupees per candy, it is clear that when cotton is quoted at 72 to 74 rupees in Bombay (as it was last season), no broker will buy from the wakharia at a rate sufficient to leave the latter any legitimate profit, plus brokerage, insurance, and freight. The last party, the Government, is but too frequently made to bear a portion of the ryut's loss, in either a large remission, or a heavy outstanding balance, at the close of the year.

It appears to me scarcely fair to heap so much opprobrium which it has been of late the fashion to heap upon the class of "wakharias." In hard times they are undoubtedly put to shifts which are as indefensible in a moral, as detrimental to their interests in a commercial point of view, but it is not fair to regard them as a class of greedy middle-men. It should be borne in mind that they befriend the ryut, and in a manner become security for the public revenue by their individually humble, though jointly extensive transactions, and that by their frugal management and moderate profit, they occupy the places of the more extensive merchants, whom the temptation of employing their capital to better purpose has drawn from the country.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the Extent of Cotton Cultivation in the Broach Collectorate for the Years undermentioned, its Proportion to other Cultivation, its Assessment, and its average Produce from a given Quantity of Land.

1. YEARS.	2. Pergunnas	3. Number of Villages.	4. Extent of Cultivation in Beegas.		5. Rate of Assessment per Beega on Land cultivated with Cotton.			6. Rate of Assessment per Beega on Land cultivated with other Products.			7. Average Produce of Cotton obtained from one Beega.	8. Average Number of Beegas required to produce a Surat Candy of 784 lbs. of Cleaned Cotton.	9. Average Government Assessment thereon, (*i. e.*) on Land sufficient to yield a Candy of Cleaned Cotton.	10. Superficial Extent of the Beega.	11. Amount of Remissions granted to Cotton Lands.
			Cotton.	Other Products.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.					
1834–5	- -	- -	1,98,015	3,92,678											These cannot be shown separately for Cotton and other lands: the following abstract shows the entire remissions and balances written off since 1840.
1835–6	- -	- -	2,74,609	3,68,232	*Vide* Letter.				*Vide* Letter.		The returns for 1837–8, 1838–9, and 1839–40, are taken from the actual papers of 45 villages (of different classes) in each year.				
1836–7	- -	- -	2,42,086	3,42,233											Balance outstanding on 1st August 1840: *Rs.* 5,16,777 14 4
1837–8			2,81,667	3,28,328	7 9 8	2 9 2	4 6 2	3 13 10	1 12 10	2 8 11	Kuppas, 151¼ seers, equal to cleaned cotton 47 lbs.	Beegas. Wussas. 16 - 14 or 20	(at the average of *Rs.* 4. 6. 2.) *Rs.* 73. 12. 9.		
1838–9			3,22,640	2,64,803	3 1 6	– 10 4	1 8 11	2 4 8	– 2 11	1 2 –	Kuppas, 48 seers, or cotton 15 lbs. -	52 - 5	(at the average of *Rs.* 1. 8. 11.) *Rs.* 81. 0. 4.		Remissions given in 1840–41 - 1,28,656 - 3
1839–40			3,07,591	3,10,804	4 11 –	2 2 11	3 5 5	3 15 8	1 13 2	2 7 5	Kuppas, 134 seers, or cotton 41⅜ lbs. -	18 - 16	(at the average of *Rs.* 3. 5. 5.) *Rs.* 62. 12. 4.		1841–42 - 2,446 1 -
1840–1	- -	- -	2,89,182	3,21,693		3)	9 4 6		3)	6 2 4					1842–43 - —
1841–2	- -	- -	2,59,499	3,69,285			3 1 6			2 – 9					1843–44 - 6,465 10 11
1842–3	- -	- -	2,68,760	3,72,250							The returns of 1843–4, 1844–5, and 1845–6, are taken from the new Begotee settlement.				1844–45 - 51,617 2 7
1843–4	- -	- -	2,17,546	4,08,216											1845–46 - 4,40,328 11 5
1844–5	- -	- -	2,73,480	3,46,525	6 – –	1 1 1	2 6 11	6 – –	1 1 1	2 6 11	2½ dhuries of kuppas or 120 seers, (48 seers=1 dhuree). Hence 120 seers. Kuppas=40 seers or=39·199 lbs.	At the average rate quoted, viz., 39·199 lbs. to 1 beega, it requires 20 beegas in an average year to yield a candy of cleaned cotton.	And at the average assessment of *Rs.* 2. 6. 10 beegas, the assessment upon a candy of cotton is equal to *Rs.* 48. 10. 4.		Total *Rs.* 6,29,593 10 2
1845–6	- -	- -	2,77,043	3,33,895											Balances written off in 1840–41 - 1,96,640 8 3
															1841–42 - 7,11,014 8 3
															1842–43 - 2,01,942 1 6
															1843–44 - 1,06,508 – 10
															1844–45 - 1,29,543 – 7
															1845–46 - 13,959 10 7
															Total *Rs.* 8,19,608 – –
															Balances outstanding on the 1st August 1846 - 1,92,843 4 6
															GRAND TOTAL of Remissions and Balances since 1840 - - *Rs.* 16,41,954 14 8

The Pergunnas are not given separately, as to do so, would either render six statements necessary, instead of one, or require six columns additional in this statement.

389 (Government) in the whole Collectorate.

Yards. feet. square inches. 2,477 7 64

E

ACCOMPANIMENT No. 1.

TRANSLATE and Abstract of a *Goozurathee* "Kurebund," or Estimate of the Produce of the Land, showing the Proportion taken by Government as Assessment in each of the Years 1837–8, 1838–9, and 1839–40, in Districts where no Begotee had as yet been introduced.

YEARS. Sumvut.	YEARS. A. D.	VILLAGES.	Details of the Year's Estimate. Products.	Beegas cultivated.	Produce in Seers, per Beega.	Gross Produce in Bhars of 960 Seers.	Market Price per Bhar.	Gross Value of gross Produce.	Of which were: Taken as Assessment.	Of which were: Left to the Growers.	Average Assessment per Beega.	REMARKS.
						Seers.		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
1894	1837-38	Undárá	Cotton	392	228	93 44	36	3,352 – –	2,603 – –	749 – –	6 10 3	This is a good village.
			Grain, &c.	994	– –	– –	– –	4,206 – –	3,267 – –	939 – –	3 4 7	The 1st year's was good.
1895	1838–39	Ditto	Cotton	694½	86	58 244½	48	2,711 – –	1,624 – –	1,087 – –	2 8 –	The 2d ditto ditto bad.
			Grain, &c.	777½	– –	– –	– –	3,810 – –	2,282 – –	1,528 – –	2 15 –	
1896	1839-40	Ditto	Cotton	308	234	75	33	2,475 – –	1,574 – –	901 – –	5 1 9	The 3d ditto ditto excellent as regarded produce; but the price in the 2d year was better than in either of the others; in fact, in the 3d year cotton was almost unsaleable.
			Grain, &c.	1,208	– –	– –	– –	7,065 – –	4,495 – –	2,570 – –	3 11 6	
					548						14 4 –	
				Average	183						– 4 12 –	On cotton-growing land.
1894	1837–38	Soorwaree	Cotton	49	196	9 725	36	358 – –	296 – –	62 – –	6 – 8	
			Grain, &c.	590	– –	– –	– –	2,541 – –	2,106 – –	432 – –	3 8 11	
1895	1838-39	Ditto	Cotton	184	117½	22 245½	48	1,079 – –	476 – –	603 – –	2 9 4	This is an indifferent village.
			Grain, &c.	450	– –	– –	– –	2,529 – –	1,116 – –	1,413 – –	2 7 8	For the rest, the same as above.
1896	1839-40	Ditto	Cotton	110	166½	19 2	33	630 – –	395 – –	235 – –	1 9 5	
			Grain, &c.	546	– –	– –	– –	3,446 – –	2,163 – –	1,283 – –	3 15 5	
					480						10 3 5	
				Average	160						3 6 6	On cotton-growing land.
1894	1837–38	Awadur	Cotton	240	137	34 243	36	1,137 – –	635 – –	502 – –	2 10 4	
			Grain, &c.	259	– –	– –	– –	912 – –	511 – –	401 – –	1 – –	
1895	1838–39	Ditto	Cotton	207	25	5 722	48	280 – –	123 – –	157 – –	– 9 6	This is a bad village.
			Grain, &c.	277	– –	– –	– –	223 – –	99 – –	124 – –	– 5 8	For the rest, the same remark as above.
1896	1839 40	Ditto	Cotton	247	128	32 723	33	1,085 – –	614 – –	471 – –	2 7 9	
			Grain, &c.	235	– –	– –	– –	777 – –	641 – –	336 – –	1 14 –	
					290						5 11 7	
				Average	97						1 14 6	
			Average of Three Villages and Three Years		* 147			Seers of "kuppas," 49 seers or 48 lbs. of cleaned cotton per beega			† 3 5 8	Average assessment on cotton-growing land in three years.

* The average produce of 45 villages in three years (column 7 of General Statement) gives only 111 seers of "kuppas," or 37 seers of cleaned cotton, equal to 36·25 lbs.
† This is in fact the average of three villages and three years=nine villages. The average, *Rs.* 3. 1. 6., given in column 5 of the General Statement, is that of 45 villages and three years=135 villages.

ACCOMPANIMENT No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of 1 lb. of CLEANED COTTON in English Money on the Spot, at the actual Prices of the past 12 Years; also of the PRODUCE and of the ASSESSMENT of a BEEGA, in the same Currency.

1. YEARS.	2. Price of the "Bhar" of Kuppas of 960 Seers, equal to 312½ lbs. of Cleaned Cotton.	3. Corresponding Value of a Pound of Cotton, English Money, at 22 *d.* the Rupee.	4. Corresponding Value of the Produce of a Beega, taking 39·199 lbs. of Cotton.	5. Corresponding Assessment in English Money, on a Beega, at *Rs.* 26. 11., at 22 *d.* the Rupee.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
1834–5 -	56	– 3¾	12 2¾	—	It is thought useless to show the proportion of assessment to produce in these years, as the former varied with every season.
1835–6 -	47	– 3¼	10 7¼	—	
1836–7 -	52	– 3⅓	11 5	—	
1837–8 -	36	– 2½	8 1¾	—	
1838–9 -	48	– 3¼	11 5	—	
1839–40 -	33	– 2¼	7 4	—	
1840–1 -	43	– 3	9 9½	Average Begotee 4 5½ or more than 1¼ *d.* per lb.	Column 4 corresponds with column 7 of General Statement, showing the average produce, and column 5 corresponds with column 5, showing the average assessment on cotton lands.
1841–2 -	28	– 1¾	5 8½		
1842–3 -	30	– 2	6 6¼		
1843–4 -	33	– 2¼	7 4		
1844–5 -	30	– 2	6 6¼		
1845–6 -	30	– 2	6 6¼		
1846–7 -	30	– 2	6 6¼		

ACCOMPANIMENT No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the ACTUAL ASSESSMENT on 55,049 Beegas of Cotton Lands, on which the Average Assessment given for the Years 1843–4, 1844–5, and 1845–6, has been derived.

Assessment on the Kombhat.	Equal to per Beega.	Number of Beegas and of Koombhurs reduced to Beegas.	Amount of Assessment.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*	
– – –	6 – –	337½	2,025 7 3	The highest rates are assessed upon a comparatively limited quantity of good soil, in Broach, Wagra, Jumbooseer, and Ahmode. In Hansote, on the other hand, 3 rupees is the highest assessment on the black soil growing cotton, and that only on a limited quantity of land.
10 – –	5 5 5	124¼	663 12 9	
– – –	5 – –	714¼	3,570 15 –	
9 – –	4 12 11	1,441	6,926 10 9	
8 8 –	4 8 7	294½	1,335 7 –	
8 – –	4 4 4	1,625¼	6,943 4 9	
– – –	4 – –	641	2,565 10 –	
7 – –	3 11 10	3,468	12,975 15 5	
– – –	3 8 –	1,137½	3,981 6 –	
6 – –	3 3 3	601½	1,926 13 10	The koombha is to the beega, as 187 to 100, and prevails in Jumbooseer, Ahmode, and Dehij.
– – –	3 – –	1,907¼	5,724 8 2	
5 8 –	2 15 –	1,187	3,486 3 5	The koombha is to the statute acre 96 nearly to 100.
– – –	2 12 –	856¾	2,356 3 9	
5 – –	2 10 9	2,371¾	6,333 5 11	
– – –	2 8 –	4,598½	11,444 11 7	
4 8 –	2 6 5	2,231	5,362 3 6	
– – –	2 4 –	1,171	2,635 1 7	
4 – –	2 2 2	8,739½	18,665 3 10	
– – –	2 – –	2,428	4,855 14 9	
3 8 –	1 13 11	3,233¼	6,042 – 11	
– – –	1 12 –	2,631½	4,604 12 3	
3 – –	1 9 7	6,276	10,005 11 –	
– – –	1 8 –	2,381½	3,572 8 11	
2 8 –	1 5 4	1,675¾	2,237 5 2	
– – –	1 4 –	2,873½	3,591 10 –	
2 – –	1 1 1	122¼	130 8 8	
		55,049	1,33,960 15 –	
	Average -		2 6 11	

III.
Bombay.

From *J. M. Davies*, Esq., Collector of Broach, dated 1st February 1847.

TRANSMITS two statements showing the annual average, annual produce from one beega of land (taking the kurreef or monsoon, and the rubbee or cold weather crops respectively), the assessment thereupon, and the average market value of that produce to the cultivator in an ordinary season, as called for in the Chairman's letter of the 24th November.

STATEMENT No. 1, showing the AMOUNT of PRODUCE and the VALUE thereof, at present Market Prices, of one Beega of Land, together with the Amount of the Government Assessment thereon.

Products of the Khurreef or Monsoon Crop.	Per Broach Beega of 2,477 square yards. On First Quality Land in Broach Maunds.	On Second Quality Land in Broach Maunds.	On Third Quality Land in Broach Maunds.	Average Broach Maunds.	Value of Ditto.	Average of the Government Assessment.	Proportion of Value of the Crop left to the Ryot.	Proportion upon 10 Beegas: of Government Assessment.	Proportion upon 10 Beegas: of the Residue left to the Ryot.	REMARKS.
					Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Dhangon, or Rice	13	9½	7	9¾	5 2 3	4 – –	1 2 3	40 – –	11 6 6	These are given from the actual returns made by the district officers; it is, however, believed that their estimates are pretty correct, taking the average of season.
Grains and Pulse:										
Bajree	10½	8	5½	8	5 11 11	– –	3 5 –	– –	33 2 –	The cultivators generally combine two or more crops together, such as pulse with jowaree and bajree, or pulse and oil plant. These estimates are given of each kind of produce distinctly.
Jowaree	10	7¼	5	7¼	4 2 5	– –	1 11 6	– –	17 3 –	
Moogh	3¾	2¾	1¾	2¾	1 12 5	—	—	—	—	
Muth	6½	5	3¾	5	2 13 8	– –	– 6 9	– –	4 3 6	
Chowla	3½	2½	1¾	2½	1 11 5	—	—	—	—	
Teel or Oil Plant	5½	4¼	3	4¼	5 12 3	– –	3 5 4	– –	33 5 4	
Pulse:										
Gowar	11¼	8½	6	7½	4 5 5	– –	1 4 6	– –	19 1 –	
Baota	18	15	12	15	6 2 –	– –	3 11 1	– –	36 14 10	
Oorud	4½	3¼	2¼	3¼	2 8 6	2 6 11	– 1 7	24 5 2	– 15 10	
Kodra	18½	14¼	10¼	14¼	4 8 10	– –	2 1 11	– –	21 3 2	
Wal	5¾	4¼	3	4¼	2 4 5	—	—	—	—	
Goolee, or Indigo	10 seers	8 seers	6 seers	8 seers	8 – –	– –	5 9 7	– –	55 10 10	
Soont, or Ginger	4 mds.	3 ,,	2 ,,	3 ,,	1 3 6	—	—	—	—	
Rul (Grain)	16 ,,	12 ,,	8 ,,	12 ,,	3 – –	– –	– 9 1	– –	5 10 10	
Indian Corn	18 ,,	6 ,,	4 ,,	6 ,,	8 – –	– –	– 9 1	– –	5 10 10	

STATEMENT No. 2.

Products of the Rubbee or Cold Weather Crop.	Per Broach Beega of 2,477 square yards. On First Quality Land in Broach Maunds.	On Second Quality Land in Broach Maunds.	On Third Quality Land in Broach Maunds.	Average Broach Maunds.	Value of Ditto.	Average of the Government Assessment.	Proportions of the Value of the Crop left to the Ryot.	Proportion upon 10 Beegas: of Government Assessment.	Proportion upon 10 Beegas: of the Residue left to the Ryot.	REMARKS.
					Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Kuppas, or Cotton	4	3	2	3	3 14 9	– –	1 7 10	–	14 14 4	The more valuable crops, as sugar-cane, dhuna, safflower, and mustard are raised to a very limited extent; the great expenses attendant upon the first, and the want of any extensive demand for the other, restricting their general cultivation. The value of wheat is considerably above the common average this year.
Jowaree	10	7½	5½	7¾	4 13 6	– –	2 6 7	–	24 1 10	
Toor	7	5¼	3¾	5¼	3 14 2	– –	1 7 3	–	14 8 6	
Wheat	9	6½	4½	5¾	7 2 6	– –	4 11 7	–	47 3 10	
Castor Oil	5¾	4½	3½	4½	4 5 –	2 6 11	1 14 1	–	18 12 10	
Saug (Pulsa)	12½	9¾	7	9¾	5 8 8	– –	3 1 9	–	31 1 6	
Peas	12	9¼	6¾	9¼	5 6 3	– –	2 15 4	–	29 9 4	
Ashaleea (Grain)	5	3½	2	3½	4 12 –	– –	2 5 1	24 5 2	23 2 10	
Sugar Cane	50 (goor)	40 (goor)	30 (goor)	40	40 – –	– –	37 9 1	–	375 10 10	
Grain	7½	6	4	6	5 – 6	– –	2 9 7	–	25 15 10	
Dhuna	7	5½	4	5½	10 4 –	2 6 11	7 13 1	–	78 2 10	
Teel, or Oil Plant	5	3¾	2½	3¾	5 3 2	– –	2 12 3	–	27 10 7	
Safflower	3	2¼	1½	2¼	6 12 5	– –	4 5 6	–	43 7 –	
Mustard	6	4	2	4	8 – –	6 – –	5 9 1	–	55 10 10	
Spinach	7	5½	4	5½	6 12 –	– –	4 5 1	–	43 2 10	

From *J. M. Davies*, Esq., Collector of Broach; dated 5 February 1847.

I DO myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d November last, requesting information as to the particular advantages, or the contrary, that the ports of Tunkaria Bunder and Broach may possess for the shipment of cotton, and especially whether the construction of a pier or jetty at each place, with the application of crane-power, would not allow of country craft being loaded at all times of the tide with much convenience to the merchants and benefit to the quality of the cotton.

2. In reply I beg to state that the ports in question undoubtedly possess great natural advantages for the shipment of cotton, and it is conjectural whether any more eligible sites could be selected were it open to do so *de novo*. These natural advantages consist of centrality, ease of access, with deep and comparatively still water; but nothing has hitherto been done to obviate the only inconvenience, viz., the deep black mud to be crossed in reaching the vessels intended for the reception of cotton.

3. The question, therefore, of the convenience and advantages derivable, in a commercial point of view, from the erection of a pier or jetty, is too obvious to need comment; but it appears, nevertheless, to be accompanied with engineering difficulties upon which it would be presumptuous in me to hazard an opinion. My impression, however, is, that a stone pier would be at once enormously expensive in a country so devoid of that material, and would, particularly at Broach, run constant risk of damage during the flood of the Nerbudda. A pile pier (if I am right in the use of that term to express a superstructure laid upon piles driven into the mud) would, to my notions, be equally impracticable; but I venture to submit a suggestion which was thrown out by a gentleman with whom I conversed upon the subject, and which appears to me to offer a practical solution of the difficulty; I allude to a boat-bridge, to be extended to any desirable distance, so as to connect the vessels with the shore, and allow the cotton to be rolled or carried over dry plank in lieu of over mud. The breadth of a single boat would amply supply the first desideratum, while the breadth of two boats, placed endways together, would allow even carts to come within hoisting-in distance of the country craft. The bridge could be so adapted as to be easily taken to pieces, when no longer required, and the boats to be hauled up out of reach of damage in the monsoon.

4. Boats of sufficient buoyancy, of 25 feet in length by 5 feet in breath, could, I conceive, be constructed at a cost of 400 rupees each. The cost of a jetty, therefore, of 50 feet in width, of this description would depend upon the number of boats requisite to reach from dry ground to sufficient depth of water to permit vessels to approach its terminus. If each pair of boats was placed at six feet distance from the next pair, then eight pairs of boats would give a jetty ($8 \times 11 \doteq$) 88 feet in length, which, I believe, would be found ample for purposes of shipping cotton at Broach.

5. The cost of 16 boats may be taken at ($16 \times 400 =$) 6,400 rupees, to which being added 3,600 rupees more for planks and railing, the cost of such a bridge might be taken, in round numbers, at 10,000 rupees, a mere tittle of the probable cost of building a stone pier of equal accommodation.

6. This suggestion I merely throw out as one which appears to afford a practical remedy for the evil complained of at a comparatively small cost. It is equally applicable to Tankaria Bunder as to Broach. With a jetty of this description, there would not, I conceive, be any need of crane-power, as the tackle of the vessels would be sufficient to raise the bales of cotton from the jetty on board the craft.

(Q.)

No. 1 of 1847.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *H. H. Glass*, Esq., President of the Committee to inquire into the State of the Cotton Trade in Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter dated 23d November last, requesting me to inform you as to the particular advantages, or the contrary, that the port of Surat may possess for the shipment of cotton, and especially whether the construction of a pier or jetty, and the application of crane-power, would not allow of country craft being loaded at all times of the tide, with much convenience to the merchants and benefit to the quality of cotton, by doing away with the necessity of exposing it to so many prejudicial influences as it is now subjected to, I have the honour to forward copy of a letter from Mr. Jones, and the opinion of three of the principal cotton merchants of Surat, on these points, as also that of Merwanjee Hormusjee, late native agent to the Commercial Resident to the northward, who possesses considerable experience and knowledge in all matters connected with the cotton trade at Surat.

III.
Bombay.

2. The result of my inquiries leads me to recommend that a pier should be constructed at Randier, to facilitate the shipment of the cotton from that port; and it will be seen that it is desirable that the small pier or dukka at Surat should be widened, for the convenience of the parties shipping cotton there. No crane appears to be required at either of these places, as it would not in any great degree add to the facility of shipping the cotton bales.

3. It will be seen, from Mr. Jones's letter, that about one-third more cotton is exported annually from Randier than from Surat.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. Stewart*, Collector.

Surat Collector's Camp, Oojut,
6 January 1847.

No. 381 of 1846.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *P. Stewart*, Esq., Collector, Surat.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 26th November, forwarding one from the President of the Cotton Committee, inquiring as to the advantage of the construction of a pier or a jetty at Surat, I have the honour to inform you that about two-thirds of the cotton exported from Surat is shipped at Randier, about two miles up the river, and that boats can be loaded there at all times of the tide without much difficulty, but that this might be entirely done away with by erecting a pier.

2. There is, however, a large mud bank between Surat and Randier, which in the low tides interferes considerably with the passage of large cotton boats between these places.

3. At Surat cotton boats can be loaded at all times of the tide from the Chapput Pier, but they cannot be brought there from all parts of the river at low tide.

4. The construction of piers in a river subject, as is the Tapty, to such heavy floods in the monsoon, must always be very expensive if not difficult.

5. Cotton is not now detained so long at the bunders in the open air as when it was necessary to weigh the bales in order to levy the duties, which were abolished by Act 2 of 1846.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. W. Jones*,
Deputy Collr. of Contl. Customs and Excise.

On Circuit, Gogoh, Office of
Deputy Collector of Contl. Customs and Excise,
5 December 1846.

Translation of an Extract from a Letter from Dadabhaee Pestonjee Alpaiwala and two others, principal Cotton Merchants at Surat, to *Philip Stewart*, Esq., Collector of Surat, dated 13 December 1846.

The places from whence cotton is shipped are Randier and the dukka or pier at Surat. The Surat pier was erected by Government, but it is too small, and will not allow more than one boat to be loaded at one time, to the great disadvantage and inconvenience of merchants, which will be remedied if Government enlarges it. There is no pier at Randier, in consequence if which great difficulty is experienced in shipping the cotton, and it suffers great injury from being rolled over mud and dust to the bank of the river, and a pier would be very beneficial here, and prevent this injury to the cotton. The application or erection of a crane does not appear to be necessary, and will cause no advantage to the merchants, as no bales are taken out here from the vessels, for which purpose a crane is much more required than for putting the bales on board the vessels.

(True translation.)
(signed) *P. Stewart*, Collector.

Opinion of Merwanjee Hormusjee.

With reference to the preceding memorandum I beg to record it as my opinion, that as there is already a small pier outside the dukka gate, which serves all the purposes of shipments of cotton from Surat, the quality of the cotton would not be improved by the construction of another pier and the application of a crane. I would suggest, however, that the place where the cotton is deposited inside the dukka gate, and near to the said pier, be left somewhat cleaner than at present.

At Randier the case is different, there being no pier of any kind, and I should say that the cotton shipped from that side would be much benefited as to quality if a pier were built there,

there, as the cotton, before it can be put into the boats, must be rolled over a large quantity of dust, and after high tides through the mud, by which it cannot but be injured. I may add that the shipments made from Randier exceed those made from Surat by nearly one-half

(True copy.)

(signed) *P. Stewart,* Collector.

From *P. Stewart,* Collector, Surat, dated 22 January,

FORWARDING statement of the principal grains, their average annual produce per 100 beegas, the Government assessment thereon, and the average market value to the cultivator, as per form, forwarded with Mr. Glass' letter, No. 24.

STATEMENT showing the Principal Grains, their Average Annual Produce of 100 Beegas of Land, Government Assessment on the same, and the Average Market Value to the Cultivator in the Collectorate of *Surat.*

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCE.	Average Annual Produce of 100 Beegas of Average Ordinary Soil.	Government Assessment on 100 Beegas.	Average Market Value to the Cultivator.	OBSERVATIONS.
	Mds. srs.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Kuppas	531 –	305 6 7	640 5 4	
Bajree and kuthol	971 –	397 5 –	622 11 8	Produced in gorat land.
Kuthol	820 –	268 8 9	407 4 –	
Joowaree and kuthol	898 –	315 9 10	546 3 8	
Bhat or rice grown in keearee land	*Mds.* 3,500			
After rice crop, vall, kuthol, &c., produced	4,145 –	800 – –	1,604 1 6	Ditto - in keearee land.
	645			
Bhat or rice in jeerart land	1,500 –	250 – –	562 8 –	Ditto - in jeerart land.
Kodra	1,510 –	258 12 –	424 – 4	
Mutt	697 –	350 – –	418 8 –	Ditto - in gorat land.
Toour	663 –	254 15 7	490 13 –	
Teel	401 –	282 3 6	512 3 6	
Wheat and mustard	720 –	282 6 8	806 1 –	
Naglee	962 –	235 15 –	368 8 –	
Goovar	993 –	350 – –	662 8 –	
Urrud	584 –	232 13 9	375 – –	
Grain and devella	453 –	331 4 –	370 – –	
Kuppas and teel	427 –	331 4 –	469 6 –	
Teel and toour	630 –	327 13 4	574 2 8	
Tobacco	1,577 20	544 10 8	2,417 8 –	Ditto - in gorart gubhan land.
Sugar cane	6,667 20	706 6 9	7,292 5 4	Ditto - in koomter bagart, or land irrigated by means of wells.

N. B.—All the other crops or produce on which no observation is made can be produced in any soil.

From *P. Stewart,* Esq., Collector of Surat, dated 18 February 1847

1. WITH reference to chairman's letter, dated 29th October last, forwards two statements as per form therewith forwarded, the first showing the extent of cotton cultivation in each district, and the other showing the total extent of the same within this Collectorate, from the year 1834-35 to 1845-46.

2. The cost of production of cotton to the ryots is estimated as follows, supposing 13 beegas of average zeraet land will produce one Surat candy of clean cotton, or 784 lbs.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Average Government assessment on 13 beegas of land	39	–	–
Ploughing before sowing	6	8	–
Cotton seeds or kuppas, 1 maund and 25 seers	–	12	–
Hire for sowing ditto	3	4	–
Hire for ploughing, called kulpee	3	4	–
Weeding	6	8	–
Gathering the cotton	7	–	–
Digging out the roots after the gathering	3	4	–
Rs.	69	8	–

III.
Bombay.

3. Should the above land be cultivated, as is generally the case, by the ryot, by means of his own bullocks, and the grounds being weeded, and the cotton picked by the members of his family, of course the profits on the produce are much greater.

4. Allowing that 13 beegas of land would yield about 66 maunds of kuppas, which can be sold for *Rs.* 81. 4., after deducting the foregoing amount of expense of *Rs.* 69. 8., there remains a net profit of *Rs.* 11. 12. to the cultivators.

5. The price paid by merchants, and the charges incurred by them for the 66 maunds of kuppas, the produce of 13 beegas, are estimated as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Value paid for the kuppas	81	4	–
Hire for separating seed from cotton	10	–	–
Screwing, including gunny pats, ropes, binding, cart hire, dalals, brokerage, &c.	5	4	–
	96	8	–
Deduct price of kuppasea or cotton seed	17	8	–
Leaving a net sum of *Rs.*	79	–	–

as the expense incurred by merchants for one candy of clean cotton ready to be shipped on board the boat.

6. There are 17 places enumerated below, where screws are fixed and temporary sheds erected for cleaning cotton, but the chief places where sales of cotton take place, are the city of Surat and town of Randier.

1. Oolapur.
2. Randier.
3. Mundooee.
4. Morthan.
5. Ucharun.
6. Kudrama.
7. Kulargam.
8. Burracha.
9. Sunnia.
10. Purout.
11. Pandusra.
12. Eklera.
13. Kupletha.
14. Surbhon.
15. Bardolee.
16. Hamsapoor.
17. City of Surat.

7. The parties who establish "stores" or warehouses generally purchase cotton from the ryots just as it is picked; they then separate the seeds by means of churkas, and sell it to the cotton brokers, who purchase for the merchants. The enhancement in the price is not considered to be very great during this transfer, probably not more than 2 or 3 rupees a candy.

8. In reply to your second letter, dated 23d ultimo, on the same subject, I have the honour to state, that I cannot suggest any mode of cheapening the production of cotton in this district; the most obvious plan would be, by a reduction in the assessment of the land cultivated for cotton, but this I am not prepared to recommend, as I do not consider the rates too high on the land in which it is generally produced. This description of land, when not cultivated with cotton, pays readily the assessment from the grain it produces; and it should be borne in mind, that a great reduction has already been made in the rate of assessment per beega on land generally throughout this zillah, and that the cultivators have been relieved from many heavy payments on account of veeras and other cesses.

9. I am informed that the cotton generally would produce a higher price in Bombay and the English market, and the cultivators would consequently receive a greater remuneration, were it not that they deteriorate its quality in many ways to add to its weight, such as exposing it to the night dew, which injures its colour; and the other modes adopted by them for this purpose render it expensive and difficult to clean; if the cotton crop could be purchased by merchants or their agents while standing, and picked, and the seed separated, under careful superintendence, the best results might be anticipated.

10. I may add, that a change in the seed used would probably lead to an improvement in the produce; but this point has already, I do not doubt, come under the consideration of the Committee.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the Extent of Cotton Cultivation in the *Surat* Collectorate, for the Years undermentioned; its Proportion to other Cultivation; its Assessment, and its Average Produce from a given Quantity of Land.

YEARS.	Pergunnas.	Number of Villages.	Extent of Cotton Cultivation in Beegas.	Extent of other Cultivation in Beegas.	Rate of Assessment, per Beega, on Lands cultivated with Cotton. Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Rate of Assessment, per Beega, on Lands cultivated with other Produce than Cotton. Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Average Produce of Cotton obtained from a Beega.	Average Number of Beegas required to produce a Surat Candy of 784 lbs: of Clean Cotton.	Average Government Assessment thereon.	Superficial Extent of the Beega.	Amount of Remissions Granted on Cotton Land.	Total Amount of Remissions Granted on all Descriptions of Land.
											Mds. s.			*Sq. ft.*		
1834-35	Oolpar	77	3,098 5 10	56,607 16 0	5 – –	2 6 –	3 1 7	8 8 –	2 6 –	4 7 5	3 31½	16 2 10	40 15 7	– –	– – –	1,748 – –
1835-36	,,	77	6,809 6 15	55,155 4 0	5 – –	2 6 –	3 1 7	8 8 –	2 6 –	4 7 5	5 9	12 1 5	37 6 1	– –	– – –	294 11 6
1836-37	,,	77	6,267 3 5	55,438 0 15	5 – –	2 6 –	3 1 7	8 8 –	2 6 –	4 7 5	5 12	11 16 15	36 10 10	– –	– – –	221 1 2
1837-38	,,	77	7,547 13 15	55,881 4 15	5 – –	2 6 –	3 1 7	8 8 –	2 6 –	4 7 5	5 8½	12 1 0	37 5 6	– –	– – –	2,937 5 –
1838-39	,,	77	10,183 14 0	29,363 13 0	4 4 –	2 6 –	3 – 7	7 10 –	2 – –	4 2 2	1 22½	40 6 5	122 6 6	– –	13,868 5 –	–
1839-40	,,	77	7,191 10 15	52,938 0 0	4 4 –	2 – –	3 – 7	7 10 –	2 – –	4 2 2	5 7½	12 1 10	36 10 8	25,600	– – –	2,724 13 7
1840-41	,,	77	7,600 16 5	54,047 3 10	4 4 –	2 – –	3 – 7	7 10 –	2 – –	4 2 2	5 5	12 7 5	37 8 7		– – –	7,425 5 11
1841-42	,,	77	12,728 3 5	47,944 7 10	4 4 –	2 – –	3 – 7	7 10 –	2 – –	4 2 2	5 0¾	12 19 10	39 5 4	– –	– – –	139 6 10
1842-43	,,	77	9,227 7 15	52,171 13 15	4 4 –	2 – –	3 – 7	7 10 –	2 – –	4 2 2	5 0	12 0 0	36 7 –	– –	– – –	5,845 3 5
1843-44	,,	77	6,162 3 10	55,600 6 10	4 4 –	2 – –	3 – 7	7 10 –	2 – –	4 2 2	4 32½	12 9 10	39 5 4	– –	– – –	439 – –
1844-45	,,	77	12,083 14 10	49,241 8 15	4 4 –	2 – –	3 – 7	7 10 –	2 – –	4 2 2	5 0	12 0 0	36 7 –	– –	– – –	668 8 6
1845-46	,,	77	11,643 0 15	47,165 14 10	4 4 –	2 – –	3 – 7	7 10 –	2 – –	4 2 2	4 34	12 9 10	39 5 4	– –	– – –	8,749 7 8
1834-35	Koorsud	73	21,364 0 0	24,539 0 0	6 10 –	1 15 –	3 8 –	7 10 –	1 15 –	3 8 –	4 20	15 12 10	53 8 –	– –	– – –	3,691 – 2
1835-36	,,	73	24,179 0 0	24,656 0 0	6 10 –	1 15 –	3 8 –	7 10 –	1 15 –	3 8 –	4 20	15 12 10	53 8 –	– –	– – –	92 13 8
1836-37	,,	73	20,038 0 0	29,552 0 0	6 10 –	1 15 –	3 8 –	7 10 –	1 15 –	3 8 –	4 20	15 12 10	53 8 –	– –	– – –	258 13 15
1837-38	,,	73	25,925 0 0	24,851 0 0	6 10 –	1 15 –	3 8 –	7 10 –	1 15 –	3 8 –	3 20	20 5 0	69 – –	– –	– – –	1,759 15 2
1838-39	,,	73	26,013 0 0	20,075 0 0	5 12 –	1 8 –	3 5 –	6 10 –	1 8 –	3 8 –	1 30	40 10 0	138 – –	– –	– – –	1,65,356 12 4
1839-40	,,	74	25,967 0 0	25,576 0 0	5 12 –	1 8 –	3 5 –	6 10 –	1 8 –	3 8 –	4 20	15 12 10	50 11 6	25,600	– – –	1,130 2 4
1840-41	,,	74	22,685 0 0	28,791 0 0	5 12 –	1 8 –	3 5 –	6 10 –	1 8 –	3 5 –	3 20	20 5 0	65 7 –		– – –	1,688 6 11
1841-42	,,	74	27,523 0 0	23,764 0 0	5 12 –	1 8 –	3 5 –	6 10 –	1 8 –	3 5 –	4 20	15 12 10	50 11 6		– – –	303 1 2
1842-43	,,	74	23,832 0 0	27,793 0 0	5 12 –	1 8 –	3 5 –	6 10 –	1 8 –	3 5 –	4 20	15 12 10	50 11 6		– – –	68 3 11
1843-44	,,	74	18,305 0 0	31,046 0 0	5 12 –	1 8 –	3 5 –	6 10 –	1 8 –	3 5 –	4 20	15 12 10	50 11 6		– – –	237 13 5
1844-45	,,	74	28,968 0 0	21,255 0 0	5 12 –	1 8 –	3 5 –	6 10 –	1 8 –	3 5 –	4 20	15 12 10	50 11 6		– – –	229 1 10
1845-46	,,	74	23,991 9 13	24,196 0 0	5 12 –	1 8 –	3 5 –	6 10 –	1 8 –	3 5 –	3 20	20 5 0	65 7 –		– – –	7,602 10 6
1834-35	Chorassee	58½	4,139 18 10	13,020 17 10	6 – –	1 12 –	3 11 –	7 8 –	1 4 –	4 6 –	6 0	16 10 0	60 13 6	– –	4,239 – 2	–
1835-36	,,	58½	4,409 2 10	14,178 1 0	6 – –	1 12 –	3 12 –	7 8 –	1 4 –	4 6 –	5 0	13 5 0	49 11 –	– –	– – –	319 4 9
1836-37	,,	58½	2,646 5 15	16,238 18 15	6 – –	1 12 –	3 15 –	7 8 –	1 4 –	4 6 –	6 0	11 0 0	43 5 –	– –	– – –	1,187 12 7
1837-38	,,	58½	4,155 16 15	14,946 3 10	6 – –	1 12 –	3 9 –	7 8 –	1 4 –	4 6 –	6 0	11 0 0	39 3 –	– –	– – –	9,271 13 11
1838-39	,,	58½	3,543 12 15	15,520 10 5	6 – –	1 12 –	3 13 –	7 8 –	1 4 –	4 6 –	2 –	33 0 0	125 13 –	– –	– – –	54,193 8 11
1839-40	,,	58½	3,963 0 0	15,404 3 0	5 12 –	1 8 –	3 6 –	6 10 –	1 4 –	3 13 10	6 –	11 0 0	37 2 –	25,600	– – –	604 8 5
1840-41	,,	58½	3,620 19 0	15,643 19 10	5 12 –	1 8 –	3 7 –	6 10 –	1 4 –	3 13 10	5 –	13 5 0	45 8 9		– – –	266 1 –
1841-42	,,	58½	3,537 19 0	15,736 16 10	5 12 –	1 8 –	3 9 –	6 10 –	1 4 –	3 13 10	5 –	13 5 0	47 3 3	– –	– – –	453 14 10
1842-43	,,	58½	4,667 2 5	15,074 9 5	5 12 –	1 8 –	3 10 –	6 10 –	1 4 –	3 13 10	5 –	13 5 0	48 – 6	– –	– – –	369 6 11
1843-44	,,	58½	3,338 16 5	16,190 14 5	5 12 –	1 8 –	3 8 –	6 10 –	1 4 –	3 13 10	6 –	11 0 0	38 8 –	– –	– – –	–
1844-45	,,	58½	5,477 13 0	13,097 16 15	5 12 –	1 8 –	3 11 –	6 10 –	1 4 –	3 13 10	6 –	11 0 0	40 9 –	– –	– – –	1,604 6 5
1845-46	,,	58½	4,384 19 18	13,930 1 15	5 12 –	1 8 –	3 8 –	6 10 –	1 4 –	3 13 10	6 –	11 0 0	38 8 –	– –	– – –	348 10 7

(*continued*)

F

STATEMENT showing the Extent of Cotton Cultivation in the *Surat* Collectorate, for the Years undermentioned, &c.—*continued.*

YEARS.	Pergunnas.	Number of Villages.	Extent of Cotton Cultivation in Beegas.	Extent of other Cultivation in Beegas.	Rate of Assessment, per Beega, on Lands cultivated with Cotton. Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Rate of Assessment, per Beega, on Lands cultivated with other Produce than Cotton. Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Average Produce of Cotton obtained from a Beega.	Average Number of Beegas required to produce a Surat Candy of 784 lbs. of Clean Cotton.	Average Government Assessment thereon.	Superficial Extent of the Beega.	Amount of Remissions Granted on Cotton Land.	Total Amount of Remissions Granted on all Descriptions of Land.
											Mds. s.			*Sq. ft.*		
1834-35	Kurrod	29	2,805 16 5	16,080 6 0	4 8 –	1 8 –	3 – –	4 8 –	1 8 –	3 – –	5 0	13 10 0	40 8 –	– –	–	–
1835-36	„	29	1,627 14 5	14,966 12 10	4 8 –	1 8 –	3 – –	4 8 –	1 8 –	3 – –	6 0	11 0 0	33 – –	– –	–	–
1836-37	„	29	1,359 15 10	15,444 10 0	4 8 –	1 8 –	3 – –	4 8 –	1 8 –	3 – –	6 0	11 0 0	33 – –	– –	–	1,312 14 –
1837-38	„	29	5,519 17 0	12,297 11 15	4 8 –	1 8 –	3 – –	4 8 –	1 8 –	3 – –	7 0	9 8 0	28 8 –	– –	–	180 – 8
1838-39	„	29	3,655 3 5	12,926 7 5	4 8 –	1 8 –	2 15 2	4 8 –	1 8 –	2 15 2	5 0	13 10 0	39 1 2	– –	–	25,809 14 2
1839-40	„	29	2,619 0 0	16,224 4 15	4 8 –	1 8 –	2 15 2	4 8 –	1 8 –	2 15 2	6 0	11 0 0	32 6 2	2,77,779½	–	–
1840-41	„	29	3,204 18 0	16,089 9 15	4 8 –	1 8 –	2 15 2	4 8 –	1 8 –	2 15 2	5 0	13 10 0	39 1 2	– –	–	128 4 3
1841-42	„	29	5,083 13 15	14,397 3 5	4 8 –	1 8 –	2 15 2	4 8 –	1 8 –	2 15 2	6 0	11 0 0	32 6 2	– –	–	–
1842-43	„	29	3,433 2 10	15,853 7 15	4 8 –	1 8 –	2 15 2	4 8 –	1 8 –	2 15 2	6 0	11 0 0	32 6 2	– –	–	67 6 3
1843-44	„	29	860 5 15	18,049 5 5	4 8 –	1 8 –	2 15 2	4 8 –	1 8 –	2 15 2	6 0	11 0 0	32 6 2	– –	–	330 10 –
1844-45	„	29	1,380 1 10	14,768 15 15	4 8 –	1 8 –	2 15 2	4 8 –	1 8 –	2 15 2	6 0	11 0 0	32 6 2	– –	–	115 2 10
1845-46	„	29	3,301 12 15	11,933 4 10	4 8 –	1 8 –	2 15 2	4 8 –	1 8 –	2 15 2	6 0	11 0 0	32 6 2	– –	–	–
1834-35	Waloor	75	2,525 11 0	29,272 9 10	6 – –	1 – –	3 4 –	6 – –	1 – –	2 13 8	7 0	10 0 0	32 8 –	– –	–	–
1835-36	„	75	3,728 15 5	26,450 6 15	6 – –	1 – –	3 6 –	6 – –	1 – –	3 4 1	6 0	11 0 0	37 2 –	– –	–	629 6 1
1836-37	„	75	2,585 14 10	29,433 12 0	6 – –	1 – –	3 2 –	6 – –	1 – –	2 14 3	8 0	9 0 0	28 2 –	– –	–	10,100 3 8
1837-38	„	75	5,935 15 5	28,253 9 15	6 – –	1 – –	3 3 –	6 – –	1 – –	2 12 7	5 0	13 0 0	41 7 –	– –	–	–
1838-39	„	75	5,671 3 15	29,755 15 0	6 – –	1 – –	3 – –	6 – –	1 – –	2 11 9	4 0	16 0 0	48 – –	– –	–	13,131 – 11
1839-40	„	75	3,548 14 0	43,006 17 10	3 8 –	1 4 –	2 4 –	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 3 3	8 0	9 0 0	20 4 –	– –	–	93 5 1
1840-41	„	75	2,928 0 6	41,454 14 10	3 8 –	1 4 –	2 5 10	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 7 10	7 0	10 0 0	23 10 4	2,77,779⅓	–	–
1841-42	„	75	6,360 18 15	39,501 5 0	3 8 –	1 4 –	1 13 5	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 9 9	6 0	11 0 0	20 3 7	– –	–	19 10 9
1842-43	„	75	4,511 9 0	44,459 0 15	3 8 –	1 4 –	1 13 4	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 7 11	5 0	13 0 0	23 13 4	– –	–	134 – 3
1843-44	„	75	1,465 11 5	44,969 9 5	3 8 –	1 4 –	1 15 3	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 8 –	6 0	11 0 0	21 9 7	– –	–	475 4 2
1844-45	„	75	2,877 10 0	38,407 12 15	3 8 –	1 4 –	1 15 1	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 13 10	7 0	10 0 0	19 6 10	– –	–	–
1845-46	„	75	3,378 3 0	31,481 3 15	3 8 –	1 4 –	1 14 5	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 10 6	5 0	13 0 0	24 7 2	– –	–	–
1834-35	Surbhon	33	3,598 7 0	6,759 18 0	5 – –	1 12 –	3 – –	5 – –	1 12 –	3 – –	4 10	15 5 5	45 12 7	– –	–	13 3 –
1835-36	„	33	4,268 9 15	11,100 15 0	5 – –	1 12 –	3 – –	5 – –	1 12 –	3 – –	4 10	15 5 5	45 12 7	– –	–	29 4 11
1836-37	„	33	1,904 10 0	11,949 16 10	5 – –	1 12 –	3 – –	5 – –	1 12 –	3 – –	3 30	17 6 10	51 15 7	– –	–	8 12 3
1837-38	„	33	4,286 10 15	9,939 5 0	5 – –	1 12 –	3 – –	5 – –	1 12 –	3 – –	5 0	13 – –	39 – –	– –	–	48 11 7
1838-39	„	33	4,286 1 10	9,278 13 0	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 14 –	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 14 –	3 20	17 8 10	49 10 9	– –	–	27,465 2 2
1839-40	„	33	3,104 4 10	11,503 0 0	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 14 –	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 14 –	4 10	15 5 5	43 9 10	– –	–	41 15 6
1840-41	„	33	2,605 6 15	12,371 1 10	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 14 –	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 14 –	4 10	15 5 5	43 9 10	25,600	–	68 5 6
1841-42	„	33	6,342 1 15	10,503 16 15	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 14 –	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 14 –	3 20	17 8 10	43 10 9	– –	–	–
1842-43	„	33	3,920 7 10	11,271 2 5	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 14 –	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 14 –	4 20	14 8 15	41 1 1	– –	–	–
1843-44	„	33	2,194 12 15	12,544 8 10	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 14 –	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 14 –	4 10	15 5 5	43 9 10	– –	–	–
1844-45	„	33	3,335 1 0	10,045 19 15	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 14 –	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 14 –	4 10	15 5 5	43 9 10	– –	–	436 3 3
1845-46	„	33	2,619 0 0	8,682 6 5	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 14 –	4 8 –	1 4 –	2 14 –	4 10	15 5 5	43 9 10	– –	–	78 13 4

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STATEMENT showing the Extent of Cotton Cultivation in the *Surat* Collectorate for the Years undermentioned, its Proportion to other Cultivation, its Assessment, and its Average Produce from a given Quantity of Land.

YEARS.	Purgunna.	Number of Villages.	Extent of Cotton Cultivation, in Beegas.	Extent of other Cultivation, in Beegas.	Rate of Assessment per Beega on Lands cultivated with Cotton.			Rate of Assessment per Beega on Lands cultivated with other Produce than Cotton.			Average Produce of Cotton obtained from a Beega.	Average Number of Beegas required to produce a Surat Candy of 784 lbs. of Clean Cotton.	Average Government Assessment thereon.	Superficial Extent of the Beega.	Amount of Remission granted on Cotton Lands.	Total Amount of Remissions granted on all Descriptions of Land.
					Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.						
											Mds. s.			*Sq. ft.*		
1834-35	9	485½	42,321 4 18	1,81,978 9 2	6 10 –	2 6 –	3 1 11	8 8 –	2 6 –	3 4 8	4 32¼	14 8 18	44 – 5	- -	4,239 – 2	5,481 5 4
1835-36	9	485½	49,216 17 15	1,80,031 15 4	6 10 –	2 6 –	3 2 3	8 8 –	2 6 –	3 5 7	4 37¾	13 6 –	41 11 1	- -	- - -	2,245 11 8
1836-37	9	485½	39,877 0 15	1,92,121 2 17	6 10 –	2 6 –	3 2 1	8 8 –	2 6 –	3 4 11	5 9	13 13 –	40 9 3	- -	- - -	14,189 – 4
1837-38	9	485½	62,845 0 1	1,79,131 2 15	6 10 –	2 6 –	3 1 7	8 8 –	2 6 –	3 4 8	4 37½	13 11 2	41 15 7	- -	- - -	16,115 1 7
1838-39	9	485½	61,589 19 18	1,51,517 13 1	6 10 –	2 6 –	3 – 1	7 10 –	2 – –	3 3 4	3 15	22 16 1	71 8 –	- -	13,868 5 –	3,06,552 – 2
1839-40	9	486½	51,897 1 2	2,05,363 4 16	5 12 –	2 – –	2 13 –	7 10 –	2 – –	3 1 5	5 10¾	12 17 2	37 1 5	29,615 9	- - -	4,614 13 9
1840-41	9	486½	48,027 12 11	2,09,232 10 0	5 12 –	2 – –	2 14 3	7 10 –	2 – –	3 1 8	4 29¼	14 7 2	44 7 10	- -	- - -	9,900 1 5
1841-42	9	486½	71,342 16 3	1,91,028 10 11	5 12 –	2 – –	2 13 8	7 10 –	2 – –	3 1 10	4 33¼	13 12 16	39 1 6	- -	- - -	967 8 5
1842-43	9	486½	57,439 7 11	2,17,109 8 3	5 12 –	2 – –	2 13 0	7 10 –	2 – –	3 1 8	4 32	13 7 7	38 2 5	- -	- - -	6,493 4 6
1843-44	9	486½	36,248 15 15	2,21,832 17 5	5 12 –	2 – –	2 13 9	7 10 –	2 – –	3 1 8	4 21¼	11 14 –	33 10 6	- -	- - -	1,665 1 2
1844-45	9	486½	65,933 1 15	1,79,066 15 15	5 12 –	2 – –	2 14 –	7 10 –	2 – –	3 2 3	5 2¾	12 18 12	37 4 4	- -	- - -	3,724 2 1
1845-46	9	487½	57,175 18 16	1,75,593 3 2	5 12 –	2 – –	2 13 8	7 10 –	2 – –	3 1 11	4 29¼	14 3 2	40 7 7	- -	- - -	12,592 14 10

N. B.—Remissions are usually granted for loss on account of injury to the whole crops of each cultivator's khata or holding, and the remission on account of failure of cotton crops alone cannot be shown separately.

Surat Collector's Camp, Mota,
18 February 1847.

(signed) *P. Stewart*,
Collector.

(R.)

From *George Coles*, Esq., Collector of Sholapoor, dated 3 February 1847.

1. ACKNOWLEDGING the receipt of chairman's letter of the 24th November 1846, forwards a statement showing the different produce raised in this zillah, with the return to the ryot on five acres of land independent of his cost for labour.

2. Surveys have lately been made of the lands of this collectorate and a new assessment introduced, and it will be seen that the rates are exceedingly moderate, they vary from 2 annas to 14 annas an acre.

STATEMENT showing the Annual Produce of Five Acres of Soil of average description, the Assessment thereon, and the average Market Value of that Produce in an ordinary Season in the *Sholapoor* Collectorate.

DESCRIPTON of PRODUCE. 1.	Average Annual Produce of Five Acres of Ordinary Soil. 2.	Government Assessment on Five Acres, being 8 annas per Acre. 3.	Average Market Value per Five Acres to the Cultivator. 4.	OBSERVATIONS or REMARKS. 5.
Cotton	10 mds., weight		25 – –	Each maund of 40 seers, each seer of 78 Co.'s Rs.; an extra assessment is imposed on bag-hayut land in some of the districts at two rupees per acre, in others on the well, according to capability with regard to the supply of water.
Sugar	60 „ „		240 – –	
Pepper, red (chillies)	30 „ „		90 – –	
Turmeric	35 „ „		195 – –	
Bhooyemoog	40 „ „		28 – –	
Bajree	10 mds., capacity		20 – –	
Toor	15 „ „		30 – –	Calculating three-fifths as the expenses of cultivation, it leaves two-fifths from which the ryot has to pay his dues to Government.
Joary	20 „ „	Two rupees and 8 annas.	32 – –	
Alsee or juwus	5½ „ „		14 8 –	
Wheat (1st sort)	10 „ „		25 – –	
Gram	12½ „ „		31 – –	
Muttsee or mutt	3 „ „		6 – –	Gram with badgree.
Teel or sesamum	7½ „ „		30 – –	
Karala teel	5 „ „		12 8 –	
Moog	5 „ „		12 – –	
Ooreed	7 „ „		17 – –	Seldon grown alone.
Rice	20 „ „		40 – –	
Saveh	10 „ „		15 – –	
Herandee	10 „ „		25 – –	
Wheat (2d sort)	30 „ „		36 – –	

(No. 71 of 1847.)

From *George Coles*, Esq., Collector of Sholapoor, to *H. H. Glass*, Esq., President of the Committee appointed by Government to inquire into the state of the Cotton Trade, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, as required in your circular of the 29th October last, the statement showing the extent of cotton cultivation, &c., in the Sholapoor collectorate, from 1834-35 to 1845-46, filled up agreeably to the returns received from the native district revenue officers, but fear that much reliance cannot be placed on the correctness of the information entered in columns 3 to 5 for the official years of 1834-35 to 1840-41, as so many changes have taken place since, and previous to the formation of the Sholapoor collectorate in November 1838. Talookas have been added to it from Belgaum, and several remodelled in consequence of the exchange of villages with the Raja of Sattara in 1842.

2. I will answer the queries contained in your letter under reply in a few days from Barsee, where I am now about to proceed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Coles*,
Collector.

Sholapoor, Collector's Camp at Kurmulla,
26 February 1847.

STATEMENT showing the Extent of Cotton Cultivation in the *Sholapoor* Collectorate for the Years undermentioned, its Proportion to the other Cultivation, its Assessment, and its Average Produce from a given Quantity of Land.

YEARS.	ZILLAH.	Number of Government Villages.	Extent of Cotton Cultivation in Acres.	Extent of other Cultivation in Acres.	Rate of Assessment per Acre on Lands Cultivated with Cotton.			Rate of Assessment per Acre on Lands Cultivated with other Produce than Cotton.			Average Produce of Cotton obtained from an Acre.	Average Number of Acres required to produce a Surat Candy of 784 lbs. of Clean Cotton.	Average Government Assessment thereon.	Superficial Extent of the Acre.	Amount of Remissions granted on Cotton Land.
					Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1834–35	Sholapoor Zillah	537	2,569	4,06,460											1,825 12 6
1835–36	,,	670	2,710	6,12,890											358 13 –
1836–37	,,	665	22,922	6,97,660											17,124 15 7
1837–38	,,	665	29,841	7,76,604											29,981 2 8
1838–39	,,	665	35,445	8,33,177											26,965 4 6
1839–40	,,	714	58,001	10,20,502	1 rupee, or 16 annas.	4 annas	10 annas	1 rupee, or 16 annas.	1 anna	8 annas	160 lbs. of seeded cotton, and of clean cotton 40 lbs.	5 acres for seeded, and 19 ½ acres for clean cotton.	2½ on 5 acres, or *Rs.* 11. 3. on 19 ½ acres.	4,840 square yards.	9,210 13 –
1840–41	,,	683	55,213	12,52,189											—
1841–42	,,	778	49,454	13,94,471	—	—	—	—	—	—					—
1842–43	,,	799	68,136	15,30,069											525 – –
1843–44	,,	899	64,607	13,44,114											400 – –
1844–45	,,	901	75,436	15,16,348											1,517 5 3
1845–46	,,	901	51,416	16,62,581											2,824 12 5

REMARKS.—The rates quoted in Columns 6 to 11 are those introduced into the collectorate by the new revenue survey and assessment which was commenced in 1838–39, and concluded in 1844–45; previous to that period the rates on land varied from eight annas to two rupees per beegah; but it is difficult to say what the rates really were. There is no difference in the assessment of lands grown with cotton or other produce, the rates throughout the zillah are fixed according to the quality of the soil, but the very inferior soils will not produce cotton and are never sown with it.

(signed) *G. Coles*,
Collector.

Sholapoor, Collector's Camp at Kurmulla,
26 February 1847.

(No. 95 of 1847.)

From *George Coles*, Esq., Collector of Sholapoor, to the President of the Committee appointed by Government to inquire into the State of the Cotton Trade, Bombay.

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 25th February last, No. 71, I have the honour to reply to the queries I left unanswered.

The cost of yearly cultivation for 60 acres of land has been given as follows:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Price of 8 bullocks	12	–	–
Food for ditto for four months	48	–	–
Agricultural tools, &c.	4	–	–
2 Labourers, at 2 ½ rupees each	60	–	–
1 ditto, at 2 rupees	24	–	–
1 for a month, as a guard	2	–	–
	Rs. 150	–	–
or, at the rate of 2 ½ rupees per acre.			
To which should be added, for seed, at 8 seers per acre		2	–
Ditto ditto ditto for weeding	1	–	–
Ditto ditto ditto for rent		10	–
	Rs. 1	12	–
Which will give a total of expense	*Rs.* 4	4	–

Picking and seeding is not included; but against these may be reckoned the sale of the seed and stalks, which partly defrays the expenses; the deep ploughing, also, which is supposed to be entered as a yearly operation, is only requisite, or rather had recourse to, once in two or three years, the soil in other years being merely lightly turned up.

2. The price the ryot obtains for his cleaned cotton in the bazar is said to be from about 2 to 2 ½ rupees per maund, of 12 seers of 78 Surat rupees; an acre will yield about 1 ¾ to 3 maunds.

3. From the above, it would appear that the ryot's profit was very small; but his own labour, and that of his family, is included in the estimate of expenses, and the calculation appear sto be high both for labourers and bullocks.

4. The only regular mart for cotton is Barsee; the batteeyas, hoondekaries, and petty shopkeepers purchase it from the ryot after it is cleaned, and convey it to Barsee, where it is purchased generally by the agents of Hindoo merchants from Bombay.

5. In the districts to the south of the Bhima the cotton is bought up by the same class of persons, and sent direct to Bombay, from Moodebehall and Mungelee, sometimes by way of Baghulcote, in return for salt; from Hypurgah and Indee it comes through Sholapoor to Barsee, and thence to Bombay; but a great quantity in these four Canarese districts is worked up into thread and cloth by the ryots themselves.

6. The price in the Barsee bazar given by the agents varies from 20 to 23 rupees per pullah, of 10 maunds, or 120 seers, at 78 Company's rupees per seer. The price is, of course, enhanced by passing through middlemen, as the wages of each agent has to be paid. The greatest portion of the cotton sent from Barsee is brought from the Nizam's country, where the soil is said to be superior, and better suited for its production than in our own districts; the expense of carriage to the port of shipment is reckoned at 12 rupees per candy, not including the wages of the agent and his peons, which is about 3 ½ per candy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Coles*,
Collector.

Sholapoor, Collector's Camp, Barsee,
13 March 1847.

(S.)

From *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Collector of Dharwar, dated 5 February 1847.

With reference to your letter of the 23d ultimo, I have the honour to inform you, that, having recently returned to my duties, after a long absence, I was not aware, until the receipt of the above intimation, that a requisition for information on the culture of cotton remained in this office unnoticed; but as it appears that no steps have been taken to collect the details required, I have merely answered in a very rough way the questions in your

III. Bombay.

printed statement, and would beg to observe, to reply to such queries as are therein contained, it would take a considerable time, and much labour, and that even then the committee would have very little guarantee for the correctness or accuracy of the information given, which circumstance might lead, if any reliance was placed on the details of the reports made, to an erroneous conclusion, tending to frustrate the important results the committee appears to have in view.

2. Nearly all the questions comprised in your printed statement have been reported on by me in letters dated 31st December, No. 1772, of 1846, 11th January, No. 57, and 2d February, No. 172 of 1847, of which, however, being at present before Government, and undisposed of, and relating to other topics, I do not consider that I am at liberty to furnish you with copies; but as the correspondence contains only public sentiments, I conceive, if the committee is pleased to make an application to Government for a perusal of the letters, that no objection would be made: my opinion, and the opinions of others, on the relative merits of New Orleans and native cottons are therein stated at length, and the committee might further have an opportunity of testing the difference of those opinions by the returns that may be received from other collectorates.

3. The evils under which the cotton trade of India labours are,—

1. The want of local merchants, or persons deputed from the large mercantile establishments of the Presidency, to purchase cotton direct from the cultivators, instead of purchasing through a middle agent, who probably advances a sum of money to the cultivator for the crop whilst on the ground less than its worth. There is therefore no inducement to the cultivator to carefully gather the crop, and it is a matter of no great importance to the middle agent; hence follows the dirty condition in which cotton appears in the market.

2. Some more stringent law, or the more rigid enforcement of Regulation III., A.D. 1829, is required to prevent the gratuitous abuse of cotton, which is excited by the gain derived in increasing its weight.

3. The miserable condition of the country roads, especially the approaches to the sea, and the passes down the Ghauts. The greatest portion of the cotton exported is conveyed to the sea on bullocks; this is an expensive carriage; for two bullocks in a cart would transport one-half more (if the roads would admit) than two pack-bullocks. Pack bullocks have also to be laden and unladen daily, which is a great loss of time and labour; the halting places are of necessity in the vicinity of water, which renders the process of lading and unlading liable to injure and dirty the cotton.

4. The shipping ports of Vingorla and Compta can only be used from the want of proper piers or bunders at high water; this is an occasion of delay and injury to the cotton which is deposited, to be probably rolled through the mud, as soon as the tide will admit of it being placed on board the boat.

4. Great credit is due to the Government for its intentions, and the efforts it has made to improve the culture and preparation of cotton for the export market. Taxes on export have been reduced, transit duties and town duties wholly relinquished, and cesses on houses and trades, with many minor taxes, have been given up; but, with deference I submit, the exertions have not been made exactly in the right direction, and that a greater amount of general good would have been derived if, instead of suddenly removing all imposts from the purses of the wealthiest portion of the community, upon whom the burthen of supporting the State was previously but lightly placed, if some of the taxes had been retained, such as mohturfa or house tax, and been applied to improvement in roads, bunders, wells, and tanks; that this would have been a great boon to the country, and duly appreciated, and perhaps of more general value than the remission made.

5. The great points requiring encouragement are,—

1st. Improvements in agriculture.

2d. The use of the saw-gin. These can only be accomplished by there being a demand for a better description of produce, more cleanly presented in the market; which are matters much to be determined by the views taken on the subject by the mercantile community at large; but, to advance them, a good deal may be done by the local authorities taking an interest in the undertaking, by visiting the gin-houses, viewing crops on the ground, and giving advice to cultivators, and making trifling presents as rewards for good cultivation on the spot, before other cultivators, and granting or withholding many little favours to persons desirous of improving their culture, or using the saw-gin.

6. The saw-gin holds many obvious advantages over the native churka and foot-roller, and should be encouraged by every fair means. Complaints have been made of its cutting the staple; but this was from the gin being defective, or badly worked, so that the saws did not pass clearly through the grates. The greatest encouragement to the saw-gin would be to produce a small description of machine at a low price.

7. I have said nothing respecting the more valuable species of cotton, such as Sea Island, Bourbon, and Pernambuco, as they are small yielding plants, and the agriculture of this country is not sufficiently advanced to cultivate highly a scanty yielding cotton, in the hopes of

of an enhanced price in a foreign market remunerating the larger expenditure involved. The demand is for quantity, not quality, at present.

8. Amongst the native cottons there are many varieties, but I am not prepared to say whether the staple of any particular variety holds advantages over the others; the fault in the Indian cotton does not lay, I believe, in its staple, but in the paucity of its yield and bad colour. I consider the two cottons which are most deserving of attention, in the present low condition of the agriculture of India, are the New Orleans and Broach; they are both free yielding plants, and give a larger portion of wool to seed than I believe most, or any of the native sorts, and consequently the most profitable. Where the New Orleans will thrive, I should give it the preference; where it will not, I should recommend a trial being given to the Broach, or any untried variety that yielded more freely than the indigenous plant; but it is impossible to define any fixed rules. Improvement must be a work of time, and the result of experience. The first step towards it has now been commenced, and it is to be hoped (if the time past is not irrecoverably lost) that the Government and the mercantile community will be guided by no temporary and short-sighted interests, but proceed hand in hand, bearing in mind that India differs vastly from Europe, and that the lower orders of people in this country are not guided by a common sense view of what is to their own interests, but under the thraldom of a bigoted, ignorant class of Brahmins and dealers, who profit by their ignorance, and set their faces, on principle, against all innovations and improvements, and that therefore something more than ordinary encouragement is required to introduce even an obvious and profitable general benefit. If the great mercantile houses of the Presidency would appoint a cotton examiner, and combine to purchase none that was dirtily cleaned, or the Government would place an extra export duty on all cotton not cleanly imported into the Presidency, the difficulty may be partly solved; but the subject is one that embraces the consideration of so many interests, that I confess I feel totally unable to suggest a remedy in any feasible light.

STATEMENT showing the Extent of COTTON Cultivation in the *Dharwar* Collectorate for the Years under-mentioned, its Proportion to other Cultivation, its Assessment, and its Average Produce from a given Quantity of Land.

Years.	Purgunna.	Number of Villages.	Extent of Cotton Cultivation in Beegas or in Acres.	Extent of other Cultivation in Beegas or Acres.	Rate of Assessment per Beega or Acre on Lands cultivated with Cotton. Highest. Lowest. Average.	Rate of Assessment per Beega or Acre on Lands cultivated with other Produce than Cotton. Highest. Lowest. Average.	Average Produce of Cotton obtained from a Beega or Acre.	Average Number of Beegas or Acres required to produce a Surat Candy of 784 lbs. of Clean Cotton.	Average Government Assessment thereon.	Superficial Extent of the Beega or Acre.	Amount of Remission granted on Cotton Lands.
1834–35	No sufficient returns.	No sufficient returns.	No sufficient returns.	Impossible to answer correctly.	A beegah of land and an acre of land, are very different things. The rent of an acre in this Collectorate during the present season varies. Old Rates: *Rs.* 5½. 12. *Rs.* 2¼. New Rates: *Rs.* 2. 4. *Rs.* 1. 2.	A Ryot may cultivate what he pleases, so long as he pays his rent.	If the committee apply to Government for Mr. Shaw's letters, dated December 31, 1846, No. 1722; January 11, 1847, No. 57: and February 2, 1847, No. 172, the Collector's opinions on this subject are therein given; there are doubts as to the exact quantity.	Will depend on the yield of the Cotton; about 13 acres.	Under the old assessment about *Rs.* 32. 8; under the new rates about *Rs.* 21. 10.	An English acre. Beegahs are not known in the Southern Mahratta country.	According to season.
1835–36											
1836–37											
1837–38											
1838–39											
1839–40											
1840–41											
1841–42											
1842–43											
1843–44											
1844–45											
1845–46											

N. B.—This Statement is not intended to give any account of the irrigated or garden lands of the Collectorate.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Collector.

III.
Bombay.

(T.)

From *J. D. Inverarity*, Esq., Acting Collector, Belgaum; dated 30 January 1847.

1. Transmits a statement of cotton cultivation in the ten talooks composing this zilla, for the years 1844–45 and 1845–46.

2. The standard of measurement is the common English acre, and a reference to the statement will show, that in 1844-45 the cultivation of cotton in Government villages extended to 1,35,388 acres, yielding a net revenue, after the deduction of remissions, of 1,40,346 rupees, while in 1845–46 this cultivation extended only to 1,17,182 acres, yielding a net revenue of *Rs.* 1,18,380. 7. 9. The falling off is to be attributed to the calamitous season of drought and cholera which characterised the year 1845-46 in this zilla.

3. With regard to the expenses and profit of cultivation, I beg to submit the information given me by a respectable ryot of Padshapoor, a town some 20 miles north-east of Belgaum. He tells me that the assessment of an acre of land is five rupees, and that the outturn of an acre of such land is 28 maunds of seed cotton, which yields seven maunds of clean cotton. The present price of clean cotton per maund of 28 lbs. is two rupees, although three years ago it was as high as four rupees. The price now obtainable, therefore, for the outturn of

the acre of clean cotton will be	*Rs.*	14	– –
and the price of remaining 21 maunds of seed being		3	8 –
the whole outturn of the acre will be	*Rs.*	17	8 –

The expense of seed, of ploughing, harrowing, sowing, weeding, of four pickings, and of separating the seed from the cotton, is *Rs.* 8 – –
The Government rent, as above stated, is 5 – –
making a total outlay of *Rs.* 13 – –

and a profit to the cultivator upon the acre of *Rs.* 4. 8.

4. At two rupees per maund of 28 lbs., the cost of a candy of 560 lbs. of clean cotton, at the place of production, will thus be 40 rupees; the cost of carriage from Padshapoor to Vingorla may be six rupees, and the freight to Bombay three or four rupees more, making the cost of a candy of cotton, the growth of Padshapoor, to amount to 50 rupees at Bombay.

5. But a reference to the annexed statement will show that cotton is not extensively raised in the Padshapoor talook, and that the cotton-growing districts of this zilla are Badamee, Hoongoond, and Bagulkote, lying due east of Belgaum, and the nearest point of which is from that station three times the distance of Padshapoor; so that the carriage of a candy of cotton from the districts to Vingorla could not be effected for less than 20 rupees at the very least, which, added to the prime cost of the cotton, 40 rupees per candy, would render its transport to Bombay a very indifferent speculation.

6. I believe the highest rate that cotton lands pay in this zilla is seven rupees an acre; rice lands pay 20 and 25 rupees an acre; but on the introduction of the survey rates, these assessments will probably be reduced two-thirds.

7. From what has been stated above, the inference is inevitable, that in these districts the expenses of cultivation and of the assessment are not so heavy as the expense of carriage to the market, and there cannot be a doubt that the introduction of roads and bridges is the first and great measure to open up the resources of a country which would thereby be relieved of an incalculable pressure under which its industry now labours; at present there is a road from Belgaum to Kulladghee convenient in a very slight degree for the cotton districts of Badamee and Hoongoond; there is also a road from Belgaum to Dharwar; but the River Mulpurba, being unbridged, offers a serious obstacle. The road from Belgaum to Vingorla is conveniently placed for the trade of this collectorate; but the want of bridges, the difficulties of the Rum Ghaut, for which a better line might with ease be selected, and numerous streams, are, in fact, now all very serious impediments to traffic.

8. Were the roads improved, and the streams and rivers bridged, a vast impetus would be given to industry, and not only cotton, but coffee, which now grows luxuriantly in the Beedee jungles, south and west of Belgaum, the produce of the sugar-cane, which here grows with the aid of irrigation, and indigo, which is now brought from the southward, would all find their way in abundance to the Bombay market.

STATEMENT of COTTON Cultivation in the *Belgaum* Collectorate for the Official Years 1844-45 and 1845-46.

NAMES of TALOOKAS.	NUMBER OF ACRES.			Gross Revenue.	Deduct Remissions.	Remainder Revenue.
	Government Land.	Enam Land.	TOTAL.			
1844-45.						
Padshapoor -	997 7 10½	1,209 16 8½	2,206 24 3	3,937 7 9	- - -	3,937 7 9
Sumpgaon -	7,622 8 3	5,055 15 4¼	1,267 23 7¼	21,733 9 11	- - -	21,733 9 11
Beedee - -	186 29 8	73 24 12	260 14 4	265 4 11	- - -	265 4 11
Chickodee - -	3,889 8 1¼	5,466 30 15¼	9,355 39 0½	16,931 4 –	- - -	16,931 4 –
Pursghur - -	8,121 17 8	13,033 12 4	21,154 29 12	29,428 15 10	1,454 4 –	27,974 11 10
Bagulkote - -	8,328 39 13	6,130 8 2¼	14,459 7 15¼	9,634 13 –	- - -	9,634 13 –
Badamee - -	13,969 38 12	26,332 28 13¾	40,302 27 9¾	33,046 1 5	12 14 –	33,033 3 5
Hoongoond -	15,016 32 9¾	9,156 12 13¾	24,173 5 7½	14,506 8 –	- - -	14,506 8 –
Gokak - -	4,060 0 0	5,361 10 0	9,421 10 0	6,943 9 3	12 – –	6,931 9 3
Uthnee - -	956 13 4	420 13 2	1,376 26 6	5,414 15 4	17 – –	5,397 15 4
	63,148 35 5½	72,239 12 11¾	1,35,388 8 1¼	1,41,842 9 5	1,496 2 –	1,40,346 7 5
1845-46:						
Padshapoor -	1,096 8 11¾	1,041 27 5¾	2,137 36 1½	3,272 10 4	- - -	3,272 10 4
Sumpgaon - -	6,449 19 8¾	4,234 8 13¼	10,683 28 6¼	19,001 9 6	22 2 3	18,979 7 3
Beedee - -	133 7 0	98 20 0¼	231 27 0½	243 13 2	- - -	243 13 2
Chickodee - -	3,007 8 11¾	4,157 33 7¾	7,165 2 3½	11,224 3 –	- - -	11,224 3 –
Pursghur - -	8,313 3 1¾	14,480 35 10	22,793 38 11¾	29,161 15 6	603 6 –	28,560 9 6
Bagulkote - -	6,048 3 2	4,759 21 14½	10,807 25 0½	6,569 1 2	- - -	6,569 1 2
Badamee - -	8,655 33 11½	21,234 24 10¼	29,890 18 5¾	26,825 6 1	1,515 7 –	25,309 15 1
Hoongoond -	13,034 19 13¾	9,182 22 7	22,217 2 4¾	13,121 14 6	208 8 –	12,913 6 6
Gokak - -	3,572 20 0	6,807 20 0	10,380 0 0	7,847 6 4	243 8 11	7,603 13 5
Uthnee - -	626 3 12¼	249 16 12¼	875 20 8½	3,718 – 4	14 8 –	3,703 8 4
	50,936 7 9½	66,246 31 1¼	1,17,182 38 10¾	1,20,987 15 11	2,607 8 2	1,18,380 7 9

(U.)

EXTRACT of Letter from Colonel *Alexander Spiers*, Resident at Nagpore.

2. I HAVE taken measures to obtain from the Nagpore Government, and from other sources, the information required by you in the letter above acknowledged, but I fear some time will be required to collect it, as I have no documents in my office which I can refer to for it; but I shall hasten the inquiries of those from whom I expect it, as much as possible.

3. In the meantime I have the pleasure to transmit a copy of some intelligence collected by my predecessor, Major Wilkinson, which may prove of use to your committee. Should you not already be provided with a transcript of it, it was transmitted to Lord Ellenborough's Private Secretary with Major Wilkinson's demi-official letter of the 2d June 1842.

III.
Bombay.

My dear Sir,

ACCOMPANYING I have the honour to forward answers to the questions received in your letter of the 12th ult. I regret to say that I could not obtain sufficient information from any person at Nagpore to enable me to give any satisfactory account of the cotton called Saugor Cotton; I have, however, written to Mr. Fraser, the agent to the Lieutenant-governor in the Saugor and Nurbudda territories, and asked him to have the goodness to furnish you with the information required regarding the cotton produced within his agency.

With reference to establishing a gin machine, in answer to the 6th question, I have mentioned the expense of cleaning cotton in the Nagpore country, under the impression that the information may be useful to the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

Should any further information be required on receiving his Lordship's commands, I shall lose no time in furnshing it, if obtainable at Nagpore.

Your faithfully,
(signed) *Thomas Wilkinson.*

(A true copy.)
(signed) Alexander Spiers, Resident.

ANSWERS to Questions received from Captain *Durand*, Private Secretary to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

1st Question.—In what particular districts is the cotton called at Bombay "Oomraotee" cotton, and at Culpee "Saugor" cotton, produced?

Answer.—In Berar, to the west of the River Wardish, in the territory of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, there are two large cotton markets, viz., Oomraotee or Oomrawutty, and Kamgaon, in the Ballapore pergunnah. The cotton which supplies the Oomraotee market is produced in the following pergunnahs in Berar, viz., Bunnerea Beebee, Durgaopore, Soorjee Anjungaon, Ellichpore, Chandoor Toogaon, Kolapore Nadgaon Koora Mungrool, Tullygaon, Dussesur, Hewurkair Buroor, Morchie, Jooso, Serrisgaon Manna, and Moortuzapore.

The cotton which supplies the Kamgaon market is produced in the under-mentioned pergunnahs in Berar, viz., Akote Argaon Jamode, Jelgaon, Bunneria Booljee Mulkapore, Bullapore. Akolu Dehinda, and Punnaje.

There are also three smaller cotton markets in his Highness the Nizam's territory of Berar, viz., Larka Karinja, Busmut, and Byrag Barsee. I have not been able to ascertain in what pergunnahs the cotton which supplies these markets is produced.

There are two considerable cotton markets to the east of the Wurda River, in the territory of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, viz., Hingunghat and Arvee. The cotton brought to the Hingunghat market is produced in the following pergunnahs belonging to the Nagpore Rajah, viz., Hingunghat Maungaon Andorie Wyegaon Kangaon, Pohna Natchengaon, Deolie, Anjee Ponar Seyboo, Kelzer Scindee and Bela.

The cotton brought to the Arvee market is produced in the Nagpore Rajah's pergunnahs of Arvee Seyloo Ashtee, Amnair and Kaondalee, and some of it is produced in the Nizam's pergunnahs to the west of the Wurda River, which are near to Arvee.

2d Question.—By what routes is it taken to Bombay?

Answer.—The cotton from Oomraotee and Arvee is taken to Bombay by the following routes, viz.:—Larka Karinja, Bussein or Wasseim, Reshare, Narsee Bamunnee, Purtoo, Amba, Ahmednuggur, Suroor, Rosur, Kundulla, Panwell, and from thence by boat to Bombay.

The cotton from Kamgaon is taken to Bombay by the following route, viz.:—Mulkapore, Boda, Chaleesgaon, Nassuck, Kussailee Bunder, and from thence by boat to Bombay.

The cotton is taken from Hingunghat to Mirzapore, *viâ* Nagpore, Seonee, Jubbulpore, Myheir, and Rewah, and from Oomrawutty and Arvee to Mirzapore, *viâ* Amnair, Chindwarah, Jubbulpore, Myheir, and Reewah.

3d Question.—What is the quantity produced for and brought to Bombay of this cotton, and of how many different quantities?

Answer.—The total quantity of cotton brought to the Oomraotee market is about 40,000 bhojahs* or bullock loads; of this, about 20,000 bhojahs are taken to Bombay, and about 20,000 to Mirzapore. The quantity taken to each place is liable to vary according to the demand and prices in Bombay and Mirzapore. It is called at both places Oomraotee cotton.

The total quantity of cotton brought to the Kamgaon market is about 60,000 bhojahs† or bullock loads, the whole of which is taken to Bombay, and sold there as Kamgaon cotton.

The

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* 80 Shumsere rupees = 1 pucka seer.
12 pucka seers = 1 maund.
12 maunds = 1 bhojah Oomraotee.

† 80 Shumsere rupees = 1 pucka seer.
11¼ pucka seers. = 1 maund
12 maunds = 1 bhoja (Kamgaon).

The quantity of cotton brought to the Larka Karinja, Busmut, and Byrug Baisee markets I have not been able to ascertain.

The total quantity of cotton brought to the Hingunghat market was in 1837-38 14,021¾ bhojahs,* of which there was exported to Mirzapore 500¼ bhojahs; from 1,000 to 2,000 bhojahs were exported towards Cuttack; and the remainder was disposed of for consumption in the country.

In 1838-39, 16,952 bhojas, of which there were exported to Mirzapore 1,320¼ bhojas; the remainder was disposed of as above mentioned.

In 1839-40, 19,146¼ bhojas, of which there were taken to Mirzapore 4,832 bhojas; the remainder was disposed of as above-mentioned.

In 1840-41, 12,867½ bhojas, of which there were taken to Mirzapore 6,853 bhojas; the remainder was disposed of as above-mentioned.

The total quantity of cotton brought to the Arvee market was, in 1840-41, 9,000 bhojas, the whole of which were taken to Mirzapore.

In 1841-42, up to the present time, 6,000 bhojas, of which there have been taken to Mirzapore 3,300 bhojas, and to Bombay 2,700 bhojas.

In Mirzapore the Hingunghat cotton is called Nagpore; the Arvee cotton is called Oomraotee; in Bombay the Arvee cotton is called Oomraotee.

There are two qualities of Oomraotee Arvee cotton taken to the Bombay market, first and second.

There are two qualities of Kamgaon cotton taken to the Bombay market, first and second.

I have not been able to ascertain the number of qualities of the cottons of Larka Karinga, Busmut, and Byrag Barsee.

There are two qualities of Hingunghat cotton taken to the Mirzapore market.

There are two qualities of Oomraotee and Arvee cotton taken to the Mirzapore market.

The quantity of the second quality cotton taken from each of the places is said to be very small.

4th Question.—What is the price fetched at Bombay by each of the different qualities?

Answer.—The first quality of Oomraotee and Arvee cotton has this year fetched in Bombay from 80 Company's rupees to 90 Company's rupees per Bombay kundee.† The second quality of same cotton has fetched from 75 to 85 Company's rupees per Bombay kundee.

The first quality of Kamgaon‡ cotton has this year fetched in Bombay from 83 to 93 Company's rupees per Bombay kundee.

The second quality has fetched in Bombay from 78 to 88 Company's rupees per Bombay kundee.

The Larka Karinja cotton has this year fetched in Bombay from 75 to 85 Company's rupees per Bombay kundee.

The Byrug Barsee cotton has this year fetched in Bombay from 65 to 75 Company's rupees per Bombay kundee.

The first quality of Oomraotee and Arvee cotton has this year sold at Mirzapoor at *R*. 1. 1. 6. per Mirzapoor durra.§

The second quality of Oomraotee and Arvee cotton has sold at from 1 rupee to *R*. 1. 0. 6. per Mirzapoor durra.

The first quality of Hingunghat cotton has this year sold at Mirzapoor at *R*. 1. 3. per Mirzapoor durra.

The second quality has this year sold at *R*. 1. 2. per Mirzapoor durra.

A small quantity of Hingunghat cotton was one year taken to Bombay, when it fetched a higher price than any of the other cottons.

The Hingunghat or Nagpore cotton sells at a higher price at Mirzapore than cotton brought there from any other part of India, except Herdeenuggur, which is near Saugor, in the Saugor and Jubbulpore Agency.

5th Question.—Is this cotton cleaned or uncleaned when taken to Bombay?

Answer.—All the cotton is cleaned before it is taken to Bombay and Mirzapore.

6th Question.—What would be the most eligible place at which to establish a gin machine?

Answer.—In 1837-38 there were 4,392½ hackery loads of kupas or uncleaned cotton brought to the Hingunghat market, which were there cleaned, and yielded rooee or cleaned cotton 5,702 bhojas, which are included in the 14,021¾ bhojas, stated in answer to the 3d question.

In

* 80 Nagpore rupees = 1 pucka seer.
12 pucka seers = 1 maund
12 maunds. = 1 bhoja (Hingunghut).

† The Bombay kundee is equal to three Oomraotee bhojas, and all purchases in Bombay are made by the kundee.

‡ Three bhojas and 1 ½ maund of Kamgaon cotton are equal to one Bombay kundee.

§ 84 Company's rs. = 1 Mirzapoor seer.
4 seers = 1 ditto - ditto durra.

III. Bombay.

In 1838-39 there were brought to the same market 5,266¼ hackery loads of kupas, which were there cleaned, and yielded rooee 5,851 bhojas, which are included in the 16,952 bhojas stated in answer to 3d question.

In 1839-40 there were brought to the same market 4,788¼ hackery loads of kupas, which were there cleaned, and yielded rooee 5,320 bhojas, which are included in the 19,146¼ bhojas stated in answer to 3d question.

The small gin with which the cotton is cleaned at Hinghughat has two small rollers of wood, and is worked by one woman; it is called the Ekhathee Recha; with it 16 seers of kupas, which yields four seers of rooee, can be cleaned during the day; and the woman's hire for the day is four large pyce, 4¼ being equal to 1 anna.

The quantity of kupas annually brought to the Arvee market is about 2,000 hackery loads, which yields 2,222 bhojas of rooee, and are included in the 9,000 and 6,000 bhojas stated in answer to the 3d question.

The small gin with which the kupas is cleaned at Arvee has two rollers, one of iron and the other of wood, and is worked by two women; it is called Dohathee Recha; with it 32 seers of kupas, which yield eight seers of rooee, can be cleaned during the day; the hire of the two women for the day is nine small pice, equal to one anna, which is half an anna for each woman. I learn that in Berar, in his Highness the Nizam's territory, there is kupas cleaned at the following places, with a gin similar to the one used at Arvee, viz.:

In Oomrawutty	about	4,000	hackery loads.
In Ellichpore	„	4,000	ditto.
In Kamgaon	„	4,000	ditto.
In Jellera	„	2,000	ditto.
In Akote	„	2,000	ditto.
In Malliegaon	„	2,000	ditto.
In Julgaon	„	2,000	ditto.

The remainder of the cotton which is brought to the great markets in Berar is, I am informed, cleaned, some in the villages in which it is grown, and some in large villages adjoining those in which it is grown; but in much smaller quantities than in Julgam, and the other places above named, with a gin similar to the one used at Arvee. I have not been able to obtain any satisfactory information of the expense of cleaning the cotton in Berar.

The greatest quantity of cotton being grown in the pergunnahs surrounding Kamgaon and Oomraotee, point them out as the most eligible places for establishing gin machines; and after a gin machine has been established in either of the two markets, and when the merchants and cultivators become satisfied that they can have their kupas better cleaned with it without injuring the staple, and at less expense than with the rude recha, which is now used, they will doubtless bring their cotton to be ginned with it.

7th Question.—Is there any one man in that place, or in the principal district for the production of cotton, to whom a Government agent could apply for the purpose of securing a considerable quantity of cotton to be ginned this year?

Answer.—I cannot learn that there is any one man to whom a Government agent could apply, with a certainty of securing a considerable quantity of cotton to be ginned this year in either Oomraotee or Kamgaon. If, however, it be quite certain that cotton cleaned with a gin machine will not suffer in staple, be better cleaned and at less expense than with the recha used in the country, I have every reason to believe, from what I can learn from those who trade in cotton, that a considerable quantity will be ginned by a gin machine.

Should it be deemed advisable to try the gin machine in the first instance, in Hingunghat or Arvee, in the territory of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore (the former town is about 50 miles from this Presidency, and the latter 7[illegible]), I shall use my best endeavours to induce traders and cultivators to have their cotton ginned with it; and if it should be found to answer, I have no doubt but it will soon be generally used throughout Berar.

(signed) *Thos. Wilkinson*,
Resident.

Nagpore, 2 June 1842.

The information contained in the above answers was obtained from the under-mentioned persons, viz.:

1. Under Chund Goomashta, of Khooshalchund Seeta Ram.

2. Sunhai Ram Goomashta, of Peertal Mull Seetaram. These two men export cotton from Hingunghat and Arvee to Mirzapoor.

3. Dhun Raje Seth, of Oomraotee, who formerly traded largely in cotton at Oomraotee and Kamgaon, but has for three years discontinued doing so.

4. Kupoor Chund Goomashta, of Nurseenata, who trades largely in cotton at Oomraotee and Kamgaon.

5. Nanick Ram, partner of Dhun Raje Seth, in one of his Nagpore houses.

6. Manick Sahoo, who trades in cotton at Hingunghat.

7. Mahidass, who farms the seer duty of the Hingunghat purgunnah and market.

8. Sookh

8. Sookh Lall, seer farmer of Arijee pergunnah and Arvee market.

9. Govind Punt, Karkoon of the Saci Dufter of his Highness the Rajah.

10. Narhur Ramkrishen, Kumavisdar, of Pergunnah Anjee, in which is the town of Arvee.

(signed) *Thos. Wilkinson.*

(V.)

No. 462 of 1846.

To *H. H. Glass*, Esq., President of the Cotton Committee, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ultimo, and to inform you that, having communicated with his Highness the Nizam's Government on the subject to which it refers, I have been favoured with the enclosed memorandum, prepared under the orders of the Dewan Serajool Moolk Bahadoor, which I trust will convey the information you require in regard to the land assessment, transit, and other duties, to which cotton the produce of his Highness the Nizam's dominions is subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. C. Fraser,*
Resident.

Hyderabad Residency,
9 December 1846.

(Persian Department).

Translation.

STATEMENT regarding the Territories subject to the Nizam's Government.

WHENEVER there is a good crop of cotton, about 2,20,000 bojas,* after the deduction of what is required for use in the territories of the Nizam Government are available for transmission to the countries. Of these 1,35,000 bojas can be spared from the produce of the Berar country, that is, Oomraotty, Khamgaon, and other mahals at the foot of the Ghauts, and 85,000 bojas from the produce of zillas Nander and Bisnath, and other muhals above the Ghauts, and also of the illakus of Kundulwarree, Kunkaolee, Narrayenpenth, &c., of the 2,20,000 bojas, 15,000 or 20,000 are sent to Mirzapoor, and the remaining two lacs of bojas are sent to the ports of Panwell and Kuselee, from which they are taken in boats to Bombay.

* A boja consists of two bales, each weighing 4½ maunds.

2. Cotton, the produce of the muhals of Oomrawutty and Khamgaon, and which is sent through Khandeish to the ports under the Bombay Presidency, passes by two roads, viz., the Nassick and Poonah roads. Cotton, the produce of zillas Nander and Bisnath, and other muhals, as also of the illakas of Kemdulwaree, Kumkaolee, Narrayenpenth, &c., is sent from the talooka of Sholapoor by the Byrag and Barsee roads.

3. In the territories of the Nizam's Government, the cultivators of the muhals of zilla Beim are required to pay the same assessment for cotton fields as they pay for grain fields, sugar-cane plantations, &c. The rates of assessment are not different for different fields. The revenue of lands on which cotton is grown, is farmed out. The cultivators to whom the Mokuddums, Putwarees, and Zumeendars are partial, are required to pay small assessment, although their fields are large; again, some are required to pay heavy assessment, although their lands are small. For instance, the rate of assessment levied from the people for cotton fields varies from 4 annas to 1½ rupees per beega. The poor are thus oppressed and ruined, and are not able to cultivate their lands afterwards. In ancient times it was customary to measure land and to fix the assessment according to its capabilities. But this practice has for a long time been discontinued, and the assessment for a field is now always fixed by guess. In consequence of this state of things, the poor people are ruined, and the Government also suffers loss. If, therefore, the officers of Government, in conformity with the ancient practice, were to measure lands, and fix the assessment according to their capabilities, the Government would be benefited, the people be happy, and the country prosper.

4. In the illakas of the Nizam Government, where cotton is grown, the merchants purchase the produce annually according to the prices prevailing at Bombay and Mirzapoor, when the article is very cheap. A pulla, weighing 120 pucca seers, that is, 240 lbs., cost 15 rupees, and when dear, 35 rupees.

5. The duties levied at the "nakas" of the jageer and khulsa villages, on the cotton produced in the illakas of the Nizam's Government, and sent to the ports under the Bombay Presidency, the Biswa of Mokuddums, the remunerations of escorts and the charges incurred on account of Joglas, Naiks, and Sewusthans until the article reaches the British territory, are as follows:—

III. Bombay.

On cotton sent from Oomrawutty from 1 rupee and 4 annas, to 1 rupee and 8 annas per boja.

From Khamgaon cotton is sent by two roads—

1. From 12 annas to 1 rupee per boja on cotton sent by the Mulkapoor road, through zilla Khandeish.

2. From 1 rupee to 1 rupee and 4 annas per boja on cotton sent by the Jalun and Ahmednuggur road.

The above is an estimate, and not a statement, of the actual levies. The rates are not fixed for the different nakas. The average stated above will vary according to the charges made by the Nakadars in the rates.

6. The transport of cotton sent from Khamgaon to the ports under the Bombay Presidency, cost 4 rupees per bullock in the commencement of the season, when there is abundance of water and forage on the road. Towards the close of the season the hire of each bullock is 6 rupees. The transport of cotton despatched from Oomrawutty, Bissnath, Nandar, and other illakas, cost from 6 rupees to 8 rupees per bullock.

7. As variations take place in the price of cotton, the duties levied on the road, and the hire of bullocks, as stated above, it is difficult to fix the amount of charges per pulla of cotton until its arrival at Bombay. However, it appears from what has been stated above, that a pulla of cotton, that is, 120 pucca, or 240 lbs. of cotton, costs on an average, 31 rupees 8 annas of the Hyderabad currency until its arrival at the ports under the Bombay Presidency. The duty levied at Bombay is not included in this.

(signed) *W. Escombe*,
Secretary to Government.

(W.)

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel *Roberts*, Political Agent in Kutch, dated 6 January 1847.

The fiscal charges may be calculated pretty nearly as follows:—

There is no land assessment.

The tenant gives on an average one-fourth of the produce to the owner of the land.

Transit duties only levied in Wagur, at an average of one corrie per maund, and then the purchasers get it at so much less in price; therefore the cultivator is the loser.

Expenses of cleaning, shipping, and freight to Bombay, 2½ corries on an average per maund.

Cotton is produced all over Kutch, varying according to the quantity of rain.

In a good year it may average about 75,000 maunds, of which about 50,000 maunds may be exported to Bombay.

The remaining 25,000 maunds will be used up in the province, and supply small exports of cloth, made from it, to Zanzibar, Muscat, &c.

STATEMENT of COTTON Exported from the Ports in *Kutch* during the Years from Sumwut 1891 to Sumwut 1902, being Twelve Years.

Number of Years.	NAMES of YEARS.	TOONA, ROHEER, AND WAWANIA UNDER ANJAR.												MOONDROR BUNDER.									MANDAVEE BUNDER.		
		BALES.			LARGE BAGS.			SMALL BAGS.			The Custom House Office of these Bunders only keep Account of the Number of Maunds Exported.	TOTAL.			LARGE BAGS.			SMALL BAGS.			TOTAL.			LARGE BAGS.		
		No.	*Mds.*	*s.*	*No.*	*Mds.*	*s.*	*No.*	*Mds.*	*s.*		*No.*	*Mds.*	*s.*	*No.*	*Mds.*	*s.*	*No.*	*Mds.*	*s.*	*No.*	*Mds.*	*s.*	*No.*	*Mds.*	*s.*
1	Sumwut - 1891	–	–	–	1,398	11,197	30	–	–	–	–	1,398	11,197	30	21	161	20	–	–	–	21	161	20	1,041	8,328	0
2	Ditto - 1892	–	–	–	5,927	49,501	20	–	–	–	–	5,927	49,501	20	246	1,860	0	–	–	–	246	1,860	0	2,130	17,040	0
3	Ditto - 1893	–	–	–	8,481	67,866	0	–	–	–	–	8,481	67,866	0	2,201	16,510	0	–	–	–	2,201	16,510	0	4,600	38,578	0
4	Ditto - 1894	–	–	–	3,903	31,434	0	–	–	–	–	3,903	31,434	0	1,919	14,468	0	–	–	–	1,919	14,468	0	607	5,343	0
5	Ditto - 1895	–	–	–	239	1,920	10	–	–	–	–	239	1,920	10	1,171	8,841	20	–	–	–	1,171	8,841	20	–	–	–
6	Ditto - 1896	–	–	–	690	5,601	0	–	–	–	–	690	5,601	0	44	330	0	–	–	–	44	330	0	56	443	0
7	Ditto - 1897	–	–	–	1,991	17,163	0	3	13	25	–	1,994	17,176	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	296	0
8	Ditto - 1898	–	–	–	156	1,248	0	–	–	–	–	156	1,248	0	272	2,040	0	–	–	–	272	2,040	0	–	–	–
9	Ditto - 1899	–	–	–	358	3,175	0	–	–	–	–	358	3,175	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Ditto - 1900	$\frac{3}{03}$	4,315	$38\frac{1}{4}$	3,410	26,842	20	–	–	–	$10,750\frac{1}{4}$	3,713	41,908	$28\frac{1}{4}$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,238	17,888	0
11	Ditto - 1901	$\frac{6}{78}$	9,583	$18\frac{1}{2}$	1,215	10,264	30	–	–	–	–	1,893	19,848	$8\frac{1}{2}$	2,735	20,654	30	–	–	–	2,735	20,654	30	83	664	0
12	Ditto - 1902	–	–	–	107	937	20	–	–	–	–	107	937	20	93	735	0	3	7	20	96	742	20	–	–	–
		981	13,899	$16\frac{3}{4}$	27,875	2,27,151	10	3	13	25	$10,750\frac{1}{4}$	28,859	2,51,814	$21\frac{3}{4}$	8,702	65,600	30	3	7	20	8,705	65,608	10	10,790	88,580	0

Number of Years.	NAMES of YEARS.	INKOW BUNDER.									LUCKPUT BUNDER.			GRAND TOTAL OF ALL BUNDERS.											
		LARGE BAGS.			SMALL BAGS.			TOTAL.			LARGE BAGS.			BALES.			LARGE BAGS.			SMALL BAGS.			The Customs House Office of these Bunders only keep Account of the Number of Maunds Exported.	TOTAL.		
		No.	*Mds.*	*s.*	*No.*	*Mds.*	*s.*	*No.*	*Mds.*	*s.*	*No.*	*Mds.*	*s.*	*No.*	*Mds.*	*s.*	*No.*	*Mds.*	*s.*	*No.*	*Mds.*	*s.*		*No.*	*Mds.*	*s.*
1	Sumwut - 1891	25	168	0	–	–	–	25	168	0	44	372	0	–	–	–	2,529	20,227	10	–	–	–	–	2,529	20,227	10
2	Ditto - 1892	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	304	0	–	–	–	8,342	68,705	20	–	–	–	–	8,342	68,705	20
3	Ditto - 1893	6	42	0	28	192	0	34	234	0	100	800	0	–	–	–	15,388	1,23,796	0	28	192	0	–	15,416	1,23,988	0
4	Ditto - 1894	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	280	0	–	–	–	6,474	51,525	0	–	–	–	–	6,474	51,525	0
5	Ditto - 1895	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,410	10,761	30	–	–	–	–	1,410	10,761	30
6	Ditto - 1896	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	79	662	0	–	–	–	869	7,036	0	–	–	–	–	869	7,036	0
7	Ditto - 1897	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,028	17,459	0	30	13	25	–	2,031	17,472	25
	Ditto - 1898	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	428	3,288	0	–	–	–	–	428	3,288	0
	Ditto - 1899	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	358	3,175	0	–	–	–	–	358	3,175	0
10	Ditto - 1900	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	303	4,315	$38\frac{1}{4}$	5,646	44,730	20	–	–	–	$10,750\frac{1}{4}$	5,949	59,796	$28\frac{1}{4}$
11	Ditto - 1901	138	1,232	30	–	–	–	138	1,232	30	–	–	–	678	9,583	$18\frac{1}{2}$	4,171	32,816	10	–	–	–	–	4,849	42,399	$28\frac{1}{2}$
12	Ditto - 1902	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200	1,672	20	3	7	20	–	203	1,680	0
		169	1,442	30	28	192	0	197	1,634	30	307	2,418	0	981	13,899	$16\frac{3}{4}$	47,843	385,192	30	34	213	5	$10,750\frac{1}{4}$	48,858	4,10,055	$21\frac{3}{4}$

III.
Bombay.

From *T. L. Blane*, Esq., Collector of Canara, to *H. Glass*, Esq., President of the Cotton Committee, Bombay.

Sir,

1. With reference to my letter of the 1st January last, I have now the honour to furnish you with such information as lies in my power upon the several points referred to in your letter of the 3d November last.

1. What are the chief cotton marts in the interior, the produce of which is shipped from Coomptah to Bombay, their distance from Coomptah and from those parts of the new road in question where the common tracks strike in upon it; and whether the cotton brought there on bullocks is then generally transferred from them to carts, or carried down to Coomptah on the former?

2. The average quantity of cotton shipped at Coomptah in each year, may be stated at about 30,000 candies, of which about 10,000 are the produce of the Bellary district, under the Madras Presidency; about 2,000 the produce of the talooks of the Hydrabad country, bordering on the Bombay Presidency, and the remainder the produce of the Southern Mahratta country. The greater part of the cotton, the produce of Bellary, is not brought direct from that district, but is in the first instance purchased by agents, and collected at one of the principal cotton marts in the Dharwar district, and from thence forwarded to Coomptah at the proper season. The most important of these marts are stated to be Hooblee, Havery, Naragoondah, Sumsi, Kundigalah, Noulgoond, Muski, and Balgapoor; but I am unable to state their respective distances from the nearest point of the cart-road now under construction between Dharwar and Sircy; which information can, I should hope, be furnished with greater facility and correctness by the Collector of Dharwar. Their distances vary from about 80 to 130 miles from Coomptah.

3. The only portion of the road which has yet been made practicable for carts, is that between Dharwar and the head of the Neelcoond Ghaut, passing through Sircy; but as carts cannot proceed down that pass to Coomptah, the number as yet brought into use is but very limited, and does not exceed 150 in each year. They are, however, on the increase, and when the road has been opened the whole way to Coomptah, it is expected that the great advantages which will be gained, not only in preserving the quality of the cotton, but in speed of conveyance and cheapness of transport, will cause them to be the chief means of transporting the cotton from the interior to the coast. Such cotton as is now conveyed on carts, as they cannot proceed further than Neelcoond, at the head of the pass, has to be there transferred to bullocks, by which it is brought down to Coomptah. The pass has been somewhat improved, and rendered easier for cattle, but it is still bad and inconvenient, and as another pass the Devamunni presented a better and more direct line for the formation of a cart road, it is that which has been selected. A trace has been carefully made for this ghaut, and an estimate framed by the civil engineer's department, amounting to 64,000 rupees, and nothing is now wanting but the sanction of the Honourable Court of Directors for its execution. It was, I am informed, forwarded to England about a year and a half ago, and warmly recommended, both by the Madras Government and the Government of India; and as its benefit to the cotton trader will be so great, it is to be hoped that the Court's sanction for the outlay will not be much longer deferred. The enclosed sketch map will show the position of this ghaut with reference to the Neelcoond and Arbyle ghauts. It will open a direct communication the whole way from Dharwar to Coomptah, striking the Tuddri River at a place called Muniki, about two miles from Coomptah.

4. With the exception of the small quantity which is brought in carts as far as Neelcoond, the whole of the cotton exported at Coomptah is conveyed on bullocks from its place of produce, and to this may be attributed in a great measure its inferiority. It is exposed throughout the journey to the sun by day, and the dew by night, to the sweat of the cattle, and the dust when thrown down off the bullocks at the end of each march, and on crossing the Tuddri and other rivers is liable to be saturated with water. All these evils would be remedied by its conveyance on carts, particularly if it were partially pressed in the Dharwar district, and the quality and value of the article would be greatly enhanced, while much time, labour, and expense would be saved in its transport.

Arbyle Ghaut.

5. The greater part of the cotton is still brought by the Neelcoond road, but a portion of it is also conveyed *viâ* Yellapoor, down the Arbyle Ghaut, which will also be found on the map, and which, while it is a more direct line from some parts of the Dharwar district, is also one of the easiest descents into the low country which is to be found in the whole range of mountains in Canara. No expense in the repair of this ghaut has as yet been incurred, but it might, at a small cost, be greatly improved for cattle traffic; and should the Tuddri become hereafter, as I am satisfied it must, the principal place of export for cotton, the advantages of this line will be so manifest, that it is to be hoped that a cart road will also be constructed down by this route, from Yellapoor, to some point on the Tuddri harbour.

What are the usual loads of a bullock and of a cart?

Hire of bullocks,

6. The average load of a bullock is about 10 maunds, or 280 lbs., being about half a candy; but it varies according to the size and strength of the bullocks, some of the finer and larger breed, employed exclusively on this work, carrying as much as 16 maunds. The average load of a cart is about 40 maunds, or two candies. The average hire of a bullock from Hoobli to Coompta, a distance of about 120 miles, is about three rupees, which, reckoning the bullock-load at half a candy, would make the cost of conveyance about six rupees, or about half a rupee per candy for every 10 miles. The cost has been greatly reduced since the improvement

improvement in the road. It was formerly from four to five rupees for each bullock for the same distance. I am not able to state correctly the hire of a cart. It is stated by the merchants at Sircy to be six rupees from Hoobli to that place, beyond which carts seldom proceed, but those employed are for the most part private property, and there are so few at present, that nothing like competition can yet have had any effect in reducing the price. It is stated, however, even now to be considerably cheaper than bullock hire, independent of the quicker transit of carts, and of the superior state of the cotton brought by that means of conveyance. Hire of carts.

7. The average rate of travelling has also increased since the opening of the Dharwar road; it formerly occupied for bullocks about 16 days from Hooblie to Coomptah, being from seven to eight miles per day. It now varies from 10 to 12 days, or from 12 to 10 miles per day; carts can travel from three to five miles per day further than bullocks, and thus a saving not only in cost, and in the improvement of the article, but in time also, will be effected when the cart road shall have been opened throughout. Another great advantage will be gained by this means of conveyance in the reduction of the number of cattle required for bringing down a given quantity of cotton. Forage is so extremely scarce on the line of road, and particularly below the ghauts, that the condition of the cattle is greatly deteriorated, and it is an object of much importance, therefore, not only that the time occupied on the journey should be diminished as much as possible, but that the number of cattle to consume the forage should be limited to the smallest number available for the purpose required. Rate of travelling: For bullocks on unmade roads. For bullocks on made roads. For carts.

8. The last point referred to in your letter; viz., the advantages and disadvantages of the port of Coomptah, and its facilities for loading and unloading country craft, appears to be one of great importance, and deserving of the attentive consideration of the committee. I have lately returned from an inspection of this port, as well as the neighbouring one of Tuddri, in company with Captain F. Cotton, the civil engineer in this district; and I have little hesitation in expressing an opinion that the Tuddri presents so many advantages over Coomptah, as a shipping port, that the time cannot be far distant when these will be sufficiently appreciated to lead to the gradual withdrawal of the cotton trade from Coomptah to that place. These two ports, with their relative positions in respect to the three ghauts leading down to them, are indicated in the enclosed map, but their respective advantages and disadvantages are derived less from this circumstance than from the nature of the ports themselves.

9. The town of Coompta is situated on a small river, or rather backwater, about a mile distant from the port itself, which is little more than an open roadstead, having a headland running out immediately to the north of it, which protects the anchorage from the north-west wind, being that which prevails nearly the whole of the trading season, and renders the bay comparatively calm during this part of the year. It is entirely exposed to the south-west monsoon, and after this commences it is unsafe for any country vessel to remain there. There is no river mouth, or harbour into which the native vessels can enter, and the shipment of cotton is carried on by means of boats bringing down the cotton from the town to the vessels lying in the bay. This operation can only be carried on for about four hours during the day, while the tide is high; the depth of water in the river is then about five feet; at low water the river is either entirely dry, or having a depth only of about one foot of water, insufficient for the smallest size of cargo boats. Port of Coomptah.

10. The port of Tuddri is about 10 miles north of Coomptah. It presents a large natural harbour, forming the mouth of a considerable river, which runs down from the Western Ghauts, and is navigable for about 15 or 20 miles, as far as a place named Oopinputnam. Its entrance, which is protected by high hills on each side, has a depth of water over the bar which, as far as could be judged by two measurements, is about 16 or 17 feet at high tide, and may be increased during the spring tides to about 19 or 20 feet. The depth inside the harbour is much greater, being about 25 feet, and in some places more; and this so close to the shore that vessels of a large size might lie so near as to be laden from the bank without the use of boats at all, and there is ample room for almost any number of vessels to ride in deep water. Captain Cotton seems to consider that it presents greater natural advantages as a port, than any one on this coast between Bombay and Cochin. The Tuddri.

11. Under these circumstances, it seems strange that the cotton trade should have established itself so completely at Coomptah, with all its manifold disadvantages; it is probable that this has arisen from a variety of causes. The cotton trade, though now so extensive, must have commenced from a very small beginning; the Neelcoond Ghaut appears to have been the only practicable and available one till within the last few years, and is still that by which the greater part of the cotton is brought down; and it led more directly down to Coompta than any pass then existing, and enabled the bullocks to cross the Tuddri at a ford higher up the river, at a time when there was in all probability no means of ferrying them over lower down. The port itself, also, though so little suited to the large trade which is now carried on there, was not perhaps ill adapted for it at its commencement; delay in shipment could then have been of little importance, and the entrance into the backwater, being unusually free from surf, would have presented an advantage to a small trade, which was not counterbalanced by any of the circumstances which cannot be otherwise than a great hinderance to the extended trade which has since risen up. The establishment of a custom-house at Coomptah would at once have fixed the trade to that spot; the merchants

III.
Bombay.

chants who had settled there would be unwilling to move, and the place has gradually gone on increasing with the improving trade, until it has now risen into a considerable and flourishing town.

12. But whatever may have been the circumstances which originally led to Coomptah being selected as the place of export, it appears to me scarcely possible that under the different aspect which the trade has assumed, it can long continue to command the preference which it has hitherto enjoyed, while a port exists within 10 miles of it in every respect better adapted to a large, flourishing, and active trade. It may reasonably be hoped that the increased facility of communication with the cotton-growing districts beyond the mountains, and the reduction in the cost of carriage, which will be the result of opening a good cart-road from the heart of the Dharwar country down to the coast, to say nothing of the improvement in the quality of the cotton which will be effected by its conveyance on wheeled carriages in place of bullocks, will lead to a very great augmentation of the quantity of cotton exported from the coast. The shortness of the favourable season appears to render it desirable that the shipment should be carried on as actively and rapidly as possible; but every increase in the quantity shipped must greatly increase the difficulty and delay, where this operation can be carried on for only four out of the 24 hours, and must in the natural course of events lead to the port of Tuddri being preferred, where large vessels may run in and anchor close to the custom-house, the shipping be carried on all day, and which affords a secure and spacious harbour, in which they might remain, if necessary, during the whole of the monsoon.

13. The opening of the Devamunni Ghaut will bring the road down to a point on the Tuddri River at which cotton might be conveyed to the harbour in boats; and one great drawback to the port of Coomptah, situated as it is on the southern side of Tuddri, would thus be obviated, which consists in the necessity of the cotton bullocks having to ford that river, or to be ferried over. At present they have either to be driven across the river loaded, by which the cotton is liable to be saturated with salt water, or unloaded, and the cotton brought over on the ferry-boat and again reloaded after crossing the river: a long and tedious process, which would be avoided by transferring the cotton from the bullocks to boats when it reached the river, and bringing it down at once to the harbour.

14. Notwithstanding these many advantages which the Tuddri appears to present, the merchants who are settled at Coomptah express a great disinclination to any change, and evince considerable alarm at the idea of its being in contemplation to remove the trade to that place, either by carrying the new road down to the Tuddri, or by any other means. They cannot gainsay the many points in which it has been frequently shown to them that the Tuddri would excel Coomptah as a port from which to carry on the trade, but they give a number of reasons for remaining where they are which seem sufficiently satisfactory to themselves. Coomptah, they say, is a fortunate place; a blessing has attended their trade there; they do not wish to ship the cotton quickly; they do not mind having to bring it on bullocks over the Tuddri River instead of putting it into boats; they consider it rather an advantage that the native vessels should be outside instead of in a harbour, because they have then no excuse for delay in sailing, &c. &c. Add to which, they have built comfortable houses, and some of them warehouses, at a considerable outlay, and there seems but little chance of their consenting to remove; and whatever may be done at Tuddri, therefore, will probably be by order of their employers, or by other merchants settling there, who would, I cannot doubt, after the construction of the ghaut, very soon withdraw the trade to that port; and then, and not till then, would the Coomptah merchants open their eyes to its superiority.

15. It is to be observed, in explanation of this apparent apathy, that as all the merchants settled at Coomptah are only agents for the large native merchants at Bombay, they have little personal interest in facilitating or cheapening the transport of cotton; nay, it may be questioned whether, if they are paid a percentage or receive a salary, in proportion to the outlay of capital which passes through their hands, it may not be rather their interest that the cost should continue larger than that it should be diminished.

16. There is only one point urged by them which seems deserving of attention and inquiry. It is, that the port of Tuddri is difficult to get out of during the prevalence of certain winds; but it is mixed up with such a variety of other reasons which are evidently frivolous, and they have such a manifest disinclination for any change, that this may fairly be viewed with some suspicion. Captain Cotton considers that this objection has no real grounds, and that the situation of the harbour is so similar to that of other ports on this coast where no such inconvenience is complained of, that it is not entitled to much consideration. The committee is probably aware that this port as well as Coomptah was accurately surveyed last year by Captain Montriou, of the Indian Navy, when the "Taptee" was down on this coast, and a reference to his charts and his professional opinion would at once clear up this point, as well as satisfy the committee of the respective merits of the two ports.

Construction of a jetty at Coomptah.

17. Under the above circumstances, it appears to me that it would be inexpedient to make any considerable outlay, either of public or private funds, in the construction of a jetty at Coomptah, at least until the completion of the new Devamunni Ghaut shall have shown whether that port will still continue the chief entrepot of the cotton trade. The damage done to the quality of the cotton in the process of shipping it, is nothing as compared with that

that which it sustains by its conveyance from the inland districts on bullocks. A jetty could not be constructed with any considerable advantage on any point of the creek; the only place at which it would much facilitate the shipment of cotton would be running it out into the sea from the northern side of the bay; but although it would be protected in this position from the north-west wind, it would be fully exposed to the south-west monsoon, and it is very doubtful, I think, whether it would withstand its force. No road has yet been constructed from the town of Coomptah towards the sea-beach. An estimate was framed for this work by the Engineer's Department last year, under the impression that it would be of a great convenience to the trade; but strange to say, the merchants, when I asked their opinion on the subject a few days ago, said they thought it would be of no use, and that it was just as convenient and cheap to carry the bales down on men's heads over the dry paddy fields as to convey them on a made road in carts. So bigoted and averse to all innovation are these merchants, who from their connexion with Bombay, and the extent and value of the trade they are employed in, might be expected to have attained to more liberal and enlightened views, at least upon points by which their own interest would seem to be so much influenced.

Road from town of Coomptah to sea-beach.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. L. Blane,*
Collector.

Collector's Cutcherry, on Circuit, Coondapoor,
9 March 1847.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Reid.*

I CONCUR generally in the views expressed in the Minute of the Honourable President, and I think the committee entitled to our warmest acknowledgments for the care it has bestowed on this important subject.

2. Among the suggestions of the committee I observe that there is no one point which has not already received the anxious consideration of Government. We have recommended to the Government of India the total removal of the present export duty on cotton. Our attention has been long directed to the adjustment and reduction of the assessment throughout the country. We have supported the great scheme of railway communication in Western India; we have endeavoured to ascertain the best means of conveying the produce of the interior to the coast, more especially to the southward, in order to afford every facility to the cotton trade from Dharwar and its neighbourhood; we have considered the practicability of improving the piers, &c., of the northern ports, and the important measure of relieving the trade from the payment of the duty at subordinate ports, and from the drawback system, under Act II. of 1846, which the Committee (para. 29) attribute to "the representations addressed to Government by the mercantile interests of this Presidency" was, if I mistake not (for I have not the papers of the time to refer to), in agitation with the Government before those representations reached it. I notice these facts merely to show that this Government has not been passive, but has ever given its earnest attention to a matter so intimately affecting the commercial and agricultural interests of this side of India.

3. Whatever may have been the object in imposing on cotton the export duty of 9 annas per Indian maund, it seems to me quite evident that, both on the general principle of allowing the free export of raw produce, and on the special ground of the necessity of some counterbalance to the fallen price of cotton in particular, the duty should now be abolished. When the records of the Custom Committee are consulted, as proposed in the 11th para. of the Honourable the President's Minute, we shall be enabled to go more fully into this subject.

4. I think the Military Board should be requested to state whether they now have at their disposal means for prosecuting the inquiries into the line of road which should be established between the Southern Mahratta country and the coast, which were commenced by Lieutenant Suart, and suspended on that officer's departure to Europe.

5. The Report of the Committee, with its Appendices, should, I think, be given to the public as early as possible. This might be done in a supplement to the Government Gazette, where it would ever remain for reference, and besides this, 200 copies in the form of a pamphlet, would not be too many for distribution.

6 May 1847. (signed) *L. R. Reid.*

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board.

I AM disposed to think it would be better not at present to publish the Report on the part of Government, but to confine ourselves to furnishing the Chamber of Commerce with a copy of it, in compliance with their request, and to forward the Report itself, and our comments upon it, without delay, to the Honourable Court and to the Government of India.

11 May 1847. (signed) *G. R. Clerk.*

III.
Bombay.

Revenue Department, 3 November (No. 20) 1847.

Our Governor in Council at Bombay.

Cotton.

Para. 1. With your despatch in this department, dated 19 May (No. 25) 1847, you have transmitted to us the Report of a Committee, consisting of public servants and Native and English merchants, which was appointed by you in September 1846, "to inquire into and report on the extent and causes of the decline represented to have taken place in the cotton trade, and to suggest any remedial measures, which, in their opinion, might, with advantage, be applied to it."

2. The Report of the Committee is dated the 23d March 1847, and it does much credit to the industry and research of the gentlemen to whom the investigation was committed.

3. We do not consider it necessary to follow them through their reasonings, or to advert to the particular points on which we may hold a different opinion from that expressed in the Report. We think it sufficient to notice the conclusions at which they have arrived, and to point out the extent to which the recommendations with which they close their Report have received our concurrence.

4. The measures which the Committee recommend for the revival of the Indian cotton trade (but with particular reference to the Presidency of Bombay) are, first, "the entire abolition of the onerous Customs duties levied on the export of the unmanufactured cotton;" secondly, "the revision of the land assessment in the collectorates of Surat, Broach, and Candeish;" thirdly, "the permanent improvement of the communications between the Southern Mahratta country and the ports on the sea coast;" and, fourthly, "the introduction of a system of railway communication between Bombay and the interior, as proposed by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, and thus opening up the fertile districts of Berar and the Deccan to the sea."

Customs duties.

5. With regard to the effect which the Customs duties levied on the export of cotton may have had on the trade in that article, it is obvious, from an inspection of the statements which accompany the Committee's Report, that the decline in the quantity exported to the United Kingdom, on which no export duty is leviable, is much greater than in the quantity exported to China, the other principal market for Indian cotton, on which a duty of eight and nine annas per maund is levied. It would therefore appear that the export duty has not exercised any material influence in causing the diminution of the trade in cotton. We are, however, so sensible of the impolicy of export duties in most cases, that in a despatch to the Government of India, dated 22 April (No. 3) 1846, we suggested their abolition; and in a more recent despatch, dated 18 August last (No. 3), we have authorised that Government immediately to abolish the export duty on cotton, without waiting until the more general scheme, of which that measure formed a part, should be matured.

Land assessment.

6. The Committee limit the alleged injurious influence of the land assessment to the collectorates of Surat, Broach, and Candeish. As regards the collectorate of Surat, there appears to be no necessity for any reduction of the assessment, for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of cotton. The Collector, Mr. Stewart, states that the description of land usually devoted to cotton cultivation readily pays the assessment, when cultivated with grain. To reduce the land assessment, which can be readily paid, when under ordinary crops, with the view of stimulating the production of a crop of a superior description, would be, in effect, to hold out a bounty to the cultivators to employ their lands in producing crops which would be, under other circumstances, less profitable to themselves and to the Government, and to that extent would constitute an indirect interference with the freedom of cultivation; and we cannot concur in the reasoning contained in paras. 61 and 62 of the Committee's Report, which would seem to imply that the duty or the interests of the Government require them to pursue such a course. It would, in fact, be altogether nugatory as regards the object which the committee have in view; for, as the first principle of our revenue system

Letter, dated 18 February 1847.

system is to permit the ryot to cultivate what he pleases, paying the assessment fixed on the land, it is clear that if, at the present rates of assessment, the cultivation of grain is more profitable than that of cotton, it would be equally so at any lower rate, and consequently the reduction of the assessment would not have the supposed tendency of encouraging the cultivation of cotton, in place of ordinary grain crops.

7. In Broach we believe the case to be somewhat different. Although the assessment in this district is now placed on the land, without reference to the crop which may be cultivated on it, and is so far correct in principle, yet we are aware that the rate at which it was fixed was mainly regulated by the capability of the land for the production of cotton. That rate may have been moderate, when a high price should be obtained for the produce; but, at the present price of cotton in the Bombay market, it appears to be considerably higher than can be maintained without materially contracting the cultivation. You state that "you shall be happy when your means of undertaking the necessary surveys admit of your extending to this province the full benefit of that systematic revision of the assessment, which has been prosecuted with such signal success in the Deccan, and is now in progress in the Southern Mahratta country." In the meantime, until the means for carrying out that most desirable measure are at your disposal, we would suggest for your consideration the expediency of directing a temporary reduction in the present rates of assessment. By this means moderation might be ensured, although you could not secure the equality which would be obtained by a regular survey; and much of the mischief which must inevitably follow a continued course of over assessment may be avoided.

8. The information furnished by the committee with respect to Candeish amounts to no more than that the assessment has not been revised, and that it is the intention of your Government, at no distant period, to extend to this district the benefit of the survey.

Roads.

9. We are fully sensible of the great importance of improving the internal means of communication, and in particular of facilitating the transport of all articles of produce from the interior to the coast. As regards the road from Dharwar to the port of Coompta, which is particularly referred to by the Committee, we have, in a despatch in the Public Department to the Government to India, dated 8th of September (No. 21) 1847, authorised the necessary expenditure for converting it into a road practicable for carts throughout its whole length.

Railways.

10. The encouragement to be given to the introduction of railway communication into India, and the advantages which would attend the construction of railroads in facilitating the transport of the staple productions of the country from the interior to the coast, are questions which have long engaged our most serious consideration; but the present is not a suitable occasion for entering on their discussion.

We are, &c.
(signed) *H. St. G. Tucker,*
J. L. Lushington,
&c. &c.

London, 3 November 1847.

III.

Bombay.

REVENUE LETTER from the Government of Bombay, dated the 16th February (No. 18) 1850.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

WE do ourselves the honour to transmit, for the information of your Honourable Court, the accompanying copies of replies* from the local officers to the questions contained in your despatch, No. 21, of 10 November 1847,† regarding the extent to which the districts under this Presidency would be capable of supplying cotton, in the event of an increased demand for it in England and elsewhere.

2. We beg to express our regret at the great delay which has occurred in replying to your Honourable Court's reference, and to state that it has been occasioned by the long time some of the political officers deferred furnishing the required information, &c.

3. We hope to be able to furnish your Honourable Court, at a very early date, with further information in a more condensed form, when forwarding you replies to the questions contained in the memorandum appended to our Secretary's letter of 11 October last, No. 6140, to the address of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, of which a copy was forwarded to your Honourable Court with our despatch, No. 143, of 7 December last.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Falkland.*
Willoughby Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

EXTRACT Bombay Revenue Consultations, dated 13 May 1848.

No. 5636. (No. 113 of 1848.)

From *Lewis Brown*, Political Superintendent Pahlunpore, to *Arthur Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government Bombay.

Sir,

Political Department.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1265, of the 25th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter from the Honourable Court, with copy of Dr. Royle's memorandum on the results of measures for the introduction of American cotton into India, and improving the indigenous cotton; and, agreeably to the instructions contained in the second paragraph of your letter, I beg to forward, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the following information as to the extent to which cotton may be produced in the districts under this agency; also, answers to the different questions put by the Honourable Court.

2. In the Pahlunpoor pergunnah, and the different small talookas of Wow, Thurraud Sooegam, Bhabhur, Terwara, Deodur, Warye, Chorar, Charchut, and Kankrej, all west from Pahlunpoor, towards the Runn, little or no indigenous cotton is grown, the soil not seeming in any way adapted for it, for it is light sandy soil. In the corners, and round the borders of some of the fields in the Pahlunpoor pergunnah, you occasionally see a few trees, but no care whatever seems to be taken of them, nor is the produce worth recording. And I am of opinion, from all inquiries I have made, and from my own observation, that these districts are not capable of producing cotton, either indigenous, or from American seed, to any extent worth mentioning, even supposing there should be an increased demand for it in England.

3. Cotton for home consumption is imported into Pahlunpoor from Radhunpoor, Marwar, and Meywar, in the Radhunpore district, which is also under my charge. The soil seems much more favourable for the production of cotton, and if the Radhunpore authorities would be alive to their own interest, and give encouragement to the ryots, and the latter would exert themselves more, I have no doubt this district could greatly increase its present produce; further information on these points is contained in the following answers to the Honourable Court's queries.

1. What is the price of cotton freed from seed at the principal mart, or marts, in your district?

The price of cotton in the Pahlunpoor market is *Rs.* 3. 6. per maund of 41 lbs. avoirdupois of Radhunpore, or otherwise called Wuddrar cotton; and of Meywar, or Marwar cotton,

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* Revenue Cons., 1848: 18 May, V. 5636; 18 May, V. 5820; 8 November, V. 14372; 6 December, V. 15437.—Revenue Cons., 1849: 24 January, V. 955 and 956; 22 February, V. 2381 and 2382; 2 May, V. 5737; 16 May, V. 6086. Letter from the Political Agent, Southern Marhatta Country, dated 31 December 1849, No. 581.

† Circular, *see* p. 1, of Bengal portion of this Return.

cotton, at *Rs.* 3. 3. per maund of 41 lbs. In Radhunpore itself the market price is *Rs.* 2. 14. the maund of 40 lbs. avoirdupois.

2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton, cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?

The ryot at Radhunpore sells his cotton cleaned at the market price of the day, or, with advance, one or two annas less per maund, according to the credit of the seller.

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka, or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

The expense of cleaning cotton by the common churka (the only method here) is one rupee per maund of cotton wool.

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

Dholerah is the nearest and usual port for shipment from Radhunpore, from whence the total expense of carriage per maund is one rupee.

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beega, or acre?

The average produce is about seven or eight maunds per olia, according to the nature of the soil, and the quantity of rain that falls during the season. An olia is equal to about 2 ½ acres, which would give the produce about 3 maunds, or 120 lbs. per acre. The olia is the usual land measurement in the Radhunpore district.

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried on in the event of an increased demand?

The quantity of land under cultivation with cotton in the Radhunpore district is about 3,000 olias, or 7,500 acres, producing on an average about 3,60,000 lbs. In case of an increased demand, one-third may be added as likely to be produced.

N. B.—The Ahmedabad sicca is the current rupee in these districts; its intrinsic value is seven per cent. discount, according to the Government assay report, as compared with the Company's rupee; but by the natives it passes current in all their dealings at about three per cent. premium, or 97 sicca p' 100 Company. The maund is 41 lbs. avoirdupois at Pahlunpore, and 40 lbs. at Radhunpore. The beega measurement is not used in these districts.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Lewis Brown*,
Political Superintendent.

Pahlunpore Political Agency Office,
Camp Aboo, 15 April 1848.

EXTRACT Bombay Revenue Consultations, dated 13 May 1848.

From *R. Wallace*, Esq., Political Agent, Sadra, to *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary, Bombay. No. 5820.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, with reference to your letter of the 25th March, No. 1262, to submit the following replies to the queries circulated under instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, relative to the cultivation of cotton within the districts under my superintendence.

Reply to 1st Query.—There is no mart for cotton within the limits of the Mahee Caunta, or in the neighbourhood, but the price in the only district where it is grown for export, has averaged three rupees and three annas per maund during the last five years, cleaned free from seed.

2d Query.—This has been answered above.

3d Query.—The expense of cleaning cotton by the churka is one rupee for five maunds.

4th Query.—The nearest port is Dholera; the hire of a cart with eight bullocks, and carrying 80 maunds, is 32 rupees.

5th Query.—The average produce of cotton per beega is 17 or 18 maunds; the beega measures 15,625 square haths or cubits.

6th Query.—With the exception of one small district, cotton is not grown in the Mahee Caunta for export; a patch is seen here and there, merely to supply the family spinning-wheel, and in the only district whence it is exported, the cultivation has never exceeded a few hundred beegas: nor should I suppose that the soil generally is adapted for the plant, or that any probable demand would lead to extended cultivation. The maund above alluded to contains 40 seers, and each seer weighs 36 Ahmedabad sicca rupees, which rupee is also that alluded to above.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Wallace*, Political Agent.

Political Agent's Office, Sadra,
4 May 1848.

EXTRACT Bombay Revenue Consultations, 8 November 1848.

From *T. Ogilvy*, Political Agent Rewa Kaunta, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay. No. 14372.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, No. 3992, calling for information as to the extent to which the districts under my control would be capable of supplying cotton, in the event of an increased demand for it in England or elsewhere.

III.

Bombay.

2. In reply, I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a statement containing most of the desired information.

3. From the details I have been able to collect, I calculate that uncleaned cotton is sold to dealers by the ryots at about two farthings a pound, and by the dealers, when cleaned, to the exporters, if it is transferred to other hands, at one penny three farthings a pound. According to the returns received from the districts from (83½) eighty-three and a half pounds to one hundred and eighty-five (185) pounds are the produce of a beega, or from one hundred and sixty-two (162) pounds to three hundred and sixty (360) pounds of an acre; sometimes cotton is mixed with other crops, which may in some degree account for the great difference shown in the amount of the produce.

4. The churka is the only mode of cleaning employed.

5. The expense of exporting (24) twenty-four maunds, or nine hundred and seventy-two (972) pounds of cotton to a seaport, from Rajpeepla and the districts on the Nerbudda, is estimated at the rate of from five shillings to eleven shillings, according to the distance gone and the duty paid. Eighteen thousand nine hundred and eleven (18,911) beegas, or nine hundred and seventy-four and a quarter (974¼) acres are stated to be cultivated with cotton in the Rewa Caunta, yielding about one million seven hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred and thirty (1,761,630) pounds. It is calculated that forty-three thousand five hundred and forty-seven (43,547) beegas, or twenty-two thousand four hundred and eighty-six (22,486) acres, yielding four millions two hundred and six thousand six hundred and seven (4,206,607) pounds of cotton are capable of cultivation.

6. The rajahs of Barea Soouth and Loonuwara, and the Komavisdar of Godra report no cotton is or can be produced in their territories.

7. I have reason, however, to doubt the correctness of this information, and believe that eventually portions of land in all those states would be found to be capable of producing cotton.

8. In conclusion, I have the honour to state, for the information of Government, that the information I have as yet been able to collect, cannot, I fear, be altogether relied on for its accuracy.

I have, &c.

Rewa Caunta, Agency, Baroda, 4 October 1848.

(signed) *T. Ogilvy*, Political Agent.

STATEMENT showing the Cultivation of COTTON within the Rewa Caunta Districts.

NAMES OF PERGUNNAHS.	Present Cultivation.		Estimated Quantity of Cotton Produced.	Price of 24 Maunds, or 972 Pounds, Cleaned.	Price of 24 Maunds, or 972 Pounds, Uncleaned.	Expense of Cleaning 972 lbs.	Expense of Exporting to a Sea-port 972 lbs.	Estimated Quantity of Land capable of Cultivation.		Supposed Produce of Cotton, if the whole of the Land capable of Cultivation be calculated in English Maunds.	REMARKS.
	Beegas.	*Acres.*	*Pounds.*					*Beegas.*	*Acres.*		
1. Rajpeepla	8,075	4,167½	675,889	85¼	27¼	7½	3	14,336	7,398½	1,199,958	The cotton from these districts is taken to the Port of Broach for export.
2. Rewa Caunta Proper (Mewasee Villages).	9,084	4,692	858,114	96	25	6	7	24,786	12,802½	2,341,981	
3. Sowlee Mewasee Villages	216	111½	40,014	96	24	7½	- -	1,675	865	31,293	Not exported; said to be consumed in the country.
4. Bhadurwa	1,500	751¾	182,250	90	24	9	- -	2,000	1,033	243,000	
5. Oodeypoor	36	18½	5,346	96	30	10	- -	300	154¾	44,550	The quantity produced is too small for export.
6. Jamboogora	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-	- -	450	232¼	66,825	
TOTAL	18,911	9,741¼	1,761,613	-	-	-	- -	43,347	22,486	4,206,607	

EXTRACT Bombay Revenue Consultations, 6 December 1848.

No. 15437.

From Political Superintendent, Kolhapoor, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 1266, dated the 25th March last, with accompaniments, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement affording the information required, concerning the cultivation of cotton within the Kolhapoor districts.

I have, &c.

Kolhapoor, Political Superintendent's Office, 18 October 1848.

(signed) *D. C. Graham*, Captain, Political Superintendent.

STATEMENT showing the Produce, &c. of COTTON in the Districts under the Jurisdiction of the Political Superintendent of Kolhapoor.

1. Number.	2. NAMES of the DISTRICTS.	3. Quantity in Maunds of Cotton freed from Seed, being the produce of One Beega.	4. The Expenses of Clearing One Maund of Cotton by bodily exertion.	The Rate at which a Maund of Cotton is Sold: 5. The Rate at which the Bazaar people sell Cleaned Cotton.	6. The Rate at which the Ryots sell Cotton without Advances.	7. The Rate at which the Ryots sell Cotton with Advances.	Expense of Conveying One Maud of Cotton to the following Ports: 8. Rajapoor.	9. Chiploon.	The Quantity of Land under Cultivation with Cotton, and its Produce: 10. Land under Cultivation with Cotton at the Date of the present Return.	11. Quantity of Cotton Produced.	Extent to which the Cultivation could be carried, in the event of an increased Demand: 12. Land.	13. Produce.
		Mds. s.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Beeg. pds. ks.*	*Mds. seers.*	*Beeg. pds.*	*Mds. srs.*
1	Petta Kurveer -	1 0	– 7 9	8 3 3	7 13 –	7 – 6	1 2 9	1 5 10	247 12 0	276 34	206 5	229 16
2	Petta Punwalla -	0 32	– 9 –	8 9 6	7 13 –	6 10 3	– 15 7	1 2 9	58 15 0	54 8	110 0	105 24
3	Boodergurh - -	0 9	– 6 3	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	47 2 5	9 38½	95 0	23 24
4	Boodergurh Gud Ingluz	0 25½	– 6 3	6 10 3	6 4 –	5 13 9	– –	– –	788 10 0	502 16	2,583 15	1,619 1½
5	Boodergurh Ulta -	0 33	1 – 5	7 7 9	7 – 6	6 10 3	1 4 7	– –	417 15 0	426 38¼	417 15	426 38¼
6	Boodergurh Seerole -	0 32	– 13 3	6 14 8	6 5 10	5 14 8	1 4 7	– –	1,068 12 5¼	858 22½	1,249 14	1,068 12¾
7	Estate of Vishalghur	1 2	– 6 3	6 10 3	6 4 –	5 13 9	– –	– –	4 0 0	4 8	10 0	10 20
8	Estate of Bowda -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Estate of Kagul -	1 0¼	1 – 8	7 5 2	7 3 7	6 7 1	– 8 7	– –	141 15 0	145 36	177 0	190 0
10	Estate of Torgul -	0 30¼	– 11 11	6 4 –	5 12 11	4 14 1	1 15 3	2 5 6	209 0 0	167 8	209 0	167 8
11	Estate of Inchulkurunjee - - -	0 34½	– 8 –	7 8 –	7 2 –	7 – –	– 15 –	1 – –	945 5 0	857 30	959 0	947 20
	Average throughout the Kolhapoor State -	0 34½	– 11 18	7 4 6	6 13 9	6 4 5	1 2 7	1 7 6	3,928 6 10	3,343 39¼	6,017 9	4,388 4½

Remarks.—In the Kolhapoor beegah there are 3,734 square yards. The calculations regarding rates of sale and expenses of cleaning and conveyance, are made in the Punualla rupee, which is at present six per cent. below the value of the Company's rupees. The maund contains 40 seers, the seer being 80 rupees' weight.

Kolhapoor, Political Superintendent's Office, 18 October 1848.

(signed) *D. C. Graham*, Captain, Political Superintendent.

EXTRACT Bombay Revenue Consultations, 24 January 1849.

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. No. 955.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the replies of the Collectors of this division, as noted in the margin,* to the queries on the subject of the production of cotton in the Honourable Court's despatch, transmitted with Mr. Deputy Secretary Erskine's letter No. 1690, of 23d March 1848.

2. An abstract statement, containing the results reduced to a common standard, is likewise appended. I have not been able to afford time to go through the whole of the calculations in this statement, but they have been carefully made by my head clerk, and will, I trust, be found correct.

3. With respect to the dependence to be placed upon the accuracy of the details supplied by the collectors, several of the items of information, for instance, prices, quantity of produce, cost of carriage, &c., are liable to so many qualifying influences as hardly to admit of being stated with any great precision; but, due allowance being made on this account, the results exhibited may perhaps be regarded as a fair approximation to the actual state of the culture of this staple.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. A. Blane*,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Khandeish Districts, Dhoolia, 11 January 1849.

* 1. From the collector of Ahmedabad, No. 264, of 12th September 1848, with accompaniments. 2. From the collector of Ahmedabad, No. 329 of 29th November 1848. 3. From the collector of Kaira, No. 195, of 26th April 1848. 4. From the collector of Broach, No. 110, of 1st April 1848, with accompaniments. 5. From the collector of Broach, No. 354, of 22d November 1848. 6. From the collector of Surat, No. 140, of 19th May 1848. 7. From the collector of Surat, No. 311, of 22d November 1848. 8. From the collector of Tanna, No. 374, of 28th April 1848. 9. From the collector of Khandeish, No. 996, of 12th July 1848, with accompaniments.

ABSTRACT of the REPLIES of the Collectors of the Northern Division to the Queries from the Honourable the
of Surat Candies

1. Collectorate.	2. Price of Cleaned Cotton for a Surat Candy of 784 lbs.	3. Price of Uncleaned Cotton for a Surat Candy of 784 lbs.	4. Cost of Cleaning Surat Candy of 784 lbs.	5. Cost of Carriage for a Surat Candy of 784 lbs.
Ahmedabad -	From *Rs.* 5. 8. to *Rs.* 8. 6. per Indian maund, according to quality, or per Surat candy, from *Rs.* 115. 8. to *Rs.* 175. 14.	From *Rs.* 1. 13. to *Rs.* 2. 8. per Indian maund, or per Surat candy, from *Rs.* 38. 1. to *Rs.* 52. 8.	About 2 annas per Indian maund by churkha, or per Surat candy *Rs.* 6. 9.	About 2 annas per coss of 1½ miles for each cart load of 16 maunds, or per Surat candy, 2 annas 7 pies per coss. No estimate is given of the average distance of the ports of shipment from the cotton growing districts.
Kaira - -	From 3 rupees to 3¾ rupees per maund, or per Surat candy, from *Rs.* 122. 14. 9. to *Rs.* 153. 10. 6.	From 14 annas to *Rs.* 1. 8. per maund; per Surat candy, *Rs.* 35. 13. 7. to *Rs.* 61. 7. 5.	From 3 annas to 4 annas per maund by churkha, or per Surat candy, from *Rs.* 7. 10. 11. to *Rs.* 10. 3. 10.	From Neriad to Dholera, per 100 maunds, *Rs.* 15. 10. or *Rs.* 6. 6. 5. per Surat candy. From Mehonda to Cambay, per 100 maunds, 18 rupees, or *Rs.* 7. 6. per Surat candy. From Boorsud to Cambay, per 100 maunds, 26 rupees, or *Rs.* 10. 10. 5. per Surat candy. From Matar to Dholera, per 100 maunds, 24 rupees, or *Rs.* 9. 13. 4. per Surat candy.
Broach - -	From 82 rupees to 85½ rupees per Broach candy of 870 lbs., or per Surat candy, from *Rs.* 73. 14. 3. to *Rs.* 77. 9.	From 26 rupees to 29 rupees per bhar of 960 lbs., or per Surat candy, from *Rs.* 23. 3. 8. to *Rs.* 23. 10. 11.	Between 10 rupees and 11 rupees per Broach candy of 870 lbs. by churkha, or per Surat candy, from *Rs.* 9. 2. to *Rs.* 9. 14. 7.	12 rupees per candy or cart load, on an average of one rupee per candy for the whole collectorate; or per Surat candy, for the whole collectorate, 14 annas 5 pies.
Surat - -	From 70 rupees to 90 rupees per candy, equal to 784 lbs.	From 26 rupees to 32 rupees per bhar of 896 lbs., including carriage, or from *Rs.* 22. 12. to 28 rupees per Surat candy.	One rupee per 5 maunds of 186⅔ lbs. of cotton seed, or about *Rs.* 3. 3. 2. per bhar of kuppas of 896 lbs. by churkha, equal to about 9 rupees the Surat candy of clean cotton.	One rupee for 12 coss, or about 18 miles for one candy of 784 lbs.
Tannah - -	—	—	—	—
Khandeish - -	From 37 rupees to 50 rupees per candy of 784 lbs.	*Rs.* 13. 3. 8. per candy of 784 lbs.	9 rupees per candy of 784 lbs. by churkha, by saw-gin 4½ rupees per candy of 784 lbs.	12 rupees per candy from Dhurumgaom to Colset Bunder, and to Bombay from the latter place one rupee; in all 13 rupees per candy.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Khandeish Districts, Dhoolia,
11 January 1849.

(No. 264 of 1848.)

To *D. A. Blane*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward through you answers to the queries relative to the growth of cotton in this collectorate, as directed in the Government circular letter, No. 1688, dated the 23d March last.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. G. Fawcett*, Collector.

Ahmedabad,
12 September 1848.

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1. What is the price of cotton freed from seed at the principal mart or marts in your district?

The price of cleaned cotton varies from *Co.'s Rs.* 5. 8. to *Rs.* 8. 6. per Indian maund, according to its quality.

2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?

The price of uncleaned cotton, as sold by the ryot, varies from *Co.'s Rs.* 1. 13. to *Rs.* 2. 8. They do not in general clean the cotton themselves; about two-thirds of the weight consists of the seed. The ryots do not take up much in advances from the Government; they seem to prefer dealing entirely with the village banyan.

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka, or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

The churka is the only instrument in use for cleaning cotton; the expense of cleaning is about five annas per Indian maund.

4. What

Court of Directors relative to the Growth and Cost of Cleaning, &c. of Cotton, reduced to a Common Standard and Statute Acres.

6. Average Produce per Beega or Acre.	7. Cotton Land in Cultivation in Acres of 43,560 Feet.	8. Cotton Land capable of Cultivation in Acres of 43,560 Feet.	REMARKS.
	Beegas. *w.* *w.* *Acres.*	*Beegas.* *w.* *w.* *Acres.*	
From 2 Indian maunds to 20 seers per acre the cotton called lalya, or 280 lbs. to 70 lbs. per acre, and from 5 maunds to 1 Indian maund the cotton called Wagrya cotton, or 317 lbs. to 63 ½ lbs. per acre.	2,42,750 1 2 or - 1,42,663	72,742 0 0 or - 42,750	Indian maund. Beega equal to 25,600 square feet. Rupees ;—Company's rupees.
From 4 to 8 maunds per beega, or 637 lbs. to 127. 4½ lbs. per acre; 40 lbs. of cotton wool per beega, or at ½ d wool to the ordinary kuppas, about 234 lbs. per acre.	10,022 0 10 or 5,176½	4,250 0 0 or - 2,195¼	Maund equal to 40 seers; each seer equal to 41 tolas.: beega equal to 10,000 square haths, assumed according to the usual computation of 18 inches to the hath, to be equal to 22,500 square feet. Rupees;—Company's rupees.
5 maunds or 186⅔ lbs. per beega, or 274 ½ lbs. per acre.	3,40,000 0 0 or - 1,74,058⅔	None: *vide* explanation in the Collector's letter.	Maund equal to 40 lbs.; beega equal to 2,477 square yards 7 feet 64 inches. Rupees: Company's rupees.
- - - - - - -	35,597 8 14 or - 24,202	about 49,402 11 6 or - 33,588	Indian Maund equal to 37⅓ lbs.; beega equal to 29,615 square feet 9 inches. Rupees:—Company's rupees.
—	—	—	—
Mr. Simpson estimates 2 ½ maunds, or 200 lbs. per beega. Mamlutdars' estimate, some 5 maunds or 400 lbs. per beega, some 800 lbs. per beega. Mr. Simpson's estimate of 200 lbs. per beega is equal to 268 lbs. the acre. Mamlutdar's, 400 lbs. per beega is equal to 537 ¾ lbs. per acre; 800 lbs. per beega is equal to 1,075 ½ lbs. per acre.	*Pauds.* 1,73,898 2 or - - 1,29,345⅔ Total acres - 4,75,446	2,69,847 0 0 or - 2,00,712 Total acres - 2,79,245¼	Maund equal to 80 lbs. avoirdupois; beega equal to 32,400 feet. Rupees: Company's rupees.

(signed) *D. A. Blane*,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

The expenses of carrying cotton to a port of course vary with the distance; 16 Indian maunds are considered to be a cartload, and the cart-hire, as obtainable by merchants, may be stated at 2 annas per coss of 1½ mile.

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beega or acre?

The Table below gives the average produce of cotton for beega of 25,600 square feet in each of the pergunnahs of the collectorate. There are two sorts of cotton, called Lalya and Wagrya; the former is an annual and the latter lasts three, and sometimes four years. *Vide* letter No. 329 of 20 Nov. 1848, from the Collector.

AVERAGE Produce of Cotton per Beega according to the Mamlutdar's Returns.

	Lalya Cotton.		Wagrya Cotton.	
	Cotton Pod: Indian Maund.	Cleaned Cotton: Indian Maund.	Cotton Pod: Indian Maund.	Cleaned Cotton: Indian Maund.
Dholka - - - - - -	2 0 0	- - -	3 0 0	—
Dhundooka - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1 20 0	0 15 0
Gogo - - - - - -	0 20 0	0 5 40	1 0 0	—
Ahmedabad Duskrohie - - -	1 10 0	—	—	—
Jettulpoor - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1 27 40	0 22 40
Veerumgam - - - - -	- - -	- - -	2 20 0	0 22 0
Purantej - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	1 10 0

6. What

III.
Bombay.

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried in the event of an increased demand?

The soil of the pergunnahs of Ahmedabad, Duskrohie, Jetulpoor, being goraroo or white soil, is not well adapted to the production of cotton; but cultivation of cotton is undertaken to some small extent, not for exportation, but to supply the demand for domestic purposes in Ahmedabad, and considerable kushba towns in the neighbourhood. In Veerumgam, Dholka, Dhundooka, and Gogo, the black soil prevails, and most of the cotton finds its way to the ports of Dholera, Bhownuggur or Gogo. In Purantej there is but little grown at present, but there is soil which will admit of the extension of cotton cultivation to a considerable extent.

The following Table gives the extent of land under cultivation with cotton for the year 1846-47, and the quantity of soil in which cotton might be grown:—

	Under Cultivation.			Further Quantity of Land fit for the Cultivation of Cotton.		
	B.	*w.*	*w.*	*B.*	*w.*	*w.*
Dholka	1,110	0	0	18,742	0	0
Dhundooka	1,65,819	0	0	—		
Gogo	9,163	0	0	7,000	0	0
Ahmedabad Duskrohie	2,381	8	5	—		
Jettulpoor	20	0	0	2,000	0	0
Veerumgam	54,233	12	17	5,000	0	0
Purantej	23	0	0	40,000	0	0
TOTAL	2,42,750	1	2	72,742	0	0

In Dhundooka about as much more land is fit soil for cotton; but as it is stated that it will not bear two successive crops, it is not probable that the present extent of cultivation will be much exceeded in any one year, or if so, there is likely to be a proportionate decrease the next year.

Ahmedadad, Collector's Office,
12 September 1848.

(signed) *E. G. Fawcett*, Collector.

(No. 329 of 1848.)

To *D. A. Blane*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2227, dated 15th instant, relative to the beegas, maund and rupees used in the queries of the growth of cotton, and beg to observe that the information is given in answer to query No. 1, as regards Company's rupees and Indian maunds.

2. With respect to the beegas, a mistake has occurred in converting the quantity into square feet, which should be 25,600 square feet, instead of 11,200, as stated in the answer to query No. 5.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. G. Fawcett*, Collector.

Camp Wunjur, 29 November 1848.

(No. 195 of 1848.)

To *D. A. Blane*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, Tannah.

Sir,

IN obedience to the instructions of Government, conveyed in Mr. Deputy Secretary Erskine's circular letter, No. 1688 of 1848, dated the 23d ultimo, I do myself the honour to forward the following replies to the queries proposed in a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 21 of 10th November 1847, a copy of which, together with that of the memorandum by Dr. Royle, formed an accompaniment to the above circular respecting the extent to which the districts under this collectorate would be capable of supplying cotton in the event of an increased demand for it in England or elsewhere.

1. What is the price of cotton, freed from seed, at the principal mart or marts in your district?

It is from three rupees to 3$\frac{3}{4}$ rupees per maund.

2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton, cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?

The ryot sells his cleaned cotton at three rupees to 3$\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per maund, and uncleaned at 14 annas to *Rs.* 1. 8. without advances, it not generally being customary for the dealers to make any advances.

3. What

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

The expense of cleaning cotton by the churka (which is the only implement used for the purpose) is three to four annas per maund of kuppaseea.

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

The expenses of conveying cotton—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
From Neriad to Dholera Bunder for shipment per 100 maunds -	15	10	–
From Muhoonda to Cambay, for shipment per 100 maunds -	*18	–	–
From Borsud to Cambay, for shipment per 100 maunds - -	26	–	–
From Matar to Dholera, for shipment per 100 maunds - -	24	–	–

No cotton is said to be exported from the Kuppurwunj and Thasra purgunnahs. The cotton produced in this zillah is for the most part sufficient to meet the internal consumption, and the export is consequently very limited.

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beega or acre?

Cotton is generally mixed with grain, and yields at an average four to eight maunds per beega.

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried in the event of an increased demand?

—	Quantity of Land cultivated with Cotton.			Extent to which it is probable that the Cultivation of Cotton could be increased.		
	Beega.	*w.*	*w.*	*Beega.*	*w.*	*w.*
Neriad - - - - - -	6,423	15	10	2,000	0	0
Matur - - - - -	572	15	0	50	0	0
Muhoonda - - - -	1,153	0	0	400	0	0
Borsud - - - - -	225	0	0	—		
Napar - - - - -	379	10	0	1,000	0	0
Thasra - - - - -	1,200	0	0	800	0	0
Kuppurwunj - - - -	68	0	0	—		
	10,022	0	10	4,250	0	0

ABSTRACT.

	Beegas.	*w.*	*w.*
Quantity of land under cultivation with cotton - - -	10,022	0	10
Quantity of additional land available for the cultivation of cotton, if required - - - - - - - - -	4,250	0	0
	14,272	0	10

[*N.B.*—The beega used in answering the above questions, is equal to 10,000 square "haths." The maund consists of 40 to 42 seers; each seer weighs 41 rupees. The prices, expenses, &c., are mentioned in the Company's rupees.]

I have &c.

Kaira, Collector's Camp, Cambay, 26 April 1848. (signed) *J. Webb*, Collector.

(No. 110 of 1848.)

To *D. A. Blane*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

In compliance with a circular received from Government, No. 1688 of the 23d ultimo, I do myself the honour of transmitting answers to the several queries put by the Honourable the Court of Directors in the accompaniment to the circular.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. M. Davies*, Collector.

Broach, Collector's Camp, Mandva Boozoorg, 1 April 1848.

QUERIES.

1. What is the price of cotton freed from seed, at the principal mart or marts in your district?

2. At

* This includes 6 rupees transit duties levied by Native States, through whose territory the carts pass.

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2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton, cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka, or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beega or acre?

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried in the event of an increased demand?

[*N. B.*—The beega, maund and rupee used in answering these questions must be defined.

REPLIES.

1. The season of 1847-48 opened with every prospect of good business in the cotton market, and during the Dewalee (that is to say three months before the crop was looked for), contracts were spoken of so high as *Co.'s Rs.* 100¼ per Broach candy of cleaned cotton of 870 lbs. This at 1 *s.* 10 *d.* per rupee would give 1 anna 10 pies, or nearly 2 ¾ *d.* per lb. in the Broach and Jumbooseer markets.

Unfortunately the advance was soon lost, and it is believed that very few transactions ultimately took place at this rate. The market slightly declined all January and February, as the crop came in, and was at its lowest during the first fortnight in March, and real transactions in all the principal local markets during this period may be quoted at 82 rupees to 85½ rupees per Broach candy of 870 lbs. This at the same rate of exchange would give 2 *d.* to 2 ⅛ *d.* per lb. for cleaned cotton at the ports of shipment.

These quotations, which have obtained with little variation during the present season and five or six years past, are from 40 to 50 per cent. below the quotations of eight, ten, and twelve years ago.

2. Very little cotton is sold cleaned by the ryots; the bulk of their dealing is in "kuppas," which has been sold during the present season at from 26 rupees to 29 rupees per "bhar" of 960 lbs.

The average price obtained may be taken at 28 rupees, which is a little under six pies, or below three farthings per lb. for cotton in its raw state. As ordinary "kuppas" should yield one-third of cleaned cotton, this value will be found to be proportionate with that quoted for the latter, leaving no apparent profit on the prepared article. It is accounted for, however, by the present favourable market for cotton seed (in good demand throughout the peninsula of Kattiwar as an article of food for milch cattle), which has more than balanced the expense of cleaning the cotton by the native churka, and has, to a certain extent, compensated for the absence of profit upon the wool.

It may be assumed that one-half of the whole crop of "kuppas" obtains some advance before it ripens and is brought to market. Circumstances influence the amount advanced, but this may be taken generally at 15 to 30 per cent. of the anticipated value of the articles. Advances are mostly taken up to meet the early revenue demands of the Government (that is to say, about three months before the cotton crop comes to market), and the terms are governed by the prospect of the crop, and by the anticipated nature of the revenue settlements. Advances are seldom or ever made, unless at a stipulated contract for the delivering of the cotton, and in such cases interest is never charged. It is so far fortunate for the great mass of cotton growers that they are not dependent for these advances upon the professed soucars, or money lenders of the country, whose pecuniary claims upon them are in general so enormous, that were they to engage in the cotton trade, the prices obtained by the ryots would doubtless be greatly diminished, owing to the relationship subsisting between the debtor and creditor. Few, however, if any, of the great money lenders deal in cotton, and this business is therefore left in the hands of the "wukharias," or brokers, with whom the growers make their bargains upon equal and independent terms.

3. The native roller, or churka, is universally employed in freeing cotton from the seed throughout this collectorate, but further than this it cannot correctly be said to clean the fibre; leaves, dust, broken seeds, all pass through, leaving only the whole seeds behind. Neither fan nor brush are known to the natives of Broach.

The expense of passing a Broach candy of cotton (870 lbs.) through the churka is between 10 and 11 rupees, the sum everywhere paid being four rupees per "bhar" of "kuppas." The parties employed muster at least as many women as men, and they are paid by the weight of seed which they separate. One rupee is given for four maunds* of seed (160 lbs.); and as the bhar (960 lbs.) is expected to yield two-third weight of seed, or 640 lbs., the charge comes to four rupees per bhar, or 10 rupees to 11 rupees per candy, according to the out-turn of cotton wool.

* 1 maund is equal to 40 lbs.

This expense is usually more than covered by the value of the seed, which, at five rupees per kulsee of 640 lbs. (an ordinary rate) yields the owner of the cotton a return of 12½ rupees to 13 rupees per candy of cotton. Deducting the amount paid for actual labour, the surplus defrays the rent of a warehouse and other incidental expenses; and sometimes, as at this particular juncture, when the demand for seed is unusually great and the price high, seven rupees per kulsee, the profit upon the seed, protects the speculator from loss upon the cleaned cotton.

The

The introduction of saw-gins promises to diminish the cost of separating the seed from the fibre very considerably, besides cleaning the cotton in a superior manner. The experiments hitherto made in this collectorate have neither been sufficiently protracted, nor managed with nicety enough to permit of a correct comparison being made between the cost of cleaning a candy of cotton by the gin and chowka respectively: 2 ½ rupees per bhar have for some time past been charged to merchants for the use of the Government cattle-power gins at Broach, but the experience of the present season does not appear to warrant a conclusion that the charges of working the hand-gin can be brought within 3 ½ rupees per bhar. These rates, however (viz. 7 ½ rupees to 8 rupees, and 8 ¼ rupees to 9 ½ rupees per power and hand-gin respectively), are sufficiently below the cost of the native churka to promise a fair field for the introduction of improved machinery. At present there are no means of correctly estimating the cost of erecting gins, their current expenses, and the interest of money, so as to arrive at what would be a fair minimum rate of charge. It may, however, be said, that economy in applying the new machinery holds out at least a prospect of the charges adopted at present, at mere random, being considerably reduced, pretermitting the enhanced value of cotton so prepared for the market.

4. The expenses of land carriage in Broach are trifling, the highest rate (*i. e.*, from the most distant villages) being only two rupees per candy or cart load. The average of all Broach would not, probably, be above one rupee per candy.

5. The produce of a Broach beega (2,477 sq. yds. 7 ft. 64 in.) of cotton freed from seed, in a fair year and in fair soil, may be taken at 60 lbs. or 120 lbs. to the acre nearly. In a bad year the out-turn would not probably exceed 20 lbs. to the beega. Assuming, however, an average year and an average soil, my inquiries do not support a higher general average than 40 lbs. of cotton wool to the Broach beega. Dr. Royle's average estimate of less than 100 lbs. to the acre (*see* his present memorandum) is perhaps near enough to the truth to answer all practical purposes.

6. The marginal statement gives the cotton cultivation in the Government lands of the Broach zilla for the last 13 years. The average is about (2,60,000) two hundred and sixty thousand beegas, or half that number of British acres; adding the supposed quantity of alienated lands under cotton cultivation for the same period, or (80,000) eighty thousand beegas, the whole would amount to 3,40,000 beegas growing cotton.

Years.	Cotton Cultivation.	Years.	Cotton Cultivation.
	Beegas.		*Beegas.*
1834-35	1,98,015	1841-42	2,59,499
1835-36	2,74,609	1842-43	2,68,760
1836-37	2,42,086	1843-44	2,17,546
1837-38	2,81,667	1844-45	2,73,480 *
1838-39	3,22,640	1845-46	2,77,043 *
1839-40	3,07,591		
1840-41	2,89,182	1846-47	1,77,011

With regard to the extension of this surface under an assumed enhanced demand for cotton, I am not of opinion that any increase could take place. It is notorious that the cultivation of cotton has been already pushed to its extreme limits in the Broach zilla; and I find that it bears an average proportion of 40 per cent. to the entire tillage of the district. Comparing this fact with the established hypothesis that cotton can only be cultivated with success for one year out of three in the same ground (in other words, that it ought not to bear a greater proportion to the whole cultivation than 33 per cent.), and knowing the capabilities of the various districts, it would not appear that there is any room in Broach for the extension of cotton.

The rupee alluded to throughout this paper is the Company's rupee.

(signed) *J. M. Davies*, Collector.

Collector's Camp, Mandoa Boozoorg,
1 April 1848.

(No. 354 of 1848.)

To *D. A. Blane*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2229, of the 15th instant, and in reply beg to state that mention of the "maund" of Broach occurs but once only in the memorandum upon cotton accompanying my letter, No. 110, of the 1st April last, and the equivalent to four maunds is there given at 160 lbs.; one maund is therefore equal to 40 lbs. English.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. Davies*, Collector.

Broach Collector's Office,
22 November 1848.

(No. 140

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* These amounts were given in the letter to the Cotton Committee. In the Annual Report for 1846-47, the cultivation for these years is more correctly given at 2,62,300 and 2,65,069 beegas.

(No. 140 of 1848.)

To *D. A. Blane*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, Tannah.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Deputy Secretary Erskine's circular letter, No. 1688, dated 23d March last, transmitting copy of a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 10th November last, No. 21, with a copy of the memorandum of Dr. Royle therein alluded to, on the results of the experimental measures for introducing American cotton into India, and improving the indigenous cotton, and requesting the information required by the Honourable Court, and, in reply, to submit the following replies to the queries contained in the letter above referred to:

1. What is the price of cotton freed from seed at the principal mart or marts in your districts?

Cotton freed from seed has been purchased during the present season at prices varying from 70 rupees to 90 rupees per candy (equal to 784 lbs.)

2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?

The ryots almost invariably sell their cotton uncleaned, just as picked, and during the present season, kuppas has realized from 26 to 32 rupees per bhar (of 896 lbs.), including the carriage to Surat or Randier. Advances on crops are very frequently made to ryots, who are in consequence compelled to sell their cotton at rather a reduced rate; but this advance is seldom given until within a month or two previous to the cotton being picked and delivered, and the reduced price is a sort of equivalent for the loss of the interest on the advance.

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka, or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

The system of payment for cleaning cotton by the common churka, the only mode in general use in this zillah, is according to the quantity of kuppas seed, or cotton seed separated from the cotton, and one rupee is usually paid for every five maunds (or 186⅔ lbs.) of the cotton seed separated; this is at the rate of about *Rs.* 3. 3. 2. per bhar (or 896 lbs.); the cotton cleaners generally find their own churkas.

4. What is the expense of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

The expense of conveying cotton for shipment is generally at the rate of one rupee for 12 coss, or about 18 miles for one candy (784 lbs.) of cotton, a cart and two bullocks being employed in its conveyance.

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beega or acre?

Five* maunds (or 186⅔ lbs.) is about the average produce of cotton or kuppas from a beega of 29,615. 9. square feet, taking the average on land of every quality.

**Note.*—The maund is equal to 37⅓ lbs., and 21 maunds to a candy of 784 lbs.

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried in the event of an increased demand?

The extent of land under the cotton cultivation (in the year 1846-47) was *Beegas* 35,597. 8. 14., and in the event of an increased demand, the cultivation might probably be raised to about 85,000 beegas, that is, there is that extent of land in this collectorate capable of producing cotton. The greatest quantity of land that has been cultivated in any one year with cotton during the last 10 years in this collectorate, has been *Beegas* 71,342. 16. 3., which took place in 1841-42.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. Stewart*, Collector.

Surat Collector's Office, Camp Burthana,
19 May 1848.

(No. 311 of 1848.)

To *D. A. Blane*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, Poonah.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 15th instant, No. 2230, requesting, with reference to my letter dated 19th May last, No. 140, relative to the growth of cotton, the information required in the *N.B.* to the queries in the Honourable the Court of Director's despatch, No. 21, of 10th November 1847, as regards the maund and rupee used in my replies, and beg to state that the maund therein entered is equal to 37⅓ lbs.; 21 maunds making one candy of 784 lbs. The rupee is the Company's rupee, and the beega is equal to 29,615. 9. square feet. The above information is afforded in my reply to queries Nos. 1, 3 and 5, with the exception of that regarding the rupee, which I regret to find I omitted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. Stewart*, Collector.

Surat Collector's Office, Camp Urajun,
22 November 1848.

(No. 374 of 1848.)

To *D. A. Blane*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, Bandora.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Government circular, dated 23d ultimo, No. 1688, I have the honour to report that cotton is not at present cultivated in any part of this collectorate, and as both the climate and soil appear to be unfavourable to the plant, it is unlikely that it will ever be capable of furnishing a supply of that article, in the event of an increased demand for it in England or elsewhere.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Law*, Collector.

Tannah Collector's Circuit Cutchery, Bassein,
28 April 1848.

(No. 996 of 1848.)

To *D. A. Blane*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

HAVING been directed by Government, in a circular letter from Mr. Deputy Secretary Erskine, No. 1688, dated 23d March last, to furnish, through you, the information required by the Honourable the Court of Directors, respecting the extent to which the Collectorate of Candeish would be capable of supplying cotton, in the event of an increased demand for it in England or elsewhere, I beg leave to submit copy of a letter, No. 72, from Mr. Simpson, the American cotton planter, and late Superintendent of cotton experiments in this zillah, of whose experience I availed myself to refer for reply to the queries of the Honourable Court, as, from his having specially devoted his attention to the subject during about three years that he lived in this province, I considered his information would prove of the most valuable kind that could be furnished from this collectorate.

2. Mr. Simpson's letter, above alluded to, gives concise and clear replies to all the queries except the last, respecting which Mr. Simpson had not sufficient data at his command. I have, however, supplied this deficiency by submitting a table of the present cultivation and returns of cotton, and afterwards stating the amount of assumed increase that might be expected, provided there was a more extensive and permanent demand for the articles.

RETURN of the Quantity of Land cultivated with Cotton in *Candeish* in 1847-48, the assumed Quantity of Produce, and the Extent to which it is supposed it may be increased.

NAMES OF THE TALOOKAS.	Extent of Land Cultivated with Cotton in 1847-48.	Candies of 784 lbs. avoirdupois of Seed Cotton.	Extent to which it is assumed Cotton may be increased according to the Reports of the District Officers, inclusive of the Quantity now raised.	
			Land in Beegahs.	Cotton in Candies.
	Beegahs. Pauds.			
1. Dhoolia	11,634 1¼			
2. Amulnere	15,197 12½			
3. Erundole	19,671 0			
4. Bhurgaon	24,567 15			
5. Challeesgaon	3,072 3¾			
6. Malligaon	1,660 12½			
7. Bughan	296 1½			
8. Pimpulnere	1,507 12½			
9. Nundoorban	10,112 7½			
10. Sooltanpoor	2,929 3			
11. Thalnair	2,810 5			
12. Choprah	10,975 15			
13. Yawull	10,347 5			
14. Sowdah	8,873 2½			
15. Nusseerabad	12,033 15			
16. Jumnair	38,209 10			
TOTAL	1,73,898 2	88,723	2,69,847	1,33,085

It is difficult to say what might be the actual increase of cotton in Candeish if there was a permanent remunerative demand, but I am sanguine it would be very great, because there is a vast quantity of land suited to the cultivation of cotton now cultivated with grain, as well as unreclaimed waste, which, under the above encouraging circumstances, without creating a scarcity of grain, could be converted into cotton fields. Under the like encourage-

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ment a proportionate increase of cotton might also be expected to pass through Candeish to the seaboard from Berar and the districts adjoining this collectorate. Mr. Simpson states his opinion that, if the price of Indian cotton be maintained in the English markets at from 4½*d.* to 5*d.* per pound, an immense increase in its culture would ensue. I am not satisfied that so high a price will ultimately be required by the cotton growers, as, when the road from Candeish to Colset Bunder (the port of embarkation to Bombay) is finished, and the cotton gins and cotton presses in the province have become more numerous, the cotton can then be delivered in Bombay, or in England, at a less expense, and may therefore be profitably sold at lower than the hitherto prevailing prices.

3. At present the ryots prefer sowing grain to cotton, because, if the price of the former is unremunerative, they can consume it in their own families, whereas the cotton is of no use to them unless it is sold, and the ryots are too poor to keep it till the price rises. This uncertainty of the ryots procuring a remunerative price for their cotton is the chief reason why they do not sow more of it. If Government could secure the ryots a permanently remunerative price for their cotton, or would authorise its agents, before the sowing season, to enter into contracts with the cotton growers to purchase large quantities of cotton at a price remunerative to them, it would doubtless cause an increase in the annual supply.

4. I have appended a memorandum, with some further information on the points in which the replies submitted by Mr. Simpson appear to admit of further explanation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Elphinston*,
Collector.

Candeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
12 July 1848.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. *Simpson*'s Reply to the First Query.

Of rooee, or cotton separated from the seed, Mr. Simpson states the value in Candeish of a candy of 800 lbs. avoirdupois at 50 rupees, equal to 4*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* sterling at the exchange of 1*s.* 10*d.* per rupee. This gives the price here of a pound of clean cotton at 1 anna, or 1*d.* 1½ farthing.

It has, however, been ascertained from other inquiries made here, that 50 rupees is the maximum price in ordinary seasons for clean picked cotton. The price ranges from 37 rupees to 50 rupees per candy of 784 lbs., or from 3*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* to 4*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* in Candeish.

In Bombay, in first hands, a candy of 784 lbs. is sold at from 60 rupees to 70 rupees: equal to from 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* According to my information, the lowest rates at which cotton can now be sold without absolute loss are stated to be as follows:

Quantity.	In Candeish.			In Bombay.			In England.		
	Rs. *a.* *p.*	£. *s.* *d.*		*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	£. *s.* *d.*		*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	£. *s.* *d.*	
One candy of 784 lbs.	35 – –	3 4 2		50 – –	4 11 8		80 – –	7 6 8	
One pound	– – 8½	– –	¾	– – 1¼	– –	1⅜	– 1 8	– –	2¼

Mr. *Simpson*'s Reply to the Second Query.

He states the value in Candeish of a candy of 1,600 lbs. of kuppas, or cotton in seed, at 26 rupees, which is equal to 2*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* This gives the value of a pound of it at a little more than 3 pies, or one farthing. At this rate, the price of a candy of it, consisting of 784 lbs., would be *Rs.* 13. 3. 8., the proportionate parts of which, as estimated by Mr. Simpson in a former communication, are 27 per cent. of cotton to seed. According to the native authorities of the zillah, the relative proportion of cotton to seed is supposed to be 33 per cent., or about one-third.

Mr. *Simpson*'s Reply to the Third Query.

Cost of separating the seed by the native churka or roller is as follows:—

Per candy of 784 lbs. – – – 9 rupees, equal to 16*s.* 6*d.*
Per lb. – – – – – – 2⅓ pies, equal to one farthing.

By saw-gins, as follows:—

Per candy of 784 lbs. – – 4½ rupees, equal to 8*s.* 3*d.*
Per lb. – – – – – 1 1/10 pies, equal to about a half-farthing.

This demonstrates the advantages of the saw-gin over the country churka in the proportion of 2 to 1.

Mr.

Mr. *Simpson*'s Reply to the Fourth Query.

Cost of carriage to Colset Bunder is - -	12	rupees per	candy.
From Colset to Bombay - - - -	1	"	"
	13		
Gunny bags and packing - - - -	5	"	"
Price of cotton in Candeish - - - -	50	"	"
	68	rupees,	

when laid down in Bombay, which is equal to 6*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* At this rate the price of a pound of cotton laid down in Bombay is 1 anna 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ pies, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$*d.* in English money. The above, however, has been calculated at maximum rates, for carriage is sometimes procurable at from 9 to 10 rupees per cart. The importers of cotton in Bombay, moreover, get an allowance for the gunny bags, which reduces the cost to a trifling extent.

Mr. *Simpson*'s Reply to the Fifth Query.

Mr. Simpson assumes the produce of cotton, with its seed, from 1 beegah of land, at 200 lbs., but the district officers' estimates average about 5 maunds, or 400 lbs.; some of them stating as much as 800 lbs. per beegah; much, however, depends on the fertility of the soil, mode of culture, and favourableness of the season. Mr. Simpson's estimate gives the out-turn of cotton, with its seed, per acre, at about 275 lbs., and the average of the mamlutdars gives 550 lbs.

The beegah adverted to in the replies consists of an area of 32,400 feet, or equal to 3 roods 39 poles and 1 yard; an acre contains 1 beegah 6 pauds and 17 $\frac{8}{100}$ viswas; 20 viswas are equal to 1 paud, and 20 pauds to 1 beegah. The maximum rate of assessment on cotton lands in this province is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per beegah, the minimum rate being 4 annas. The maund is equal to 80 lbs. avoirdupois.

The rupee is the Company's rupee, and has been assumed at the current rate of exchange of bills on London, namely, 1*s.* 10*d.*

(signed) *A. Elphinston*, Collector.

(No. 72 of 1848.)

To *A. Elphinston*, Esq., Collector of Candeish.

Sir,

In reply to the queries contained in the Honourable Court's despatch, No. 21, dated London, 10th November 1847, to the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay, forwarded with your endorsement, No. 382, of 25th March 1848, I have the honour to subjoin the following remarks thereon:

1. What is the price of cotton, freed from seed, at the principal mart or marts in your districts?

The price of rooee, or cotton separated from the seed, is worth at present 50 rupees the candy of 800 lbs. in the Julgaum and Dhurrumgaum markets.

2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton, cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?

The ryot sells his cleaned cotton at the rate above stated, when no advances have been received by him, otherwise at a reduction of from 10 to 15 per cent. The practice in vogue, as I understand, is this: the native merchant advances money to the ryot, and takes a mortgage on his growing crop as security; the ryot agrees to deliver the produce of his fields to the merchant, when gathered, for which he is to receive the market rate that rules on the day of delivery, the merchant charging from 10 to 15 per cent. interest on the money advanced, for periods of four and five months, or more for longer periods, which is deducted from the price of the cotton. There is reason to believe that, with many persons, and under certain circumstances, a still heavier interest is charged for money thus advanced; this, however, is what the native merchant considers the secret of his art or profession, and which is not to be made known to any, except those of his own fraternity. If cotton or kuppas is sold in the seed, it is also subject to the above conditions, and is worth at present 16 rupees the candy of 1,600 lbs.: cotton seed usually sells for something more than it costs to separate it from the fibre.

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

The cost of cleaning a candy of rooee of 784 lbs. by the churka is from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 rupees. There are no foot-rollers in Candeish. The average cost of cleaning cotton by the saw-gins, as employed in Candeish, is about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

The cost of conveying a candy of cotton from Dhurrumgaum, in Candeish, to the Colset Bunder, is at present 12 rupees, from thence on boat by water to Bombay, 1 rupee per candy, making in all 13 rupees; this does not include gunny bags or packing charges, which may be set down at about 5 rupees more.

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The whole may be stated thus—	Rs.	a.	p.
Price of a candy of cleaned cotton at Dhurrumgaum, in Candeish,	50	–	–
Cost of 7 gunny bags for the same, at 10 annas each	4	6	–
Packing charges	–	8	–
Cart-hire to Colset Bunder	12	–	–
Boat-hire from thence to Bombay	1	–	–
Total Cost of a Candy laid down in Bombay	Rs. 67	14	–

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beega or acre?

There are differences in opinion prevailing on this point; however, I have had what I consider the best of opportunities for informing myself, and accordingly set it down at not above 2½ maunds, or 200 lbs. of kuppas (or seeded cotton) per beega.

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried on in the event of an increased demand?

It is impossible for me to say what extent of land is under cotton cultivation.

I am informed by native merchants that, if the price could be maintained at 4½*d.* or 5*d.* per pound for Indian cotton laid down in the English markets, it is their impression that an immense increase in its culture would ensue, and as an evidence of this, a merchant at Julgaum states that he would be able and willing to extend his operations in the purchase of cotton from 2,000 to 12,000 candies annually. The rupee above referred to is in all cases the Company's rupee; the maund is 40 seers or 80 pounds; the beega contains 40 pauds in length, and 40 in breadth; each paud is equal to 9 feet, making a superficial area of 32,400 feet.

Superintendent's Office, Dhurrumgaum,
— April 1848.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Simpson*,
Superintendent Cotton Experiments, N. D.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated the 22d February 1849. V. 2381 and 82.

(No. 586 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney*.

V. 2381.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Deputy Secretary Erskine's letter, No. 1691 of 23d March last, and to yours of 25th November (No. 7387), I have the honour to submit in tabular form the substance of the replies of the collectors of this division (received under dates noted in the margin),* to the several questions on the subject of cotton cultivation proposed in paragraph 2 of the Honourable Court's despatch, No. 21 of 10th November 1847, a copy of which accompanied the Government letter under reply, and trust that this statement will be found to contain the information required by his Lordship in Council, of which the following is an abstract.

QUESTIONS.	Rutnageeree.	Poonah.	Ahmednuggur.	Sholapoor.	Belgaon.	Dharwar.
		lbs.	*lbs.*	*lbs.*	*lbs.*	*lbs.*
1. Market price of clean cotton per rupee?	–	17	12	12 13–16	13 to 14 15–19	10 to 13
2. Ryut's price per rupee?	–	80	11. 12	60–64	40–74	10 to 64
3. Expense of cleaning?	–	213+seed	38 2/5	The seed is given.	120–130	284
4. Cost of carriage per rupee?	–	80	107	78–87	78–87	80
5. Produce per acre?	–	120–240	240	160	38–84	60
6. Extent of cultivation in acres?	–	3,445	2,638	98,260	1,12,000	2,00,000
7. To what extent capable of increase?	–	6,890	not much	1,96,320	3,00,000	4,00,000

2. From

* 1. Rutnagheeree, of 25th March 1848; 2. Dharwar, of 10th August 1848; 3. Belgaum, of 21st July and 9th October 1848; 4. Sholapoor, 4th July and 10th October 1848; 5. Poona, 18th May and 11th October 1848; 6. Ahmednuggur, 5th June and 16th October 1848.

2. From the accompanying statement and the foregoing abstract, his Lordship in Council will observe that the Rutnagheeree Collectorate grows no cotton, and that the remaining collectorates of this division rank as follows, with respect to this valuable product:—1st. Dharwar; 2d. Belgaum; 3d. Sholapoor; 4th. Poona; 5th. Ahmednuggur.

3. The first letter from each collector quoted in the first paragraph is forwarded in original for the information of Government; the subsequent communications relate to apparent discrepancies in the statements received, and it does not appear requisite to forward them; the last reply received was from the acting collector at Belgaum, and is dated 23d ultimo.

4. The replies of the collectors to the Honourable Court's first question do not very much vary. The price of clean cotton, as stated by the Poona collector, is less than that of the other collectors, which is not what might have been expected, but a statement of price is necessarily only an approximation to the truth, and cannot be viewed as a certainty.

5. The replies to the second question vary pretty largely, even in the same collectorate, according to the various circumstances by which the sale is attended. This may explain the great difference between the replies of the collectors of Poona and Ahmednuggur on this point. A reference was made to the collector of Ahmednuggur on this, along with some other points of difference. Mr. Spooner, in his reply (dated 13th December), explains that "the cotton cultivation in that zillah is exceedingly trifling, and that therefore it is difficult to obtain any very satisfactory information in reply to the queries proposed."

6. The third question relates to the expense of cleaning. The replies of the collectors of Dharwar and Belgaum differ more from each other in this respect than might have been expected; and they show how difficult it sometimes is in this country to obtain distinct and correct information on a matter of daily occurrence. The acting collector of Belgaum shows that the saw-gin reduces the expense, as well as the dirt of the cotton; unfortunately the traders are not yet convinced that it is good policy to clean the cotton properly. It is, however, a matter of much practical importance that the cultivators and traders should find their interest in supplying clean cotton, and this can, I submit, be effected only by the merchants at the Presidency, who, by examining the cotton (as they do the opium) that they purchase, and regulating the price by the purity of the article, have it in their power to compel the country traders to supply it clean.

7. The replies of the collectors to the fourth question very closely coincide, excepting that of Ahmednuggur. The nearness of Poona to Panwell is probably counterbalanced by the greater demand for carriage at so large a station, and its consequent greater price. When at Barsee in December last I questioned some traders, and their answers very closely tallied with the reply given to this question by the collector of Sholapoor. I found that, owing to the badness of the road between that large trading town and Poona, bullocks were still very much used in preference to carts, as it was necessary to load the latter very lightly, owing to ruts and inequalities of the ground. This must hinder the cotton trade, and render the article more expensive in transit. The same remark applies to the state of the roads between Belgaum, Dharwar, and the coast, which is a matter of vital importance to the existence of the cotton trade.

8. As regards question the fifth, the "produce per acre," the replies of the collectors vary considerably; either the estimates of Poona and Sholapoor must be too high, or those of Belgaum and Dharwar too low. The remark contained in my sixth paragraph applies to this question also. It is, however, probable, that the replies of the collectors of Belgaum and Dharwar have been given after consulting the cotton planters in their respective districts, and are therefore more likely to be correct than those furnished to the collectors of other zillahs by their mamlutdars.

9. The sixth and seventh answers show the present cultivation, and its possible or probable extent; the latter, of course, must depend on cotton proving a remunerating crop, or otherwise; its doing so will, I submit, largely depend on its being well and cheaply cleaned, and cheaply conveyed to market; the former will be provided for, so far as Government can do it, by an abundant supply of saw-gins; the latter depends wholly on the formation of some good roads and bridges between the cotton country and the coast.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Dharwar Districts,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Yawugul,
2 February 1849.

EXTRACT Bombay Revenue Consultations, 22 February 1849.

(No. 2382.)

STATEMENT of Information relative to the Cultivation, &c., of Cotton in the Collectorates of the Southern

Note.—The rupee given in this Statement is the Company's rupee; the "maund" is the Bengal maund = 40 seers, Ahmednuggur, and Sholapoor Collectorates, relates exclusively to *indigenous*

1. QUESTIONS in Para. 2 of Honourable Court's Despatch, No. 21, of 10th November 1847.	REPLIES FROM THE COLLECTORS OF 2. Rutnagherry, dated 25th March 1848.	3. Poona, dated 18th May, 11th October, and 11th December 1848.	4. Ahmednuggur, dated 5th June, 16th October, and 13th December 1848.
1. What is the price of cotton freed from seed, at the principal mart or marts in your district?	None is grown in this district.	About 17 lbs. per rupee, which is at from 4 to 4¾ rupees per maund.	12 lbs., or 6 seers per rupee.
2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?	None is grown in this district.	At from 1 rupee and *Rs.* 1. 2. per 80 lbs., if sold with advances, and at *Rs.* 1. 3. per 80 lbs. if sold when the crops have ripened. The ryots sell their cotton with seed.	At 1 rupee per 11 lbs. of cleaned, and at 1 rupee per 12 lbs. of uncleaned, without advances.
3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?	None is grown in this district.	6 annas per maund, or at the rate of 213 lbs. per rupee, the seed remaining the property of the owners. The cotton is cleaned by foot-rollers, worked by women.	2 lbs. per 10 pies, or at the rate of 38⅔ lbs. per rupee. The cotton is cleaned by "a rude roller."
4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port of shipment?	None is grown in this district.	1 rupee per 80 lbs. or maund is the rate of cost of transport to "Panwell," the nearest port for shipment.	¾ rupee per 80 lbs. or maund is the rate of cost of transport.
5. What is the average produce of cotton per beegah or acre?	None is grown in this district.	That of land of the first sort is estimated at about 3 maunds—240 lbs.—per acre, and of that of the second sort about half as much.	240 lbs. is the average produce per acre.
6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation can be carried in the event of an increased demand?	None is grown in this district.	The quantity of land under cotton cultivation is about 3,445 acres, and might be doubled in the event of an increased demand.	2,638 acres are under cotton cultivation. It could not be much extended as the soil is for the most part unsuited to the cultivation.

Dharwar District, Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Yawugul, 2 February 1849.

EXTRACT Bombay Revenue Consultations, 22 February 1849.

Division, called for in the Accompaniment to the Government Letter, No. 1691 of 23 March 1848

the seer = 80 *Co.'s Rs.*, or 2 lbs. weight; and the "khundy" or candy = 784 lbs. Further, the information given for the Poona, cotton, that for Belgaum and Dharwar, to indigenous and *exotic* cottons.

REPLIES FROM THE COLLECTORS OF

5. Sholapoor, dated 4th July and 10th October 1848.	6. Belgaum, dated 21st July, 9th October 1848, and 23d January 1849.	7. Dharwar, dated 10th August 1848.
12 lbs. per rupee, or about *Rs.* 65. 5 *a.* 4 *p.* per "khandy."	11½ lbs. per rupee is the rate at which the very best cotton is purchased by weavers for home consumption. The prices at the principal marts, however, are regulated by advices from the presidency and ports on the coast: during the past three years they have ranged from 50 to 60 rupees per "khundy," which rates give from 15 17/30 lbs. to 13⅓ lbs. per rupee respectively.	10 lbs. of New Orleans cotton per rupee, 13¼ lbs. of indigenous cotton per rupee; which rates give for the former description of cotton a price of 8 rupees per maund, and for the latter of 6 rupees per maund.
Cleaned cotton at 13 to 16 lbs. per rupee. Uncleaned cotton at 60 to 84 lbs. per rupee, without advances; with advances, from 1 to 2 lbs. more of cleaned, and about 4 lbs. more of uncleaned cotton are given per rupee. But little unclean cotton is sold; the practice existing in those districts which are furthest from a market.	Cleaned cotton from 15 17/25 to 19⅜ lbs. per rupee; uncleaned cotton from 40 8/11 to 74⅜ lbs. per rupee. These prices do not take into account advances which the ryots receive, at the ruinous rate of interest of 36 per cent.	Cleaned New Orleans cotton, with advances - - - - 10 19/31 lbs. p' rupee. Cleaned New Orleans cotton, without advances - - - 10 lbs. „ Uncleaned New Orleans cotton, with advances - - - - 40 lbs. „ Uncleaned New Orleans cotton, without advances - - - 37 11/37 lbs. „ Cleaned indigenous cotton, with advances - - - - 15 5/21 lbs. „ Cleaned indigenous cotton, without advances - - - 14 5/11 lbs. „ Uncleaned indigenous cotton, with advances - - - - 64 lbs. „ Uncleaned indigenous cotton, without advances - - - 58 2/11 lbs. „ Transactions in New Orleans cotton have hitherto been so limited that ryots have rarely sold on advances.
No money is paid for cleaning cotton by either the churka or foot-roller, both which machines are used in this collectorate. The seed is given to the cleaners as remuneration for their labour.	From 120 8/13 to 130 3/4 lbs. from the quantity of cleaned cotton (cleaned by the foot-roller) obtained for a rupee. If cleaned by the saw-gins this expense is reduced to one-half, but the loss of weight in dirt (equal to 5 per cent.) by use of these machines constitutes a native objection to it.	4 annas 6 pies per maund, or 284 lbs. per rupee for native cotton if cleaned by foot-rollers, and 3 annas 3 pies per maund, or 4 maunds and 73 lbs. per rupee if cleaned in gins, and the same quantity of New Orleans cotton is cleaned for the rupee by gins. It cannot be cleaned by the foot-roller, and the "churka" is not used in the collectorate.
1 rupee for from 78¾ to 87½ lbs., *i. e.*, from 9 to 10 rupees per khundy is the cost of transport from Barsee and Sholapoor, the principal cotton districts, to Panwell, the nearest port for shipment.	1 rupee for 78¾ lbs. to Compta, and 1 rupee for 87½ lbs. to Vingola, these places being the nearest shipping ports.	1 rupee for 80 lbs. (1 maund) to Compta, the the nearest shipping port.
2 maunds or 160 lbs. of uncleaned, and a half a maund or 40 lbs. of cleaned cotton may be taken as the average produce per acre.	30 or 35 lbs. form the average produce of clean cotton per acre; little attention being paid by the cultivators to weeding their fields. In favourable seasons, however, good land has yielded 84 lbs. of clean cotton per acre.	¾ of a maund, 60 lbs., is the average produce per acre under ordinary circumstances; there is little difference between the average yield of New Orleans cottons and native cottons; a favourable crop of the former will be more plentiful than one of the latter; it is, however, of more precarious growth, and more rarely yields a full crop than the latter.
The average extent of the past three years' cotton cultivation is about 98,260 acres, yielding 4,913 khundies, or about 39 lbs. per acre; about a half of this is consumed in the collectorate; the extent of land suited to this cultivation is about 212,656 acres; and as the production of grain is much in excess of its consumption, the cultivation of cotton would be of double its present extent if inducements were held out to the ryots.	112,000, or 1-8th of the total cultivation of the collectorate may be said to be cultivated with cotton; probably 300,000 acres are capable of cotton cultivation, which might produce 12,000 khundies, or 9,408,000 lbs. If demands were continued and regular, and prices remunerating, the supply would no doubt be fully adequate to all wants.	200,000 acres were cultivated with cotton last year; and this extent, with an increased demand, might be doubled under favourable circumstances.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 388 of 1848.)

To the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

ADVERTING to the instructions contained in Mr. Deputy Secretary Erskine's circular, No. 1688, of date the 23d instant, transmitting to me copy of a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 21, dated the 10th November last, with one copy of the memorandum by Dr. Royle, on the results of the experimental measures for introducing American cotton into India, and improving the indigenous cotton, and requesting me to furnish information through you as to the extent to which the districts under me would be capable of supplying cotton, in the event of an increased demand for it in England or elsewhere, I have the honour to report that the soil of the Southern Concan is entirely unsuitable for the production of cotton, and none is grown here, consequently am unable to afford the information required in the Honourable Court's communication above referred to.

I have, &c.

Rutnagheree, Camp Hurnee,
25 March 1848.

(signed) *H. Liddell*, Collector.

(No. 1470 of 1848.)

No. 2382.

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

WITH reference to the circular letter from Government, No. 1688, dated 23d March last, transmitting copy of a letter from the Honourable Court of Directors, No. 21, dated the 10th November last, I have the honour to furnish replies to the several queries contained in the latter, regarding the price and produce of cotton in my district.

Query 1.—*Answer.* The prices of cotton freed from seed at the principal marts in my district are as follows:

New Orleans cotton - - - - - - -	8 rupees per maund.
Indigenous cotton - - - - - - - -	6 „ - ditto.

The price at which the ryots sell, are as follows:

	Rs.	a.	
Cleaned New Orleans, with advances - - - -	7	12	per maund.
Cleaned New Orleans, without advances - - -	8	–	„
Uncleaned New Orleans, with advances - - -	2	–	„
Uncleaned New Orleans, without advances - - -	2	2	„
Indigenous, cleaned, with advances - - - -	5	4	„
Indigenous, cleaned, without advances - - - -	5	8	„
Indigenous, uncleaned, with advances - - - -	1	4	„
Indigenous, uncleaned, without advances - - -	1	6	„

N. B.—The transactions carried on by merchants in New Orleans cotton have heretofore been so limited, that the ryots have rarely sold on advances.

3. The expense of cleaning the New Orleans cotton in the saw-gin is three annas and three pies a maund. The expense of cleaning the indigenous cotton with the foot-roller is four annas and six pies. The expense of cleaning the indigenous cotton in the saw-gin is three annas and three pies. The New Orleans cotton is not capable of being cleaned by the foot-roller. The country churka is not in use in this collectorate.

4. The expense of conveying cotton to the nearest port, Compta, is about one rupee per maund.

5. The average produce of cotton per acre is $\frac{3}{4}$ maund an acre. There is but little difference in the average yield of the New Orleans and indigenous cottons under ordinary circumstances. A very favourable crop of the former will be more plentiful than one of the latter, but the former is of more precarious growth, and more rarely yields a full crop than the latter.

6. The quantity of land under culture with cotton last year was about 200,000 acres, and this quantity might, under favourable circumstance, be doubled in the event of an increased demand.

N. B.—The acre used in answering these questions is 4840 square yards. The maund, 80 lbs.; the rupee is Company's rupee.

I have, &c.

Dharwar Collector's Office,
10 August 1848.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Collector.

(No. 262 of 1848.)

To *E. H. Townsend,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Government circular, No. 1688, dated 23d March last, and beg, from information supplied for the most part by Mr. Channing, to submit replies to the Queries transmitted by the Honourable the Court of Directors, in their despatch, No. 21, dated the 10th November last.

1. What is the price of cotton, freed from seed, at the principal mart or marts in your district?

The principal marts for the purchase of cotton in these districts are, Hoongoond, Ilkul, Soodee, Roan Kelrovi, Bagulkote, Hookerree, Soundutty, Moorgir, and Byl Hongul. At these towns cotton is purchased and stored for exportation. The prices of the staple vary according to circumstances, but are chiefly regulated by advices from Bombay and the ports on the coast. During the last three seasons they have ranged from 50 to 60 Company's rupees per candy of 784 lbs; the very best cotton, which is invariably purchased by pinjarees and weavers for home consumption, fetches as much as 70 rupees (seventy) per candy.

2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton, cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?

The ryot receives from 6 to 11 annas per maund of 28 lbs. for cotton uncleaned from the seed, and in the state in which it is picked from the plant. For clean cotton he receives from 40 to 50 rupees per candy of 784 lbs. The foregoing prices are given without account being taken of advances which the generality of ryots receive from local dealers, often at the ruinous interest of 36 per cent.

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka or foot-roller, or by any other method in use?

The expense of turning out by the foot-roller a candy, or 784 lbs. of clean cotton, varies from 6 rupees in the eastern districts, to 6 ½ and 7 rupees in the Sumpgaum and Pursghur talookas. From habit, the work is generally performed in the open air, and the cotton in consequence becomes mixed with dust and dirt, which add to its weight and impurity The cost of cleaning cotton by the saw-gin is 3 ½ rupees per candy of 784 lbs., and the loss of weight is five per cent., in consequence of the dirt being blown out of the staple while the cotton is passing through the machine. The loss of weight thus occasioned is a native objection to the use of the gin, but one which can be easily overcome.

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

Cotton is, for the most part, conveyed to the coast by contract, upon bullocks. The expense from Hoongoond and Ilkul, the most eastern parts of the collectorate, varies from 10 to 11 rupees per candy of 784 lbs. The average expense may be taken at 10 rupees per candy to Compta, and nine rupees to Vingorla.

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beegah, or acre?

Good land has yielded in favourable seasons 84 lbs. of clean cotton per English acre, but the average cannot be computed at more than 30 or 35 lbs. per acre, for little attention is paid to superior modes of cultivation, or to the eradication of the noxious grasses which impoverish the soil.

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried in the event of an increased demand?

The quantity of land under cultivation with cotton may be roundly estimated at 112,000 acres, or one-eighth of the total cultivation of the collectorate. There are probably altogether three lacs of acres which are fit for cotton cultivation, and which might produce about 12,000 candies of cotton. Were the demand continued and regular, and prices remunerating, there is no cause to fear that the supply would not be fully adequate for all wants.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Inverarity.*

Belgaum Collector's Office,
21 July 1848.

(No. 325 of 1848.)

To *D. A. Blane,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner in charge, Southern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to afford the information on the subject of cotton cultivation called for in the Government circular, No. 1688 of the 23d of March last, and its accompaniment, being copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 21, dated 10th November 1847.

The price of cotton freed from seed at Bársee, which is the only place in the Sholapoor collectorate where the commodity is sold to any extent, is one rupee per 12 lbs., or *Rs.* 65. 5. 4. per Surat candy of 784 lbs.

III.
Bombay.

The rates at which the ryot sells his cotton vary from 13 lbs. to 16 lbs. per rupee when it is cleaned, and from 60 lbs. to 64 lbs. per rupee when uncleaned, no advance being given. When the money is paid beforehand, the price of course decreases 1 to 2 lbs. additional of cleaned, and about 4 lbs. of uncleaned cotton being given for the rupee. Comparatively little cotton is sold without being cleaned, and this occurs principally in those districts which are furthest removed from any market for the commodity.

No expense is incurred by the ryot in cleaning his cotton either by the charka or the foot-roller, both which instruments are used in this collectorate, the seed being given to the people, the operation or its value being quite sufficient to remunerate them.

The expense of conveying cotton from the principal marts, Barsee and Sholapoor to Panwell, the nearest shipping port, varies from 9 to 10 rupees per Surat candy.

The average produce per acre is 160 lbs. of uncleaned and 40 lbs. of cleaned cotton.

The average quantity of land under cultivation with cotton during the last three years is estimated at 98,260 acres, yielding 4,913 Surat candies, about half of which I believe to be exported, the remainder being consumed within the zillah. The extent of soil adapted to this branch of agriculture is calculated at 212,656 acres. The production of grain, moreover, is very much in excess of the consumption; an increase, therefore, of cotton cultivation to more than double its present extent may be looked for, if sufficient inducement be held out to the ryots.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Gray*,
1st Assistant Collector.

Sholapore Collector's Camp,
Boramoni, 4 July 1848.

(No. 1155 of 1848.)

To the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

In obedience to the instructions contained in Mr. Deputy Secretary Erskine's circular letter, No. 1688, dated 23d March last, directing me to furnish, through you, the information required by the Honourable the Court of Directors in their letter, No. 21, dated the 10th November last, on the subject of cotton, I have now the honour to submit the following answers to the questions put by the Honourable Court, premising that the Indapoor talooka is the only part of the collectorate in which cotton is grown, and that experience has shown that neither the climate nor soil of the Western Deccan is suited to the growth of this plant.

1. What is the price of cotton freed from seed at the principal mart or marts in your districts?

Cotton freed from seed is sold at from *Co.'s Rs.* 4. to *Rs.* 4. 12. per maund of 40 seers, each seer weighing 80 Company's rupees, or at about 8⅔ seers for a rupee.

2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton, cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?

The ryot does not sell his cotton freed from seed, but with it. He sometimes receives an advance, and sometimes sells it when ready. In the former case the price varies from one rupee to *Rs.* 1. 2½. per maund; in the latter it is about *Rs.* 1. 3. the maund.

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

The cotton is cleaned by the foot-rollers, worked by women, or the seeds are picked out by hand. Six annas a maund is paid for cleaning, the seed being the property of the owner.

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

The nearest port is Panwell, and the cost of carriage there is one rupee per maund.

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beega or acre?

The produce of land of the first sort is estimated at about three maunds an acre, and for second sort about half as much.

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable the cultivation could be carried in the event of an increased demand?

The quantity of land under cultivation is about 3,445 acres, and it might perhaps be doubled in the event of an increased demand.

N. B.—The rupee used in the above answers is the Company's rupee, and the maund the Indian maund of 40 seers, each weighing 80 Company's rupees.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Collector.

Poonah Collector's Office,
Camp at Kowree, 18 May 1848.

(No. 969 of 1848.)

To the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Government circular, No. 1688, dated 23d instant, with accompaniment, directing me to furnish the information required by the Honourable Court as to the extent to which the districts under my charge would be capable of supplying cotton in the event of an increased demand for it in England or elsewhere.

2. In reply I beg to state, that in this zillah there are only 2,638 acres of cotton in cultivation, as per margin, that the soil does not appear suitable for its growth, and that what is grown is chiefly in small patches, and intended more for the use of the inhabitants than for exportation.

	Acres.	*Goonties.*
Talooka Ankolla - -	53	24
„ Jamkhair -	772	3
„ Koortee - -	1,286	33
„ Meywassa -	219	9
„ Sungamnair -	2	29
„ Rakorey - -	15	15
„ Sheogaon -	258	39
„ Sinnur - -	30	–
	2,638	–

3. Several attempts have been made to extend the cotton cultivation in this zillah, and in the years A. D. 1830 and A. D. 1832, large sums of money, as per margin,* were advanced by Government free of interest.

4. From inquiries it appears that the results of these experiments was the ruin of the persons to whom the money was advanced by the Government, and the loss to Government of the interest of the amount so lent.

5. Government also under date the 22d November 1832, No. 3222, authorised Mr. Collector Townsend to enter into contracts with individuals for small quantities of cotton, so as to remove all doubts the ryots might entertain of not being able to obtain a market for their produce.

6. From the inquiries which I have made, I am of opinion that the cultivation of cotton in this zillah is not likely to increase to any considerable extent, but, at the same time, I beg to add that every exertion will be made on my part to increase the cultivation of that staple.

7. I beg to submit replies to the queries which accompanied this reference.

1. What is the price of cotton freed from seed at the principal mart or marts in your districts?

Six Bengal seers of 80 tolas per Company's rupee.

2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton, cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?

Cleaned 5½ seers, uncleaned 6 seers, without advances.

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

Cotton is cleaned by a rude roller, at an expense of about 10 pies per seer.

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

About 12 annas per Bengal maund of 3,200 tolas.

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beega or acre?

240 seers per acre.

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried in the event of an increased demand?

2,638 acres are under cultivation; it is not probable that the cultivation could be much extended, as the soil, for the most part, is not suitable.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Spooner*,
Collector.

Ahmednuggur Collector's Office,
5 June 1848.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated the 2d May 1849. V. 5737.

(No. 37, of 1849.)

V. 5737.

From *H. B. E. Frere*, Esq., Resident at Sattara, to *A. Malet*, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter noted in the margin, I have the honour to annex an abstract of the information obtained from the districts of his late Highness the Raja of Sattara and the guaranteed

No. 1267 of 25th March 1848.

* Buswunt Sing, 25,000 rupees, *vide* Government letter, No. 1743, dated 24 June 1830. Buswunt Sing, 25,000 rupees, *vide* Government letter, No. 1775, dated 7 June 1832.

guaranteed jageerdars, on the points regarding which the Honourable Court desire information, relative to the power of this country to furnish an increased supply of cotton.

2. It will be seen from the abstract that there is a very great variation between places within a comparatively short distance of each other. This is mainly, if not entirely, owing to the want of roads; which want prevents the natural equalisation of prices.

1. What is the price of cotton freed from seed at the principal mart or marts your districts?

The details of the prices at each of the principal marts, I must refer to the abstract.

3. It will be seen that the lowest price is 1½ rupees at Akulkote, and the highest *Rs.* 12. 6., at Islampoor, between Kurar and Kolapoor per pucka maund of 40 seers (about 95 lbs. 10 oz. Troy). The lowest average price is 2¼ rupees, again at Akulcote, and the highest 11¼, in the Punt Pritty Niddy's pergunnah of Hoosoor.

4. In every case the price will be found to depend greatly on the distance by a tolerable road, from the nearest seaport, or on the proximity to some cotton manufacturing town; but the nature of the road, whether it be one of the great thoroughfares of the country or not, makes a great difference; thus, omitting minute fractions, and taking the ordinary or average prices (the middle of the three columns of prices), we have the following result:—

	Price per Maund of 40 Seers.			Distance from Seaport.
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	
1. Akulcote - -	2	4	–	About 200 miles as the crow flies from any port.
2. Kurar - -	6	–	–	About 50 miles from Chiploon.
3. Beejapoor -	6	–	–	150 miles from Rajapoor.
4. Phultun - -	6	6	–	130 miles from Panwell by a made road, 80 miles from Mhar by one unmade.
5. Koomta - -	6	12	–	75 miles from Mhar.
6. Pall - -	7	8	–	55 miles from Chiploon.
7. Sattara - -	7	8	–	60 miles from Mhar.
8. Nimsoor - -	7	8	–	65 miles from Mhar.
9. Sowluj - -	7	8	–	80 miles from Sungmeshwur, and the same from Rajapoor.
10. Punderpoor -	7	14	–	190 miles from Panwell, 120 miles from Chiploon.
11. Oomree - -	7	14	–	120 miles from Rajapoor.
12. Juth - -	8	4	–	120 miles from Rajapoor.
13. Atparee - -	8	4	–	90 miles from Chiploon.
14. Ound - -	8	4	–	60 miles from Chiploon.
15. Patun - -	8	4	–	30 miles from Chiploon.
16. Mussoor - -	9	–	–	50 miles from Chiploon.
17. Khutao - -	9	–	–	70 miles from Chiploon.
18. Islampoor -	9	6	–	55 miles from Rajapoor.
19. Hoosoor - -	11	4	–	132 miles from Rajapoor.

5. The cases which at first appear exceptional, are;—

No. 2. Kurar; which being only 50 miles from a seaport, might be expected to stand lower on the list; but the cause of the anomaly may be found in the decayed, poverty-stricken character of the town, the existence of over-taxation and several hurtful monopolies, and above all, in its position between two of the great lines of traffic from the interior to the sea-coast, at Chiploon and Rajapoor.

Nos. 7 and 10. Sattara and Pundapoor; the prices here are better than might be predicted from their distance from any port of shipment, partly in consequence of the demand created by local cotton manufactures, and partly of a brisk general trade.

Nos. 13 and 18. Atparee and Islampoor are both on main lines of communication between the interior and sea-coast.

Nos. 14. 16 and 17. Ound, Mussoor and Khutao, all participate in the advantages of the demand caused by the consumption of cotton at Rehmutpoor, where coarse cloths are manufactured to a considerable extent.

2. At what price does the ryott sell his cotton, cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?

Though the ryotts are generally to a considerable extent dependent on the advances of money-lenders for the capital wherewith to carry on their cultivation, still cotton is usually grown without any advances being made for the special purpose of securing the growth of that particular crop. The ryott receives loans from time to time, as he requires them, and generally repays them in produce; but the system, common in Candeish and Guzerat, of capitalists at a distance (say Bombay) advancing funds on condition that cotton shall be grown and delivered to their agents on certain terms, is little practised, probably because in most

most districts in this territory, the possibility of growing a crop of cotton depends less on the will of the cultivator than on the season.

6. The ryott usually sells his cotton ready cleaned.

7. The details of the usual prices are given in the annexed abstract; it will be seen that the highest price is at Islampoor 12 rupees per maund of 40 seers, the lowest at Akulcote, *Rs.* 1. 6. for the same quantity. The highest average, or ordinary price is at Islampore, 9 rupees; the lowest at Akulcote, *Rs.* 1. 12.

8. In the following table the average prices paid by merchants, as shown in the answers to Question 1st, are compared with the prices obtained by the ryotts as given in Question 2d.

	Mercantile Price, as per Answer to Question 1.	Price obtained by the Ryott, as per Answer to Question 2.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Islampoor - - - - -	9 6 –	9 – –
Nimsoor - - - - -	7 8 –	6 12 –
Punderpoor - - - - -	7 14 –	7 2 –
Beejapoor - - - - -	6 – –	5 4 –
Atparee - - - - - -	8 4 –	6 12 –
Hoosoor - - - - -	11 4 –	6 – –
Akulcote - - - - -	2 4 –	1 12 –
Juth - - - - - -	2 12 –	2 12 –

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

The foot-roller is the implement generally used for separating the seed from the cotton, except in some parts of the Akulcote territory; the cost is stated to vary from 1¼ anna to *Rs.* 1. 2. per maund.

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

The following table shows the cost of conveying cotton to the nearest port from the marts specified:—

	Miles.	Rupees per Pucka maund of 40 Seers.
		Rs. a. p.
Sattara to Mhar - - - - -	60	– 10 –
Punderpoor to Chiploon - - -	120	– 13 –
Kurar to Chiploon - - - -	50	– 10 –
Ashté to Rajapoor - - - -	60	– 10 –
Nimsoor to Rajapoor - - - -	80	1 4 –
Sowluj to Rajapoor - - - -	80	1 4 –
Atparee to Chiploon - - - -	90	2 15 3
Ound to Chiploon - - - - -	60	2 8 6
Akulcote to Panwell - - - -	257	– 14 –
Juth to Rajapoor - - - -	120	2 4 –

9. The whole of the above trade, with the exception of part of that from Akulkote, is carried on by pack bullocks.

10. It is to be observed that the cost of transport to the port of shipment does not depend so much on the mere distance, as on the extent of the return trade from that port to the interior.

11. It is to be borne in mind that the trade from the coast to the interior is, to a great extent, in salt and other articles which are almost necessaries of life, and which cannot be otherwise procured. Whenever this trade exceeds in general bulk the trade from the interior to the coast, the cost of carrying the latter is reduced below what it would otherwise be; because the supply of carriage exceeds the demand; and the owners of the bullocks prefer accepting low rates of hire to getting none at all.

12. For instance; suppose a place at such a distance from the port that the natural cost of sending a bullock up or down, including all the elements of his hire, would be one rupee each way, or two rupees for the trip thither and back, and that the trade in salt and other articles which come from the coast was double in bulk that which went from the interior to the coast, it is evident that, in such a case, half the bullocks required to carry the salt, &c. up to the country must return to the coast empty, or by reducing their fares, compete for the goods to be carried down. The result will of course be, the rates of hire of carriage

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down to the coast will be reduced below one rupee, the natural cost of the trip, while the difference will be added to the price of the salt, or other article of trade going from the coast to the interior.

13. The converse of this will take place in the case which is, I believe, in these districts much rarer where the trade downwards to the coast exceeds in general bulk the trade going from the coast to the interior.

14. If this fact be borne in mind it will explain many seeming anomalies in the cost of transport.

15. The extent to which this cost of transport might be reduced if the roads were practicable for carts is worthy of particular notice. From the most careful inquiries I can make, I believe that the use of carts would effect a reduction in the cost of transport in the proportion of five to three, while the saving in time would be in the proportion of six to four; that is to say, that where five rupees are now paid for bullock carriage, three rupees only would be paid for carts; and where the bullocks took six days the carts would take but four; such at least is the estimate deduced from information given by the best informed local traders and carriers.

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beega or acre?

The produce varies, as shown in the abstract, in different districts, from half a maund to 12 maunds per beega, the latter being, I imagine, a very rare crop. The average is estimated at from 1 to 9 maunds; but though the latter is stated on good authority to be the average of a few villages, I imagine the average of the whole country can seldom be taken at more than 1½ to 2 maunds.

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried in the event of an increased demand?

The total number of beegas at present under cotton cultivation throughout the country is given at 21,561½ beegas, and the utmost extent of cultivation possible under the pressure of increased demand is estimated at 39,018 beegas, or about double the present quantity. This, as far as I can judge, is a low estimate.

16. The details of local measures are given in the abstract. In the above remarks they are reduced to the Sattara beega of 4,444 square yards, and the maund of 40 seers, each weighing *Co.'s. Rs.* 76.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. B. E. Frere,*
Resident at Sattara.

Sattara Districts,
13 April 1849.

ABSTRACT of the Information contained in the Replies of the various Local Officers within the Dominions of His Highness the late Raja of Sattara and his Dependent Jageerdars.

1. What is the price of cotton freed from seed at the principal mart or marts in your districts?

The following Table shows the highest, lowest, and ordinary prices in marts of the Sattara territory.

NAME OF MARTS.	Lowest Price per Pucka Maund of 40 Seers.			Ordinary or Average Price per Pucka Maund of 40 Seers.			Highest Price per Pucka Maund of 40 Seers.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Sattara	6	–	–	7	8	–	12	–	–
Mussoor	6	13	6	9	–	–	10	8	–
Patun	7	2	9	8	4	–	10	8	–
Pall	5	11	6	7	8	–	9	–	–
Kurad	5	4	–	6	–	–	6	12	–
Khutoo	6	–	–	9	–	–	12	–	–
Islampoor	6	6	–	9	6	–	12	6	–
Nimsoor	6	12	–	7	8	–	8	4	–
Siroliy	6	12	–	7	8	–	8	4	–
Punderpoor	4	5	–	7	14	–	8	7	9
Koomta	5	10	–	6	12	–	8	4	–
Beejapoor	5	4	–	6	–	–	7	8	–

Punt

Punt Pritty Nidhee's Jajeer.

NAME OF MARTS.	Lowest Price per Kucha Maund of 13 Seers.	Ordinary Average Price per Kucha Maund of 13 Seers.	Highest Price per Kucha Maund of 13 Seers.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
In the Kurad pergunnah, including the town of Kurad and 12 other villages - - - - - - -	1 12 –	2 – –	2 4 –
In the Atpadee pergunnah - - - - -	2 4 –	2 12 –	3 8 –
In Kuriat Anud, the village of Rampoor - - -	2 4 –	2 12 –	3 8 –
In Pergunnah Hoosoor - - - - - -	2 8 –	3 12 –	4 – –

Akulkote Jagheer.

NAME OF MART.	Lowest Price per Maund of 40 Seers.	Ordinary Average Price per Maund of 40 Seers.	Highest Price per Maund of 40 Seers.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Akulkote - - - - - - - - - -	1 8 –	2 4 –	4 – –

Jagheer of the Nimbalkur of Phultun.

Cotton is not grown in this district. A small quantity is brought in annually to Phultun, sufficient for the consumption of the townspeople. The usual prices are as follow:

NAME OF MART.	Lowest Price per Pucka Maund of 40 Seers.	Ordinary or Average Price per Pucka Maund of 40 Seers.	Highest Price per Pucka Maund of 40 Seers.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Phultun - - - - - - - - - -	6 – –	6 6 –	6 12 –

Jagheer of Juth and Kuruzghee.

NAMES OF MARTS.	Lowest Price per Kucha Maund of 11 Seers.	Ordinary Average Price per Kucha Maund of 11 Seers.	Highest Price per Kucha Maund of 11 Seers.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Town of Juth - - - - - - - - -	1 14 –	2 12 –	3 10 –
Eelavee - - - - - - - - - -	1 12 –	2 10 –	2 8 –
Oomdee - - - - - - - - - -	1 12 –	2 10 –	3 9 –

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2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton, cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?

The following tables show the rates at which cleaned cotton is sold by the ryots to the traders. It is very seldom sold by the ryots uncleaned, and is usually grown without any advance being made for the special purpose of growing cotton.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	Lowest Price per Pucka Maund of 40 Seers.	Ordinary Average Price per Pucka Maund of 40 Seers.	Highest Price per Pucka Maund of 40 Seers.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Ashty	5 10 –	8 10 –	11 10 –
Islampoor	6 – –	9 – –	12 – –
Nimsoor	6 – –	6 12 –	8 4 –
Punderpoor	3 9 –	7 2 –	10 11 9
Beejapoor	4 8 –	5 4 –	6 12 –

Jagheer of the Punt Pritty Nidhee.—Kurad District.

There are altogether 13 villages in this district, at 12 of which the cotton grown is sold in small quantities, with the seeds in it.

	Lowest Price per Kutcha Maund of 13 Seers.	Ordinary Average Price per Kutcha Maund of 13 Seers.	Highest Price per Kutcha Maund of 13 Seers.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Village of Beechoond in the above district	2 – –	2 8 –	3 – –
Atkpadee pergunnah and Anud muhals	2 – –	2 4 –	3 – –
Pergunnah Hoosoor, consisting of 17 villages	1 12 –	2 – –	2 12 –
Village of Koondul and Alsund	2 – –	2 4 –	3 – –

	Lowest Price per Pucka Maund of 40 Seers.	Ordinary or Average Price per Pucka Maund of 40 Seers.	Highest Price per Pucka Maund of 40 Seers.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Akulcote jagheer	1 6 –	1 12 –	3 8 –

	Lowest Price per Kutcha Maund of 11 Seers.	Ordinary or Average Price per Kutcha Maund of 11 Seers.	Highest Price per Kutcha Maund of 11 Seers.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Jagheer of Juth and Kuruzghee	1 14 –	2 12 –	3 10 –

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka, or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

The foot-roller is generally used for the purpose of freeing the cotton from seed in the late raja's territories. The customary rate of hire paid for extracting seeds per maund is four annas, which does not vary much, whether the extent of land grown with cotton be large or small.

In the Punt Pritty Nidhee's jagheer the foot-roller is the common implement in use. The rates of hire paid for extracting seeds are shown in the following table. The labourers generally are women.

Kurad District.

The usual money rate here is 16 old pice (about 3½ annas) per maund; but it is customary to receive a portion of the cotton seeds in lieu of money.

NAMES OF PLACES.	Lowest Rate per Kucha Maund of 13 Seers.	Ordinary or Average Rate per Kucha Maund of 13 Seers.	Highest Rate per Kucha Maund of 13 Seers.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Athpadee pergunnah and Kurriatt Anud - - -	– 2 –	– 3 –	– 4 –
Pergunnah Hoosoor - - - - - -	– 1 –	– 1 –	– 1 –
Village of Koondul and Alsund - - - -	– 2 –	– 3 –	– 4 –

In the Akulcote jagheer, the foot-roller is the common implement for extracting the seed, but the churka is used in some of the Akulcote villages on the Nizam's frontier.

The following are the usual rates the labourers, generally women, are paid per maund of cleaned cotton:—

	Highest Rate per Pucka Maund of 40 Seers.	Ordinary or Average Rate per Pucka Maund of 40 Seers.	Lowest Rate per Pucka Maund of 40 Seers.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	– 2 –	– 1 4	– 1 3

	Highest Rate per Kucha Maund of 11 Seers.	Ordinary or Average Rate per Kucha Maund of 11 Seers.	Lowest Rate per Kucha Maund of 11 Seers.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
In the jagheer of Juth and Kuruzghee - - -	– 6 –	– 5 –	– 4 –

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

At Sattara, a load of cotton for each pack bullock is supposed to weigh, on an average, from 3¼ to 3½ maunds, and cotton conveyed from Sattara, Pall, Pattun, Mussoor, Tarley, and Koomthee to the Mhar bunder, where cotton from those marts is usually shipped, costs two rupees per bullock, or about 10 annas per maund.

The cotton from Punderpoor and Kurad is usually shipped at the Chiploon bunder, and costs, by the same mode of conveyance, 13 annas per maund from the former place, and 10 from the latter. That from Alkote is shipped from the seaport town of Rajapoor, and costs 10 annas per maund for carriage thither.

The cotton from the marts of Nimsoor Sawluj is conveyed to Rajapoor also, and the hire per maund is about 1¼ rupee.

Punt Pritty Nidhee.

The following table will show the highest ordinary and lowest rates of hire per bullock conveying cotton to the seaport towns of Chiploon and Rajapoor, from towns situated in the Punt's district:—

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Highest Rate per Pucka Maund of 13 Seers.	Ordinary Average Rate per Pucka Maund of 13 Seers.	Lowest Rate per Pucka Maund of 13 Seers.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Kurad - - - - - - - - - -	– 10 6	– 9 –	– 7 6
Athpadee - - - - - - - - -	1 2 –	– 15 9	– 13 6
Ramapoor - - - - - - - - -	– 15 –	– 13 6	– 11 3
Koodul and Jalsud - - - - - -	– 12 –	– 10 6	– 9 –

From the Akulcote district the cotton is generally conveyed to Panwell at the following rates:—

Highest Rate per Pucka Maund of 40 Seers.	Ordinary or Average Rate per Pucka Maund of 40 Seers.	Lowest Rate per Pucka Maund of 40 Seers.
Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
1 – –	– 14 –	– 12 –

From the Phultun district the cotton is generally conveyed to the Mhar bunder at the rate of *Rs.*1. 5. per pucka maund of 40 seers.

From the Juth district to Rajapoor, the usual port of shipment, the common charges are,—

Highest Rate per Kucha Maund of 11 Seers.	Ordinary or Average Rate per Kucha Maund of 11 Seers.	Lowest Rate per Kucha Maund of 11 Seers.
Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
– 14 –	– 12 –	– 10 –

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beegah or acre?

The following table shows the quantity of cotton which a beegah of land would yield in the Sattara districts, in a good, middling, and bad year respectively:—

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Least Yield.	Ordinary Yield.	Largest Yield.
	Maund.	*Maund.*	*Maund.*
Petta Kurad	0 ¾	1 ½	2 ¼
Petta Walwa	1	1 ¾	2 ½
Petta Khanapoor	0 ½	1 ¾	2 ½
Petta Pundepoor and Beejapoor	0 ½	1 ½	2

Punt Pritty Nidhee.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Least Yield, Maunds of 13 Seers.	Ordinary Yield, Maunds of 13 Seers.	Largest Yield, Maunds of 13 Seers.
Beechood	1	2	3
Atpadee district	2	3	4
	Seers.	*Seers.*	
Seventeen villages in the Hoosoor district	10	15	1

Rajah of Akulcote's District.

Maund of 40 Seers.	Maund of 40 Seers.	Maund of 40 Seers.
2	3	4

Jagheerdar of Juth District.

Maund of 11 Seers.	Maund of 11 Seers.	Maund of 11 Seers.
¾	1	1 ½

6. What

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried, in the event of an increased demand?

The following table will show the quantity of ground now cultivated, and the extent to which the cultivation might be extended under the circumstances mentioned:—

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of Beegas at present Cultivated.	Total Number of Beegas capable of being Cultivated.
Kurad	420	600
Walwa	1,100	1,300
Khanapoor	114	291
Punderpoor	10,656	21,300
Beejapoor	4,355	8,700
Punt Pritty Nidhee's Jagheer	675 ½	1,017
Akulcote Illaka	2,000	3,000
Phultun Illaka	2,241	2,800

The following are the measures above referred to:

In all the Sattara districts, including the Jagheers, land is measured by the "kathee," a rod measuring 10 feet long; 20 square kathees make 1 paud, and 12 pauds 1 beega.

The weight in the late Raja's district in use is 76 Company's rupees to a seer, 40 of which make 1 maund.

Punt Pritty Nidhee.

The seer weight here weighs 76 ¾ Chandoree rupees, and 13 such seers make 1 maund.

Akulcote Jagheer.

In this state 23 tolas (Rs.) weight makes 1 seer, and 40 seers 1 pucka maund.

Phulton Jagheer.

A seer weight is 76 ½ rupees here, and the maund pucka is 40 of such seers.

Juth Jagheer.

One hundred rupees is equal to 1 seer weight here, 11 of which make 1 maund.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere,*
Resident at Sattara.

EXTRACT Bombay Revenue Consultations, 16th May 1849.

From the Political Agent, Bhownuggur, to Mr. Secretary *Courtney*, 5th April 1849. No. 6086.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter of the 25th March 1848, and its accompaniments, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and to that officer's several subsequent calls for the information therein required, regarding the cultivation of cotton in this province, and the extent to which it might be increased in the event of there being a greater demand for it in England or elsewhere, I have the honour to inform you, that it is exceedingly difficult to get any information of this kind at all to be relied on in this province; but I have used every means in my power to make the replies now forwarded to the several queries of the Honourable Court as correct as possible, and trust that the delay in procuring them, which has been unavoidable, will be excused.

2. The estimate of the quantity of cotton produced in the districts under this agency, which is now submitted, is considerably higher than that which accompanied Captain Jacob's report on this province for 1841, although I cannot ascertain that the cultivation of cotton has increased since then; but the information received from the several parties likely to be best acquainted with the subject, and carefully compared with that obtained regarding the quantity of cotton supposed to be exported from the different bunders in

Kattywar, gave even a higher rate of produce, so that the accompanying replies must only be regarded as the nearest approximation I can make to accuracy, after testing the information received in every way in my power. The average produce per beega agrees very nearly with that mentioned by Dr. Royle, and the lowest estimate given by me of the price received by the ryot for his cotton would make it one penny halfpenny per pound at the exchange of two shillings per rupee, and the highest rate of expense for conveying it to the port of shipment not quite a halfpenny per pound.

3. None of the persons I have consulted on the subject seem to think that the quantity of cotton cultivated in Kattywar could be more than doubled, and most of them have estimated the increase which would be likely to take place if higher prices obtained at about 50 per cent. Twelve years ago, the price of cotton in Kattywar was about double what it is at present, and it is only of late years that it has fallen under 100 rupees a candy. I cannot ascertain, however, that more cotton was cultivated in the province when the prices were so much higher than at present, so that I imagine it would require a considerable rise in the price, and this to remain for several years, to ensure any great increase of cotton cultivation in Kattywar.

4. If it is any object with Government to try the cultivation of the American cotton in this province, I could easily get any quantity of the New Orleans seed which might be sent to me sown in different parts of the country, and if any better description of hand-churkha, equally easily worked, could be furnished, it might, I think, be introduced into the cotton-growing districts without difficulty.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Lang*,
Political Agent.

Katteewar Political Agency,
Camp, Bhownuggur,
5 April 1849.

REPLIES to the Queries propounded by the Honourable the Court of Directors, in their Letter of the 10th November 1847, regarding the Cultivation of Cotton in Katteewar, and the extent to which it might be increased in the event of a greater demand for it.

1. WHAT is the price of cotton freed from seed at the principal mart or marts in your districts?

The price of cotton freed from seed in the principal marts of Katteewar varies from 70 to 85 rupees per candy, according to the season and the demand. The price was considerably higher formerly, but has gradually fallen of late years.

2. At what price does the ryot sell his cotton, cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advance?

Many of the ryots of Katteewar convey their cotton after being cleaned to the nearest marts on their own carts, and receive the price stated above. Generally, however, they sell it in the pod to Banyans, who pay about a rupee per candy to get it taken out, and then get it cleaned at the rate of a rupee for every three or four maunds of seeds extracted, the price of which covers, as nearly as possible, the cost of freeing the cotton from them.

When cotton is selling at the prices above stated, the ryots get from 53 to 77 rupees per candy for their cotton freed from the seed, and from 21 to 31 rupees for it in an uncleaned state, according to the distance of their villages from the nearest bunder. When they receive advances from the Banians purchasing it, a deduction of from five to six per cent. is made on this account.

3. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churkha or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

The cotton in Katteewar is all cleaned by the common hand-churkha. The expense varies from eight to 11 rupees in different parts of the country. Three to four maunds of seeds are extracted for a rupee, and it takes about 30 maunds of seed to get a candy of the cotton. The seed is afterwards sold for cattle, at about three maunds for a rupee.

4. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

The expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment vary from eight to 15 rupees per candy, according to the distance. These include the dau, or village duties, from three to three and a half rupees per candy; the bags and thread for packing, two rupees; the sewing and filling of these, half a rupee; dullalee, or brokerage, at the village, and again at the port, about one and a half rupee; the transit and other road expenses, from one to two rupees; and the cart-hire from one to six rupees, according to the distance of the bunder.

5. What is the average produce of cotton per beega or acre?

The produce of cotton per beega varies greatly, according to the soil and the season. The best description of land is calculated to yield about five maunds of kala, or cotton in pod, per beega, and the most inferior description of land in which cotton is grown yields little

little more than one maund of kala per beega. The former would give upwards of a maund and a quarter of cleaned cotton, and the latter little more than a quarter of a maund. The average for the whole cotton-growing districts of the Katteewar could not safely be taken at more than three-quarters of a maund per beega.

6. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried, in the event of an increased demand?

This is a point on which it is impossible to obtain correct information in a province so little under our direct management as Katteewar. From the fullest inquiries I have been able to make, however, I do not think the quantity of cotton grown for export in all the districts of Katteewar under this agency can be safely estimated at more than six lacks of maunds, which, at the rate of produce calculated in the foregoing paragraphs, would take eight lacks of beegas of land. As other crops are sown in this land every other year, this would require 16 lacks of beegas; and the best-informed persons I have consulted on the subject consider that an increased demand, with higher prices, might lead to the extension of the cotton cultivation in the province from 50 to 100 per cent.

Note.—The beega, maund, and rupee used in answering these questions must be defined.

The beega in Katteewar which is reckoned in making these estimates consists of about 1,600 square yards. The weights calculated are as follows:—

40 Company's Rupees	- - -	1 Seer.
40 Seers - - -	- - -	1 Maund.
20 Maunds - - -	- - -	1 Candy.

(signed) *W. Lang*,
Political Agent.

Katteewar Political Agency,
Camp, Bhownuggur,
5 April 1849.

EXTRACT Bombay Revenue Consultations, dated 20th February 1850.

(No. 581 of 1849.)

No. 2356.

From *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Political Agent S. M. Country, to *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE now the honour to reply to your letter, No. 1264, dated the 25th March 1848, and to submit a statement containing the information required by the Right honourable the Governor in Council, as to the extent to which the Jagheer states under this agency would be capable of supplying cotton, in the event of an increased demand for this article in England or elsewhere.

2. The chiefs have been repeatedly called upon to supply this information, and the dilatory manner in which they have responded to the call evinces with what reluctance and jealousy they afford any account of this nature connected with their own states.

3. Although the returns received from the jagheerdars, embodied in the accompanying statement, cannot be received as illustrative of the actual state of matters, they may be regarded as approximations to the truth; and it will appear, from the 9th and 10th columns, that the land at present under cultivation of cotton amounts to 45,200 acres, and that it may be extended to 70,000 acres, in round numbers.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. W. Reeves*,
Political Agent, S. M. Country.

Political Agent's Camp, Galgullee,
31 December 1849.

STATEMENT explanatory of the Produce and Sale of Cotton in the Jagheer States under the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, for the Fuslee Year 1258 (A. D. 1848–49).

Names of Jagheers or States.	1. Price of Cotton freed from Seed at the Principal Marts per Maund.	Price at which the Ryot sells his Cotton per Maund. 2. Cleaned.	3. Uncleaned.	4. With Advances.	5. Without Advances.	6. Expense of Cleaning Cotton by the Foot Roller per Maund.	7. Expense of Conveying Cotton to the nearest Port for Shipment per Maund.	8. Average Produce of Cotton per Acre.	9. Quantity of Land under Cultivation with Cotton in the Fuslee Year 1258 (A. D. 1848–49).	10. Probable Extent to which Cotton Cultivation could be carried.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Mds. lbs.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Sanglee	2 – –	1 12 10	– 7 2	– – –	1 12 10	– 7 –	– 2 5	1 22	2,000 –	4,000 –	The maund used in this calculation is the Bombay maund, weighing 28 lbs., or 1,120 Company's rupees. The column No. 4, refers to advances by Sowcars; it is not the practice of those Governments to make advances themselves.
Meeruj	2 5 4	2 3 10	– 8 11	2 2 5	2 3 10	– 4 2	– 2 5	1 2	3,948 –	3,948 –	In column 5, the price of cleaned cotton is entered only, as the difference between advances from Sowcars, and no advances, is that in the latter case the ryot can wait for the market price, and so makes more than by parting with his cotton to the Sowcars immediately after he has picked it.
Luxmun Row Ana Sahib Meerujkur's Jagheer.	1 13 10	1 12 –	– 7 –	1 10 4	1 12 –	– 4 2	– 8 4 – 13 11	1 12	7,549 –	7,549 –	The entries in column 6, against Jumkhundee, Moodhole, and Ramdroog, are below the average of the expense of cleaning cotton by the foot roller, which is generally seven rupees per candy, or four annas per maund; I have entered at seven annas, and therefore much above the average.
Koorundwar	2 12 9	2 8 9	– 10 2	2 5 4	2 8 9	– 7 –	– 2 9	1 12	3,007 30	4,263 30	The seed is often given in lieu of money payments for this labour. Of the two entries in column 7, opposite to Luxmon Row Ana Sahib's Jagheer, the first of 8 annas 4 pice, refers to the expenses of conveying the cotton to the Coompta port of shipment, and that of 13 annas 11 pice to the Bangalore one.
Shedoall	2 12 9	2 8 9	– 10 2	2 5 4	2 8 9	– 7 –	– 2 9	1 12	3,108 30	3,293 30	Likewise in the Jumkhundee State, under the same column, the lesser sum is the expense of carriage to Coompta, and the larger sum to Vingorla.
Jumkhundee	2 – –	1 14 –	– 7 6	1 12 –	1 14 –	– 2 1	– 5 7 – 11 2	1 12 1 2	15,464 –	19,330 –	The cotton from the remaining States is principally conveyed to Rajapoor; but the produce of Mungahéda, in the Sanglee territory, is for the most part taken to the Sholapoor markets. In almost all instances, the cotton of these States is conveyed on pack bullocks and not on carts.
Moodhole	2 2 5	2 – –	– 8 –	1 12 –	2 – –	– 2 9	– 7 –	1 12	1,176 20	4,686 20	The entries opposite to Meeruj do not include the Lukshmeshwer Muhal, which, from its contiguity to Godegenee, in Luxmun Rao Ana Sahib's territory, and the cotton being affected by the same market rates, and conveyed to the same ports for shipment, is included in the Sirdar's Jagheer.
Ramdroog	2 2 5	2 – –	– 8 –	1 12 –	2 – –	– 2 9	– 7 –	1 12	9,012 30	23,012 30	
							TOTAL		45,266 30	70,083 30	

A. P. A. Office, Camp Jumkhundee,
29 December 1849.

(signed) *C. J. Manson*,
Officiating A. P. Agent, S. M. Country.

REVENUE LETTER to the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 2 March, No. 22 of 1850.

Territorial Department. Revenue.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

THE Honourable Mr. Willoughby laid before the Board a paper containing several questions which he proposed should be put to the Collectors of districts where cotton is grown. Copy of these questions and of the replies* received from Broach and Dharwar are herewith forwarded for the information of your Honourable Court. The answers from the latter collectorate have been sent to Mr. Shaw, the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, for any remarks or information he may have to furnish. Mr. Shaw's reply, and the answers from the other collectorates, shall also be furnished to your Honourable Court as soon as received.

Cotton; culture and treatment of.

Enclosure, No. 1.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Falkland;*
W. Cotton,
J. P. Willoughby,
D. A. Blane.

Bombay Castle,
2 March 1850.

Answers from *J. M. Davies*, Esq., Collector of Broach.

BROACH.

Query 1. Do the ryots follow the principle of rotation, or do they permit intervals of fallow?

Answer 1. Both processes are observed. "Kuppas" is seldom sown more than once in three years in the same ground. To repeat it oftener would be attended with no immediate advantage, and with certain prospective loss (Williams, page 42). Fallowing is also had recourse to, particularly in the more open country, where manure is scarce and required for fuel.

2. In what manner is the cotton seed prepared for sowing?

2. The particles of cotton having been separated (beyond the ordinary process of ginning) by friction on a frame, over which cocoanut fibre cords are tightly stretched, the seeds are then wetted in muddy water, and immediately afterwards plunged into ashes, by which process the seeds become distinct, and are better adapted for being dropped into the ground than if they were taken fresh out of a heap.

3. What process is observed in sowing, drill husbandry or broadcast?

3. "Kuppas" is invariably sown with a drill plough of two tubes or feeders.

4. What description of soil is best adapted for growing American cotton, and what for growing the native variety?

4. The black soil is the commonest used for producing the native cotton; but the plant when raised in lighter soil is generally much larger, and the staple of the cotton is equally good as when grown in the black soil.

The American varieties have never so far prospered in Broach as to enable me to say which kind of soil is best adapted to its growth.

5. Does the New Orleans plant require a greater or less degree of moisture than the native cotton to arrive at maturity?

5. *Vide* conclusion of last reply.

6. Which is the proper season for sowing American and native cotton?

6. In the trials made to introduce American cotton into Broach, the time for sowing has always been that for sowing the indigenous kind, viz., all June.

7. In what month does the picking season commence, and by what time is the whole of the crop saved?

This question has reference to both varieties, native and American.

7. With the native cotton the picking season is earlier or later with direct reference to the light or heavy character of the previous monsoon. After light rains, the picking throughout

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* From the collector of Broach, dated 28th November 1849, to the address of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division. From the superintendent of cotton experiments, Dharwar, to the address of the collector, dated 17th November 1849, No. 61.

III. Bombay.

throughout Broach commences about the 20th December, and is over by the 10th February. After a heavy monsoon, the pods do not burst till the middle of February, and the cotton is not all housed till the first week in April. In ordinary seasons, a medium period may be stated.

As already observed, the experiments made with American varieties of cotton have left but a slight stock of experience; but it may be said from observation, that generally the American cotton comes to perfection a month or six weeks before the native cotton.

8. What is the cost per acre of cultivating American and native cotton respectively?

8. The average cost of cultivating native cotton may be taken at *Rs.* 1. 12. in black soil, and *Rs.* 2. 4. per "beega" in light soil. These expenses are given upon the lowest possible estimate of the cost of seed, cattle, and implements, but labour is also expended in occasional weeding, &c., the cost of which there is a difficulty in estimating.

As the Broach "beega" is little more than half an acre (square yards, 2,477), the expense per acre may be found by doubling the estimate given above.

There are not sufficient data for comparing the cost of cultivation of the American kinds of cotton in the Broach zilla.

9. What proportion does the seed bear to the wool of New Orleans and indigenous cotton respectively?

9. The average proportion in weight of seed to (native) "rooee" or cotton wool, is one-third of the latter to two-thirds of seed (Williams, page 42).

With reference to American cotton, *vide* foregoing remark.

10. What is the Government rental on cotton lands in the districts superintended by you?

10. The Government rental on Government cotton lands in Broach was in 1845–46 on beegas 2,65,059, *Rs.* 6,36,079, and in 1846–47, on beegas 1,77,011, *Rs.* 4,33,084; but the last year was one of partial failure, owing to excessive rain, and the former may be taken as indicating the approximate general average, which is 2,60,000 beegas of yearly cultivation. Upon these lands the assessment has now been reduced by about half a rupee per beega, leaving the Government rental on Government lands growing cotton at about rupees (5,00,000) five lakhs. (Revenue Report for 1846–47, paragraph 30, and ditto, on revision of assessment.)

11. What is the average produce of American and native cotton per acre?

11. The average produce of native cotton per beega, taking good, bad, and indifferent seasons, may be taken at 40 lbs. of cleaned cotton, or 80 lbs. per acre. (Report to Cotton Committee, dated 28 January 1847.)

12. What is the maximum produce per acre of those varieties respectively?

12. The maximum produce of native cotton, sown alone, may be estimated at six dhurries of 48 lbs. each of kuppas, which is equal to about 96 lbs. per beega, or 192 lbs. per acre of cotton wool.

There are no data whence to give the out-turn of American cotton in this zilla.

13. Is it necessary to sow New Orleans cotton with any other crop, with a view to afford shelter to the plants when young?

14. Is it necessary at any period of the season to prune the American plants, and is there any method by which the number of lateral branches may be increased, or the plants strengthened?

15. Is it necessary to limit the number of bolls or pods with a view to the production of an improved staple?

The reason for submitting this question is, that Government is informed that when the plant is too thickly covered with pods, they do not all attain so large a size, or produce such good cotton as when the number is less. Nature, no doubt, provides to a certain extent for this, as many pods never reach maturity; but Government would be glad to know whether this matter has ever attracted notice; as also the result of any measure that may have been adopted for improving the produce of the American plant.

13, 14, and 15. There are no data whence to answer these queries, as the cultivation of the American varieties of cotton in Broach has hitherto resulted in failure.

16. Is manure used by the ryots in the cultivation of cotton, and if so, what is the additional cost per acre on this account?

16. Ryots manure their lands to the extent of their means, but few only are in a condition to do so regularly. Manure is scarce, and comparatively costly, and it is estimated that to manure a beega of land is to incur a present charge greater than a year's assessment. Fallowing and rotation of crops are, therefore, had recourse to in preference, and manuring is mostly confined to lands planted with sugar-cane or growing turmeric, sweet potatoes, and garden stuffs. Manuring in Broach is estimated to cost from 2½ to 4 rupees per

per beega, indifferently laid on; but to manure effectively, the cost is 5 rupees, or nearly 10*s.* the acre.

17. What is the difference in the productiveness of manured lands and lands that are not manured?

17. Lands well manured will yield double crops for two years in succession, and less in proportion to the labour and capital thus expended. Bone manure is unknown in Guzerat.

18. Is irrigation ever used in the production of New Orleans cotton, and with what results?

19. Has the New Orleans ever been tried as a perennial plant, and if so, with what success?

18 and 19.—See reply to queries 13, 14, and 15.

20. What are the facilities for irrigation in the districts in which you are employed, and is it extensively resorted to by the ryots for raising other crops?

20. The Broach district is probably one of the worst adapted for irrigation throughout the Presidency, owing to its geological structure. Wells are sunk through earth, sand, and clay, to a great depth before water is obtainable, and such wells are necessarily very expensive. So little, in fact, is irrigation had recourse to, that the whole amount of irrigated lands, inclusive of those growing rice in the neighbourhood of tanks, is short of half a beega per cent. on the entire cultivation. (See General Report for 1847-48, paragraph 13.)

21. What is the usual price of cotton seed per maund of 28 pounds, and does it bear a rateable proportion to the price of the wool?

21. Cotton seed is sold by the kulsee of 657 pounds; its usual price may be stated at 4½ rupees, which on 28 pounds would be about 3 annas. It bears no rateable proportion to the price of the wool, being a distinct and important article of commerce, and in great request for feeding milch cattle, particularly in the province of Katiawar; consequently in seasons when fodder is scarce, the price of cotton seed is greatly enhanced, while at the same time cotton wool may be almost unsaleable. This was the case in the season of 1848-49.

22. What is the Government rental on wet lands; does it vary according to the locality, or with reference to the description of produce under cultivation?

22. The Government rental on wet lands may be quoted as follows: on 2,329 beegas, irrigated by wells and growing sugar cane, ginger, turmeric, tobacco, vegetables, &c., 11,645 rupees. The rates are fixed without reference to rotation of crops.

23. What degree of encouragement is usually considered necessary to be afforded to the ryots to induce them to grow exotic cotton?

24. When would you consider the proper time to have arrived that this encouragement should be withdrawn?

25. Can a fair market price be ensured to the cultivator on the spot of production, for exotic cotton, without the interference of Government?

For replies to queries 23, 24, and 25, *see* ditto to ditto, 13, 14, and 15.

26. What are the details of the process which you would recommend for picking and housing the cotton crop?

26. It is presumed that this query bears some reference to the American varieties of cotton. If not, and if it is contemplated to introduce a new system of picking and housing the indigenous cotton of Broach, the question is replete with difficulties. There is no reason to apprehend that the natives are at all ignorant of the best processes of picking their cotton, or indeed of housing it either. A great proof of this is to be found in the fact that so long as the commercial department of the Government existed, Broach cotton was divided into three classes, according to the degrees of cleanness and freedom from leaves, &c., in which it was brought to market. Cotton thus parcelled was designated "toomel," "committee," and "rassee;" the first class, "toomel," fetching 4 rupees per "bhar," (equal to 11 rupees per candy) more than the "rassee," or third class cotton (Williams, page 42). It thus appears that so long as a local and appreciable demand was kept up, cotton could be had of the finest quality, whereas, at present, the distinction into classes is unknown. Good, bad, and indifferent cotton finds its way into the market unaccompanied by classified samples, and this is clearly owing to the withdrawal of that ever present demand which, with far more effect than legislative enactments have since accomplished, kept the great staple of the district free from adulteration, gave cotton a recognised and intrinsic rank, and secured for the producer an immediate remuneration for his extra labour.

Assuming, then, the proposition, that, provided there is a sufficient demand for clean-picked and well-housed indigenous cotton for "toomel," or first class—in fact, experience has shown that the supply is at hand—I deem it unnecessary to go into the question of the practicability of attaining these ends by less legitimate and factitious means.

III.
Bombay.

27. What is the cost of clean picking a maund (28 lbs.) of "kuppas," or seeded cotton in the field?

27. The cost of clean picking a Broach "dhurree of kuppas" of 48 lbs. is six annas, which, apportioned to the maund of 28 lbs., would be three and a half annas.

28. What method would you recommend for cultivating New Orleans cotton, the native or American?

29. Do you consider it desirable to continue to restrict the experiment only to the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, or would you recommend its extension to Sea Island, Brazilian (Pernambuco), Egyptian, and other valuable exotic cottons, supposing these might offer a fair promise of succeeding?

30. Are you of opinion that the New Orleans cotton seed deteriorates in this climate after a lapse of years, and requires to be renewed by fresh supplies from America?

31. When most luxuriant, to what height does this plant attain?

28, 29, 30, and 31. There are no data whence to furnish replies to these queries as regards the Broach zilla.

32. What is the cost of cleaning a candy of seeded New Orleans cotton by the saw-gin, and what by the native method (churka and foot-roller)?

32. Mr. Landon, in statement No. 4, accompanying his report of the 14th May 1849, No. 88, gives the average of the performance of each of four 25 saw hand-gins worked during the season at 227 lbs. of cotton per diem, which gives a cost of *Rs.* 7. 10. 3. per Surat candy of 784 lbs. On the other hand, two 60 saw cattle-power gins gave each per diem 1,755 lbs. of cleaned wool, being at the extremely low average rate of *Rs.* 2. 6. per Surat candy; compared with these results the usual cost of cleaning by the country churka comes to at least 10 rupees per Surat candy of cotton.

This applies, however, only to the native indigenous cotton; there are no data for stating what the relative cost of ginning New Orleans cotton would be.

33. What is the cost of pressing a candy of cotton?

33. Mr. Landon, in the statement above referred to, gives the cost of pressing and packing a candy of cotton at the Broach Factory in 1848-49 at *Rs.* 3. 3.; and similar expenses at Surat per native press, at *Rs.* 3. 13. 5. The average cost of two seasons at Broach gives about *Rs.* 3. 6. per Surat candy.

34. It has, Government believes, been fully established that the American cotton in its seeded state can only be properly cleaned by the saw-gin, owing to the tenacity with which the wool adheres to the seed. Are you of opinion that this machine is equally well adapted to the process of cleaning the native cotton without injuring the staple?

34. Looking to the operations of the Broach Factory during the last eight or nine years, in which the ginning of indigenous cotton according to the American process has formed an important part of each season's operations under American gentlemen, as well as under Dr. Burn, the adaptation of the gin to the native cotton cannot well be doubted. Some degree of injury to the staple is admitted, but taking into consideration the large premiums realised on the sale of native ginned cotton in the Bombay market, the general superiority of the article so prepared does not admit of a question.

35. Are saw-gins readily purchased from the Government establishment by the native traders, for cleaning country cotton for the Bombay market?

35. No; hitherto all endeavours to persuade the native dealers to patronise the gins made up at Government expense have proved unavailing in Broach.

36. Do you prefer the hand or the power gins for cleaning cotton, and is it possible so to adjust the grates of these machines that the seed of the native cotton will neither be crushed nor pass through whole along with the cotton during the operation of ginning?

36. The power gins worked in the season of 1849 under Mr. Landon have evinced such superiority over the hand-gin, that I should unhesitatingly prefer the former. In reply to the latter part of the query I have been favoured by Mr. Landon with the following observations:—

"There is no difficulty in adjusting the grates of saw-gins so as to clean any variety of native cotton effectually, without either crushing the seeds or permitting them to pass through with the cotton. In this respect all gins should be adjusted alike, irrespective of the power by which they are to be driven."

37. What is the largest number of saws used in the hand and power gins, and which is the size you prefer?

37. On the subject of this query Mr. Landon has obliged me with the following remarks:—

"The

"The largest hand-gins used in Goozerat and Candeish contain 25 saws; I believe, however, that 50 and even 60 saw gins have been worked by hand in some parts of the south, but with very indifferent success.

"I consider gins of from 20 to 25 saws the most advantageous size that can be worked by hand."

38. What is the average quantity of cotton (Native and American) that can be cleaned daily by a hand-gin of the size you propose, and what quantity by a power-gin?

38. For a reply to these questions, see that given to query No. 32.

39. Does the value of the seed of both descriptions of cotton cover the expense of ginning?

39. I cannot speak of the seed of American cotton, but the value of that of the indigenous cotton more than covers not only all expenses incidental to ginning, but those of packing and shipping from Broach to the Presidency, as the following abstract, given in the Collector's letter, No. 194, of the 22d May 1849, abundantly proves, viz. :—

SEASON of 1848.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
To ginning charges of 485 bales of cotton, inclusive of native establishment (permanent) and rent of premises	1,723	–	6
To packing charges on ditto – – – – –	869	4	4
To shipping ditto on ditto to Bombay – – – –	1,003	15	11
TOTAL – – –	3,596	4	9
Deduct cotton seed sold on the spot – – –	3,082	4	11

SEASON of 1849.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
To ginning charges of 610 bales of cotton, inclusive of permanent native establishment and rent of premises	1,455	15	9
To packing ditto on ditto – – – – – –	927	11	4
To shipping ditto on ditto to Bombay – – – –	1,049	14	–
TOTAL – – –	3,433	9	1
Deduct cotton seed sold – – – – –	4,005	1	11
Total of expenses in both years – – – –	7,029	13	10
Ditto of sale of seed in ditto ditto – – –	7,087	6	10

40. What is the cost of constructing saw-gins of all sizes, by native artizans, including the saw?

40. This is a point which has not yet been ascertained in Broach, as no gins have been made up by native artizans unassisted by the mechanists of the establishment.

41. What are the means employed in the conveyance of cotton to the coast, and the cost per candy from the screws?

41. The cotton of Broach is conveyed to the ports entirely on carts, and the same may be said of that brought to the coast from the interior districts belonging to his Highness the Guicowar. An average of one rupee per bale, or two rupees per candy, covers the cost of conveyance from the screws to the ports throughout the Broach zilla.

42. What is the entire cost of conveying a candy of cotton to Bombay?

42. The combined results of the seasons of 1848 and 1849 give the cost of conveying a candy of cotton from Broach to Bombay at *Rs.* 4. 2½., to which may be added two rupees for inland carriage, bringing the total charges per candy to *Rs.* 6. 2½. for all cotton raised within the limits of the Broach zilla. Queries 43, 44, 45, and 46, would appear to be exclusively applicable to the Southern Mahratta country. At all events the records of the Broach experiments do not furnish replies to them.

43. What is the relative value of cleaned cotton, American and native, per candy, and which is the most profitable to the ryots?

44. What quantity of American cotton has been raised at the cost of Government from the establishment of the experiment under your charge to the present time?

45. What quantity of this cotton has been raised by the ryots in the same period, and of this how much has been purchased for Government, and how much sent to Bombay on private account?

 46. What

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III.
Bombay.

46. What quantity of land has been planted this season with American cotton, and what are the prospects of the out-turn?

47. How many saw-gins have been purchased by the natives from the commencement of the experiment to the present time, and are they used in cleaning the cotton purchased on account of Government, or only that sent to the Presidency on private account?

47. This query has been answered (*see* No. 35) so far as Broach is concerned.

48. What is the average quantity of land planted with cotton in your district, and to what extent is the cultivation of cotton capable of being increased?

Years.	Cultivation.
1834-35	19,805
1835-36	274,609
1836-37	242,086
1837-38	281,667
1838-39	322,640
1839-40	307,591
1840-41	289,182
1841-42	259,499
1842-43	268,760
1843-44	217,546
1844-45	262,300
1845-46	265,069
1846-47	177,011

48. The following extract, taken from the Collector's letter, No. 110, of the 1st April 1848, supplies the information required in this query: "Para. 6. The marginal statement gives the cotton cultivation in the Government lands of the Broach zilla for the last 13 years. The average is about 260,000 beegas, or about half that area in British acres; adding the supposed quantity of alienated lands under cotton cultivation for the same period or (80,000) eighty thousand beegas, the whole would amount to 340,000 beegas growing cotton."

"With regard to the extension of this surface, under an assumed enhanced demand for cotton, I am not of opinion that any increase could take place. It is notorious that the cultivation of cotton has been pushed to its extreme limit in the Broach zilla, and I find that it bears an average proportion of 40 per cent. to the entire tillage of the district; comparing this fact with the established hypothesis that cotton can only be cultivated with success for one year out of three, in the same ground (in other words, that it ought not to bear a greater proportion to the whole cultivation than 33 per cent.), and knowing the capabilities of the various districts, it would not appear that there is any room in Broach for the extension of cotton."

49. Can you state what has been the out-turn of the various consignments of cotton made to England from your districts, and the profit accruing therefrom after deducting all expenses?

49. The information desired in this query cannot be furnished from the records of the cotton experimental department, partly because many of the consignments of cotton made between 1842-43 and 1845-46 were unaccompanied with regular invoices, of the cost and value, and the information on the subject, delayed at the time, is not discoverable at a later date; partly because no replies have yet been received as to the consignments of cotton made in the years 1846-47, 1847-48, and 1848-49.

The adjustment of these omissions has lately been made the subject of a reference to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

50. What distance are the districts in which cotton is produced from the sea coast; what is the condition of your communications; and are they open all the year round or for what period; and what are the facilities offered at the port of shipment?

50. Thirty (30) miles may be taken as the extreme distance of the Broach cotton producing districts from the ports of export. The average distance may be taken at about 15 miles. The communications throughout are perfect, and are always open, excepting for three months in heavy monsoon weather. The ports of Broach and Tunkaria offer great natural facilities for shipment, but hitherto nothing has been done to improve them. A boat or pile-bridge, at the former place, and a raised embankment along the edge of the latter bunder, would greatly tend to the convenience of the mercantile community. Both have been recommended.

51. The object of this inquiry being to obtain, in a condensed form, all that has hitherto been done for improving the cotton produced at this Presidency, and the prospects of success of the cotton experiments undertaken by Government, be pleased to add any further information in your power calculated to elucidate the subject, and, at the same time, offer any suggestions which your experience may induce you to believe are likely to promote the important object in view?

51. The experiments pursued in Broach, for improving its cotton, have hitherto contemplated three ends, the introduction of American cotton, an improved mode of cultivating the indigenous cotton, and the introduction of superior methods of cleaning the cotton. After a fair trial, attended by a heavy outlay, the two first objects have been relinquished as unattainable, and although a partial attempt has been made in this season (1849) to resume the experiments, by introducing small parcels of New Orleans seed, acclimated at Dharwar, and also of fresh Georgia seed received from the Honourable Court of Directors, it is greatly to be apprehended that the result will only confirm the expediency of abandoning further trials of the exotic plant. As for improving on the native method of culture, the experience so dearly purchased under Dr. Burn, in his experimental cotton farm, has shown that, for all practicable purposes, the natives of Broach are fully entitled to the meed of intelligence which Colonel Williams has accorded to them in his statistical work on Broach, page 93.

With reference, however, to the last of the objects proposed, the improvement, namely, of the character of the cotton, by the introduction of the American system of ginning, it must be confessed that the results have fallen very far short of expectation; but even this

may

may be accounted for by an under estimate of the indigenous capabilities of the country. It has been too much the fashion to decry the "churka," that cheap and really admirable contrivance, by which cotton has been for ages prepared for the European market by the Broach dealers. Mr. Landon, in a letter, No. 77, of the 30th April 1849 (handed up with the Collector's letter, No. 173, of the following date), has the following observations on the Broach churka, and his great experience undoubtedly entitles them to much weight:—

"The Broach churka, in the hands of active men, is the most efficient machine of its kind with which I am acquainted, and it requires the development of the utmost capabilities of the hand gin to compete with it successfully. The latter having unfortunately been worked at scarcely half-power on its first introduction into these districts, I have found it quite impracticable in the little time which I have been yet able to devote to those located at the out-stations, to get them worked with any desirable effect, in consequence of the labourers refusing to do more than had been previously required of them, without an unreasonable increase of wages. Nor was any advantage to be derived in this respect from hiring a fresh set, as they all knew how much had been done, and impose the same limit as to quantity, before they will consent to work. It was only by having the kuppas weighed and deposited at the gin before the men came in the morning, and by personally overlooking them, that I was enabled to get the quantity cleaned which is named in the foregoing table. As soon as they discovered that they had cleaned more than usual, they abandoned the work.

"Taking into consideration, therefore, that the labourers can earn more wages with less fatigue with the churka, that the average quantity cleaned by the gin has been less than eight men can clean with four churkas, and that the latter machines cost but a mere trifle in comparison with the former, it is my present impression that gins can only be successfully introduced in this district, when wrought by other means than manual labour."

In the foregoing extract Mr. Landon has, in my humble opinion, fairly and candidly received the question of introducing ginning machinery into Broach in supercession of the country churka. The hand gin (which is, after all, a mere compromise for the American process, contrived as being more portable and less expensive than the latter), however well it may be adapted for such provinces as Khandeish and the Southern Maratha country, where labour is cheap, and the native mechanical processes of the rudest description (witness the foot-roller), is never likely to become popular in Broach, where male adult labour (for which only the hand-gin is fitted) is both scarce and dear. On the other hand, while the general superiority of the power machine is indisputable, its construction and management, under Government superintendence, have hitherto been on far too expensive a scale to tempt imitation on the part of a people slow to innovation and peculiarly susceptible of doubt and discouragement. It only remains to be seen whether private enterprise can overcome these preliminary difficulties, and until this has been satisfactorily demonstrated, there would appear to be no room to doubt the wisdom of the present policy of Government, which has lately withdrawn itself from further experimental outlay.

(signed) *J. M. Davies*,
Collector.

Broach Collector's Camp, Unklesur District,
Sujode, 28 November 1849.

No. 61 of 1849.

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

DHARWAR.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following answers to the queries, in the paper annexed to Government letter, No. 6,141 of 1849, in reference to the cotton experiments in this district, and which was received under cover of your endorsement No. 1,486, dated 24th October 1849.

Query 1. Do the ryuts follow the principles of a rotation of crops, or do they permit intervals of fallow?

Answer 1. With the grain and cotton crops the system of a rotation of crops is generally pursued. Lands are never permitted to lie fallow unless from accident or inability of the ryut to plant it.

2. In what manner is the cotton seed prepared for sowing?

The seeds are rubbed in fresh bullock dung, for the purpose of preventing the seeds sticking together, and to make them drop freely through the drill; this process is also supposed to quicken vegetation.

3. What process is observed in sowing, drill husbandry or broadcast?

Every description of crop in this district is planted with the drill, a hollow bamboo, with a funnel on top; it is attached by a rope, so as to move a little in the rear of the plough; one person feeds the drill, and one drives the plough.

4. What description of soil is best adapted for growing American cotton, and what for growing the native variety?

Both native and American cotton are grown on black, or soil approaching to black; the same soil is adapted to the production of either cotton.

III.
Bombay.

5. Does the New Orleans plant require a greater or less degree of moisture than the native cotton, to arrive at maturity?

I think it does require rather more moisture than the native plant; however, I may qualify this opinion by stating, that in the season of 1847 and 1848, a dry year, both descriptions yielded but a small produce; in 1848 and 1849, a good season, both plants alike produced well.

6. What is the proper season for sowing native and American cotton?

The time of planting is during the month of August, but is of course somewhat governed by the time the monsoon sets in. I think it would be advantageous to both crops were they planted earlier; the cotton would come to maturity earlier, and would probably be gathered before the April storms set in, which do great damage to whatever cotton is unpicked from the fields. Effecting a change of even a few days earlier in the planting of cotton, I believe is hopeless. The ryuts will not plant it until they get in what is of more importance to them, their grain crops.

7. In what month does the picking season commence, and by what time is the whole of the crop saved?

The picking of both cottons commences in the month of February, and is completed in the month of April. The American cotton matures somewhat earlier than the native, if planted about the same time.

8. What is the cost per acre of cultivating American and native cotton respectively?

The cost of cultivation is alike for both descriptions of cotton, there is no more labour expended on the American than is bestowed on the native plant; the only difference is in the cost of seed and picking.

AMERICAN.	AMOUNT.	NATIVE.	AMOUNT.
	Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*
Land rent per acre, say average	1 – –	Land rent per acre, say average	1 – –
Ploughing, weeding, ploughing between plants	2 – –	Ploughing, weeding, ploughing between plants	2 – –
Gathering the cuppas	– 8 –	Gathering the cuppas	– 6 –
Seed for planting	– 1 –	Seed for planting	– 1 4
TOTAL *Rs.*	3 9 –	TOTAL *Rs.*	3 7 4

The picking of American cotton is paid for in money, and native in kind.

9. What proportion does the seed bear to the wool of New Orleans and native cotton respectively?

It is estimated that 2,352 lbs. of seed New Orleans cotton will make one candy of 784 lbs., or 33⅓ per cent. wool; 3,136 lbs. of native cotton will give one candy of 784 lbs., or 25 per cent. wool.

10. What is the Government rental on cotton lands, in the districts superintended, by you?

The average rent per acre for the district is not above one rupee.

11. What is the average produce of American and native cotton per acre?

In a year when the season is neither very good or bad, the average for each kind may be taken at eight maunds, of 28 lbs., or 224 lbs. of cuppas.

12. What is the maximum produce per acre of those varieties respectively?

The highest produce per acre of American cotton that I have heard of, was that of some ryots in the village of Bunkapoor, who stated that they got 16 maunds, of 28 lbs. per acre. The largest produce of native cotton is 12 maunds per acre.

13. Is it necessary to sow New Orleans cotton with any other crop, with a view to afford shelter to the plants when young?

It is not necessary; it is cultivated precisely as in the native plant.

14. Is it necessary at any period of the season to prune the American plant, and is there any method by which the number of lateral branches may be increased, or the plant strengthened?

It is not necessary to prune when cultivated as an annual plant. I do not know any method by which the number of lateral branches can be increased. Taking off the top buds of the plant checks its upward growth, and has the effect of strengthening and increasing the productiveness of the plant, but topping the plants is not practicable in a large cultivation. If done it would considerably increase the cost of production. The necessity of topping is obviated by giving the plant plenty of room to extend their lateral branches; when planted too thick the plants are forced to grow upwards without putting out strong lateral branches, in which case they should be pulled up, and the strongest and most thrifty plants only left.

15. Is

15. Is it necessary to limit the number of bolls or pods, with a view to the production of an improved staple? The reason for submitting this question is, that Government is informed that when the plant is too thickly covered with pods, they do not all attain so large a size, or produce such good cotton, as when the number is less. Nature, no doubt, provides to a certain extent for this, as many pods never reach maturity; but Government would be glad to know whether this matter has ever attracted notice, as also the result of any measures that may have been adopted for improving the produce of the American plant?

I have never known such a system practised, nor do I think it necessary, particularly in India, where the plants are never over-loaded with fruit. With most fruit-bearing trees and plants, I am aware that plucking off a part of the fruit when the trees or plants are too heavily loaded will increase the size of the fruit. Such would perhaps be the case with the cotton plant; but even if the fact were established that plucking off a portion of the pods did increase the size, and produce better cotton, the system would be impracticable in field cultivation. No particular treatment of the plant has been tried with a view to increase its productiveness; the ryots cannot be induced to make experiments themselves:—on a model farm, different treatment of the plant might be tried, to ascertain if the productiveness of the plant could be improved; but there are no Government farms kept up in this district.

16. Is manure used by the ryuts in the cultivation of cotton; and, if so, what is the additional cost per acre on this account?

Manuring is but little practised, and only put on lands for the juwaree and bajree crops, but never if planted with cotton; I am unable to state what would be the additional cost if manured.

17. What is the difference in the productiveness of manured land and lands that are not manured?

Lands planted with cotton are never manured. No trial has been made to test the difference in the productiveness of manured or unmanured land; manuring would, without doubt, greatly increase the productiveness of the cotton plant.

18. Is irrigation ever used in the production of New Orleans cotton, and with what result?

Neither native nor American cotton is ever irrigated; were it necessary, water sufficient could not be had.

19. Has the New Orleans ever been tried as a perennial plant, and, if so, with what success?

It has not been tried to any extent, and never for field cultivation. The New Orleans, Georgian white and yellow, Sea Island white and yellow, Bourbon and Egyptian, will all produce for a number of years without planting, provided there is sufficiency of moisture at all seasons: this I have seen in two gardens, particularly one at the residence of the Reverend Mr. Hiller, at the village of Bettegherry: where those cottons have been growing for several years round the boundaries of a pawn garden, the trees have attained a large size, and the produce from them is very superior.

20. What are the facilities for irrigation in the districts in which you are employed' and is it extensively resorted to by the ryuts for raising other crops?

Water for irrigation is for the most part obtained from tanks, which are numerous in the eastern districts: rice and sugar cane are the principal crops grown by irrigation. The soil of the districts where tanks abound is not suited to cotton.

21. What is the usual price of cotton seed per maund of 28 lbs., and does it bear a rateable proportion to the price of the wool?

Soon after the crop is cleaned, the price of native cotton seed is two annas per maund generally, but it gets dearer as the season advances.

The American cotton seed is not liked by the natives for feeding cattle, and can be had much cheaper than the native seed, from 1 *a.* 4 *p.* to 1 *a.* 6 *p.* per maund of 28 lbs.: it does not bear a rateable proportion to the price of the wool.

22. What is the Government rental on wet lands; does it vary according to the locality, or with reference to the description of produce under cultivation?

The Government rental in wet land is not uniform, but varies according to the capabilities of the soil, the supply of water, and other circumstances calculated to affect the productive powers of the land. The rental has no reference to the description of produce cultivated.

23. What degree of encouragement is usually considered necessary to be afforded to the ryuts to induce them to grow exotic cotton?

To see that they are furnished when required with seed at a fair price; to assure them of a market, and purchase their cotton, if there are no local dealers who will buy it at its market value.

24. When would you consider the proper time to have arrived that this encouragement should be withdrawn?

No definite period can be pointed out; the great difficulty is a want of sufficient local competition for the American cotton; if there were more dealers to purchase and ship on their own account, Government might then withdraw from the market, and suffer it to take its natural channel.

III.
Bombay.

25. Can a fair market price be insured to the cultivator on the spot of production for exotic cotton, without interference of Government?

I believe it is necessary for Government to interfere by purchasing this cotton, to insure the ryuts a fair price: comparatively speaking, there are but few dealers who operate in this cotton, and but two or three who do so on their own account, without the intention of reselling it to Government. Government cannot withdraw from the market, until the support it now gives the experiments is supplied by private parties. The withdrawal of Government from the market was tried in 1845 and 1846, or rather the bargain to take the cotton from the ryuts was made over to other parties, under the condition that they were to pay the ryuts 10 annas per maund for it; this, although done to protect the interest of the cultivators, was the cause of much imposition and unfair dealing towards them. In 1847 and 1848 the whole crop was purchased without interference by native dealers (Government did not purchase until the crop was cleaned, and then from the dealers); but as there were but few gins owned by the local dealers, and none working on Government account, there was no check on the gin owners, and the ryuts were as much or more imposed on than in the previous season; the ostensible price paid, 11 annas per maund, was fair; but there was a general complaint on the part of the ryuts of false weight and other impositions. This season I have heard no complaint of the kind, and it is to be hoped the unfair dealings above referred to have ceased.

26. What are the details of the process which you would recommend for picking and housing the cotton crop?

To gather the cotton as free of impurities as possible from the field, is what is desirable (the cotton is generally housed as it is picked); the plan pursued in some instances of piling in the open air is very injurious, and should be discontinued.

27. What is the cost of clean picking a maund (28 lbs.) of cuppas or seeded cotton in the field?

To pick a maund of American cotton may be taken at one anna.

The picking of the native cotton is paid for in kind; the picker endeavours to get quantity, and pays no regard to quality, and perhaps earns in this way one anna per diem: to pick the native cotton clean will, I think, cost 1½ anna per maund; it is more difficult to gather than the American, on account of the pods being only one-fourth the size: the fingers cannot get hold of the cotton so easily as in the American cotton pod.

28. What method would you recommend for cultivating New Orleans cotton, the native or American?

I would recommend that the native method is the best adapted for them.

The plan which the natives pursue is drill husbandry, the same as in America, with this difference, that here the system, I may say, is still in its infancy, whilst in America it has been improved on, and carried to the greatest perfection. The lands here are not sufficiently productive to warrant a more expensive cultivation.

29. Do you consider it desirable to continue to restrict the experiment only to the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, or would you recommend its extension to Sea Island, Brazilian (Pernambuco), Egyptian, and other valuable exotic cotton, supposing these might offer a fair promise of succeeding?

It would, of course, be desirable to produce the most valuable description of cotton: since the commencement of the experiments, Egyptian, Bourbon, Abyssinian, Sea Island, Broach, and Tinnevelly cotton have been introduced, but none of these descriptions are cultivated. I therefore conclude that the American plant, Georgian, and New Orleans, has proved most productive and best adapted to the climate; I am therefore of the opinion that the experiment should generally be confined to an extension of the cultivation of the Georgian and New Orleans plant.

30. Are you of opinion that the New Orleans cotton seed deteriorates in this climate after a lapse of years, and requires to be renewed by fresh supplies from America?

The appearance of the seeds and the plants have deteriorated from their vigour in America, and the pod is not so large as in America; the plant, however, from the seeds which have now been in the country nine years, are as productive as the first year of its introduction, and I think the staple equally as good now as that of the first year's produce, though it is not so long as in American grown cotton. It will require a number of years to prove that this cotton so far deteriorates as to require fresh importation of seed for renewing the crop.

31. When most luxuriant, to what height does this plant attain?

From three to four feet high.

32. What is the cost of cleaning a candy of seeded New Orleans cotton by the saw-gin, and what by the native method (churka) and foot roller.

The price varies according to the faithfulness of the labourers and number of hours worked per diem; it can be cleaned as low as three rupees, eight annas; but taking all the gins in the district, would give an average of about *Rs.* 4. 8. It cannot be cleaned with the foot roller. The native churka is not in use in this district. It costs the same price per candy to clean native cotton on the gins. To clean a candy of native, with foot roller cost *Rs.* 6. 8.

33. What

33. What is the cost of pressing a candy of cotton?

Cotton is pressed into packages, by forcing it down with the foot; it costs six to seven annas to put up a candy in this way.

There are no presses in the district.

34. It has, Government believes, been fully established that the American cotton in its seeded state can only be properly cleaned by the saw-gin, owing to the tenacity with which the wool adheres to the seed. Are you of opinion that this machine is equally well adapted to the process of cleaning the native cotton, without injuring the staple?

The American cotton cannot be cleaned by the foot roller: it can be cleaned by rollers, or roller-gin, as it is called in America; but such machines are used only for cleaning the longer staple cottons. The gin is the most effective machine known for cleaning upland or short staple cotton; the staple is a little broken by the operation, but this is more than compensated for by the celerity and cheapness with which it performs the work, and the damage is so slight as not to render the cotton objectionable to the manufacturer. The gins constructed at Koosighul are equally adapted for cleaning native cotton, and with no more, if so much, breaking of staple as with the American cotton: I consider that this point nas already been conceded by the English spinners, for the consignments of saw-ginned native cotton have invariably brought a higher price than cotton cleaned by the native process.

35. Are saw-gins readily purchased from the Government establishment by the native dealers for cleaning country cotton for the Bombay market?

Every facility is offered to the dealers to purchase gins, the sale of them has not been so extensive as was expected. As it was supposed they could not be made to clean native cotton, and the American crop fell off so greatly in 1848, there were no demands for purchase. Of 41 gins at work last season, 11 are the property of dealers, the balance belonging to Government, nine of which were worked on account of the experiments, and the rest lent to traders. I however expect that most of the gins will be sold for cleaning the next crop. But few of the gins have been used for cleaning the native cuppas; I have discouraged the use of them for cleaning native cotton, unless the cotton is cleanly picked from the fields; for the value of dirty cotton is decidedly injured for European markets if cleaned with the gin; it breaks the leaf into minute particles, from which no machinery can after free it.

36. Do you prefer the hand or the power-gins for cleaning cotton; and is it possible so to adjust the grates of these machines that the seed of the native cotton will neither be crushed nor pass through whole along with the cotton during the operation of ginning?

I prefer the power-gin for cleaning cotton, but it is not suitable for this district, on account of the expense of erecting them. One or two large ginning establishments would cost more than the number of hand-gins sufficient for cleaning the whole crop of this district. There is no difficulty in adjusting the grates so as to clean native cotton without crushing the seeds, or cutting them through in the ginning process. The difficulty is to keep the natives from mixing the impurities which have fallen from the cotton during the cleaning process with the wool: they cannot bear the idea of some loss to get a superior article; and gather the motes from under the gin, which are always more or less mixed with seed, and put them in with the cleaned cotton.

37. What is the largest number of saws used in the hand and power-gins, and which is the size you prefer?

The largest number of saws I have seen in the power-gin is 60: the largest number of saws used in the hand-gin is 25; the smallest we have used here is seven saws, and this I think is the machine best adapted for the wants of this district.

38. What is the average quantity of cotton (native and American) that could be cleaned daily by a hand-gin of the size you propose, and what quantity by a power-gin?

The gin of seven saws is constructed for 40 rupees, may be worked in an open shed or veranda, and can clean per diem from 10 to 12 maunds of American cotton, and 15 to 18 maunds of native, 28 lbs. the maund, with the labour of two men and a boy.

A 60 saw-gin, with adequate driving power, should clean 3,600 lbs. of American, or 4,800 lbs. of native cotton; the cost of the gin alone will be 600 rupees; an expensive house will have to be built to receive it, and the machinery for driving it.

39. Does the value of the seeds of both descriptions of cotton cover the expense of ginning?

From a candy of American cotton there is 60 maunds of seed; sold at 12 maunds the rupee, will bring five rupees, which covers the expense of ginning. The value of these seeds for feeding will increase as the prejudice against them wears off.

A candy of native cotton gives 84 maunds of seed; at eight maunds the rupee, will bring *Rs.* 10. 8., which more than covers the cost of cleaning even with the foot roller.

III.
Bombay.

40. What is the cost of constructing saw-gins of all sizes by native artisans, including the saws?

Less European superintendence, the gins constructed by native artisans at this establishment are sold at the following prices:—

25	saw-gin	*Rs.* 225
20	ditto	220
18	ditto	200
14	ditto, 10-inch saw	160
14	ditto, 12-inch saw	180
10	ditto old, repaired, 100 to	120
7	ditto, 8-inch saws	40

These are the highest prices, and include the driving wheel and bands, and all other materials.

41. What are the means employed in the conveyance of cotton to the coast, and the cost per candy from the screws?

From the district most of the cotton is sent to the coast on bullocks; the average price from the different parts of the district for a series of years may be taken at eight rupees per Bombay candy; but the price varies according to demand and supply.

42. What is the entire cost of conveying a candy of cotton to Bombay?

Including carriage to the coast, contingent charges, commission, boat-hire, and landing charges at Bombay, 12 to 13 rupees per candy.

43. What is the relative value of cleaned cotton, American and native, per candy, and which is the most profitable to the ryuts?

For American clean cotton the price paid in the district last season was 75 rupees per candy, of 784 lbs. For native churkeyed cotton the price paid in the district last season was 54 rupees per candy, of 784 lbs.

Taking the highest prices obtained for cuppas, as a comparison, will show that the American cotton is most profitable to the ryuts.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
The produce of one acre of native cotton, eight maunds, at seven annas per maund	3	8	–
Native cotton, if clean picked, eight maunds, at eight annas per maund	4	–	–
American cotton, eight maunds, at 11 annas per maund	5	8	–

44. What quantity of American cotton has been raised at the cost of Government from the establishment of the experiment under your charge to the present time?

The quantity raised, including all descriptions of cotton on farm—

	Candies	*Lbs.*	
In 1843 and 1844	9	481	mixed.
In 1844 and 1845	24	491	mixed.
In 1845 and 1846	64	454	all American.
TOTAL	98	642	

45. What quantity of cotton has been raised by the ryots in the same period, and of this, how much has been purchased for Government, and how much sent to Bombay on private account?

Raised by the ryuts, New Orleans—

YEAR.	Extent of Cultivation.	PRODUCE.		Of which Purchased			
				By Government.		By Private Individuals.	
	Acres.	*Candies.*	*Lbs.*	*Candies.*	*Lbs.*	*Candies.*	*Lbs.*
1843 and 1844	545	11	590	- -	- -	11	590
1844 and 1845	2,749	96	376	96	376	—	—
1845 and 1846	11,176	563	196	563	196	—	—
1846 and 1847	22,329	1,150	- -	- -	- -	1,150	*
1847 and 1848	20,499	600	- -	165	243	434	541
1848 and 1849	3,237	325	- -	320	- -	5	*
TOTAL	60,535	2,746	378	1,145	31	1,601	347

* Supposed Produce.

46. What

46. What quantity of land has been planted this season with American cotton, and what are the prospects of the out-turn?

The quantity of land planted this season is—

	Acres.
Dharwar talook - - - - - -	4
Nowlgoond ditto - - - - - -	2,712½
Dumnul ditto - - - - - -	2,955½
Bunkapoor ditto - - - - - -	4,887
Hangul - ditto - - - - - -	710½
Hooblee - ditto - - - - - -	994
Ranebeednoor ditto - - - - - -	3,051½
Koord - ditto - - - - - -	85½
TOTAL - - -	15,396½

The crop is not far enough advanced to form an opinion of its probable produce; the season has been a good one, and a good crop is expected.

47. How many saw-gins have been purchased by the natives from commencement of the experiment to the present time; and are they used in cleaning the cotton purchased on account of Government, or only that sent to the Presidency on private account?

In 1843 and 1844 - - - -	None.	
„ 1844 and 1845 - - - -	„	
„ 1845 and 1846 - - - -	„	
„ 1846 and 1847 - - - -	„	
„ 1847 and 1848 - - - -	14	Dharwar.
„ 1848 and 1849 - - - -	2	„
TOTAL - - -	16	

Six of them have been used for cleaning cotton on Government account, and ten on private account.

48. What is the average quantity of land planted with cotton in your district, and to what extent is the cultivation of cotton capable of being increased?

The total number of acres planted in cotton of all description, commencing with 1843, is as follows:—

In 1843 - - - - -	178,956	Average for six years 188,324 acres.
„ 1844 - - - - -	185,086	
„ 1845 - - - - -	175,767	
„ 1846 - - - - -	181,827	
„ 1847 - - - - -	203,387	
„ 1848 - - - - -	204,925	

I think that the increase of cultivation in the cotton districts, where there is little grazing land, will always render it necessary to grow bread stuff and kurbee for provender for cattle, so that even a railroad will not help us much, unless the land could be tilled by steam, instead of cattle.

49. Can you state what has been the out-turn of the various consignments of cotton made to England from your districts, and the profit accruing therefrom, after deducting all expenses?

STATEMENT of cotton Sold for Government in 1844.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
By sale of cotton in Bombay - - - - -	333	5	10			
In 1847 - ditto - ditto - - - - -	1,214	9	4			
Ditto - ditto - ditto - - - - -	14,817	12	–			
In 1845–46 ditto in England - - - - -	19,784	8	–			
In 1847–48 ditto - ditto - - - - -	69,637	6	–			
Carried forward - - - *Rs.*				1,05,787	9	2

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward - - -	-	-	-	1,05,787	9	2
STATEMENT of Cotton Purchased on account of Government.						
In 1843 and 1844, raised by the farm, including all expenses - - - - - - - - -	2,714	1	9			
In 1844 and 1845 - ditto - ditto - ditto -	1,693	2	6			
In 1845 and 1846 - ditto - ditto - ditto -	4,716	4	5			
In 1844 and 1845, and 1845 and 1846 purchased from the ryuts, including all expenses up to Bombay -	55,084	11	-			
Expense from Bombay to England, on 614 candies, and 22 lbs., at 34 rupees per candy - - -	20,876 (*Estimate.**)	15	3			
				85,085	2	11
PROFIT - - - *Rs.*				20,702	6	3

* Supposed cost of shipping, packing, and other charges at Bombay.

The cost of European superintendence and native establishment, and cost of machinery, is not included in the above estimate; half the profit would cover the cost of native establishment and cost of machinery.

The cotton purchased in 1847 and 1848 is not included in the estimates; for the first, a bill of sale has not been received, and the latter is yet in the district.

50. What distance are the districts in which cotton is produced from the sea coast; what is the condition of your communications, and are they open all the year round, or for what period; and what are the facilities offered at the port of shipment?

The cotton from this district is usually sent to Compta; the distance is from 100 to 150 miles. The roads throughout the district are, what may be called, dry-weather roads; from the middle of November until the monsoon sets in, they are passable for carts. Pack bullocks are able with some difficulty to travel during all seasons.

From Coompta the cotton is sent to Bombay on native craft; but I am unable to say what facilities that port possesses for the shipment of cotton, or what is the ordinary time consumed in a passage to Bombay.

51. The object of this inquiry being to obtain, in a condensed form, all that has hitherto been done for improving the cotton produced at this Presidency, and the prospects of success of the cotton experiment undertaken by Government, be pleased to add any further information in your power calculated to elucidate the subject, and at the same time offer any suggestions which your experience may induce you to believe are likely to promote the important object in view?

I consider that Government has afforded all the encouragement that could be reasonably expected for the introduction of superior foreign, and the improvement of the native cotton. The prospects of the experiments now appear to be flattering; but however great the success attending them, the improvements which have been made cannot be considered permanent, nor the object for which the experiment was established be fully realised, unless private enterprise step in to the aid of Government; no attempt other than that through the experiment has been made to procure clean picked native cotton, and the production of the American is considerably retarded from want of more extensive and active competition for it. There are in the district only eight individuals or firms who operate in this cotton, and only four of those who have purchased without an intention of selling to Government. In fact, there is a belief that Government is the only purchaser, and that in Bombay there is no real marketable value for this cotton. It is greatly to be desired that the Bombay mercantile houses would enter the market here for the purchase of this cotton, either by sending up agents, or by making bargain with native resident dealers for the delivery of American cotton at the ports on the coast, or if they cannot do this, to endeavour to bring their influence otherwise to bear on its production.

As a means of letting the natives know that there is a sure demand and ready market in Bombay for the American cotton; I would propose that the cotton which will be sent to the Presidency during the next two months, should be divided into six or eight lots, and one lot sold weekly, or every two weeks, and the result made known through the native as well as English press. Should it be deemed necessary, a restriction of the sale might be made that the cotton should be shipped to such manufacturing towns in England as Government may specify. I believe the principal object of the Honourable Court of Directors is, that the cotton should be sent to England, and that object can be as well attained by a sale of the cotton here as if shipped on account of Government, and I believe that such weekly or bi-monthly sales would have a beneficial result, and stimulate the production of this description of cotton.

In the manufacturing of cotton-gins, we have been quite successful in making them clean the native cotton as well as the American, and have greatly reduced the price from that of the imported machines. I would suggest for the consideration of Government that the

Dharwar manufactory should be considered efficient for the supply of gins to all the districts south of Poona. The demand for gins is likely to extend beyond Dharwar and Belgaum collectorates, and one efficient establishment will not only be less expensive to Government than several small ones, but the machines are likely to be better and cheaper made. This establishment is now capable of furnishing gins equal to the demand; should the demand greatly increase, a number of workmen can then be added to the factory.

I would beg to state regarding presses for packing cotton, that the convenience of carriage in this district is not such as to warrant the belief that large presses could be brought successfully into use. Most of the carriage being performed by pack bullocks, bales of from 130 to 150 lbs. weight are only made; two of these is a load for a bullock.

It would be desirable that the cotton should be put up in small, compact bales, as it would receive less injury in transit than it now sustains in the round loose packed bales, common throughout the district. I would propose that I be permitted to erect a small press at Koosighul, of capacity to pack 200 lbs., provided the expense is not above 300 rupees; six of such bales would be a cart load, and for bullocks' pack they could be reduced as required.

I cannot say what prospect there is of the native dealers patronising the press; they would not do so unless it is erected at a small cost, and the work done cheaper than the method now pursued.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. Blount,*
Supt. of Cotton Experiments.

Koosighul, 17 November 1849.

REVENUE LETTER to the Honourable the Court of Directors; dated 15 March, No. 25 of 1850.

Territorial Department, Revenue.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

IN continuation of our despatch, No. 22, dated 2d instant, we have the honour to forward, for the information of your Honourable Court, copy of a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 605, dated the 6th idem, containing his observations on the replies received from Dharwar to certain questions regarding the culture and improvement of the cotton of the Southern Mahratta country.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Fdlkland.*
W. Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

Bombay Castle, 15 March 1850.

No. 605 of 1850.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *H. E. Goldsmid,* Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 1675, of 2d instant, forwarding for my opinion the replies to a series of questions submitted to Mr. Blount, at Dharwar, regarding the culture and improvement of the cotton of the Southern Mahratta country, I have the honour to state, that I have no observations to offer thereon, further than remarking, that Mr. Blount gives the maximum yield of New Orleans seed cotton grown by ryots at 16 maunds, of 28 lbs., per acre, and that of native cotton at 12 maunds, as *vide* his reply to Question No. 12, and that the average yields of the two varieties are equal (reply to Question No. 11). I have myself always apprehended that the produce of the New Orleans was greater upon all occasions than the native cotton in the Dharwar collectorate, and in about the same degree as that given by Mr. Blount as the relative maximum proportion, and that its yield again in clean wool was also larger than that of native cotton; but, setting these considerations at present aside, the New Orleans must always be a more valuable export so long as it commands in the home market a price so much greater than the native cotton, and appears to be of the fibre particularly adapted to compete with the produce of the United States.

2. The concluding part of Mr. Blount's remarks appears to me very sensible, and well worthy of the consideration of the mercantile community in Bombay, as without their co-ope-

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ration and assistance, all the exertions of Government to improve the cotton of India must be abortive; it rests with them to advance the culture of the New Orleans cotton, by creating a demand for it, and discouraging the importation at the Presidency of dirtily cleaned cotton, by steadily refusing to purchase it at any price.

I have, &c.
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Surat Districts, (signed) *A. N. Shaw,*
Teethul, 6 March 1850. Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

REVENUE LETTER to the Honourable Court of Directors; dated 9 May, No. 37 of 1850.

Territorial Department, Revenue.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

IN continuation of our despatch, No. 25, dated the 15th March last, we have the honour to forward, for the information of your Honourable Court, copy of a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 1985, dated 20th April following, submitting the replies by Mr. Channing, the superintendent of cotton experiments at Belgaum, to certain questions regarding the culture and improvement of the cotton in that collectorate.

We have, &c.
Bombay Castle, 9 May 1850. (signed) *W. Cotton.*
D. A. Blane.

(No. 1985 of 1850.)

To *H. E. Goldsmid,* Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

BELGAUM.

WITH reference to my letter of 15th February, No. 735, I have the honour to transmit one dated 23d ultimo, No. 230, from the collector of Belgaum, forwarding Mr. Channing's, and his reply to the questions which accompanied your letter of 11th October last, No. 6141.

2. The replies to the first 22 questions suggest no remark. In the collector's reply to the 23d question and the 24th, I concur with regard to the end of the latter. I have no doubt that the merchants will want the American cotton if they find it a better mercantile speculation than the Indian, not otherwise.

3. The 25th answer applies to both sorts of cotton: equally admitting, however, that the petty local merchant prevents much profit reaching the ryut's pocket, still, if the former make a greater profit by the purchase of American cotton than by that of Indian, he will naturally buy it up in preference to the other; and when once this is the case, its extended cultivation will follow as a matter of course.

4. The above question and the 43d are closely connected together; when a satisfactory answer can be given to the latter question, the problem of the American cotton experiment will have been solved.

5. I solicit the attention of Government to the collector's reply to the 50th question; it is one in which I quite concur, and which I have more than once expressed to Government: one road to the coast between the Bankote River and Goa is not sufficient to relieve the large extent of territory lying between those two points to the eastward, and with insufficient means of export, cotton and agriculture generally must continue to languish.

6. In the greater part of the collector's 51st answer, I concur; with regard to the 5th clause of it, however, I am not quite aware what that officer means by saying that Government have "not yet taken any effectual measures for introducing a familiar knowledge of the machinery" alluded to, or what measures he ever has, or would now propose for this end.

7. I request that you will be good enough to furnish me with a copy of the enclosures to the Collector's letter.

I have, &c.
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Nehr, (signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
20 April 1850. Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 230 of 1850.)

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Poona.

Sir,

In reply to your reference, dated 17th October last, No. 3,920 of 1849, I have the honour to forward the answers of Mr. Channing, Superintendent of the Cotton Experiment in the Belgaum Collectorate, to the 51 questions put by Government on the subject of cotton cultivation, &c.

2. In the instances in which I differ from Mr. Channing, I have attached my own answer separately, and where Mr. Channing has been unable, for want of knowledge of the affairs of this collectorate, to supply an answer, I have of course done it myself. I have also in one or two instances corrected his figures from my records; but his answers stand in the main just as he gave them; and will be found to be very full and explicit, and as I have taken the trouble to verify them I consider that they are exceedingly satisfactory.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Reeves*,
Collector.

Belgaum Collector's Office,
23 March 1850.

Question 1. Do the ryots follow the principle of a rotation of crops, or do they permit intervals of fallow?

Answer.—The ryots in this collectorate invariably follow the principle of rotation, without allowing the land to lay fallow.

2. In what manner is the cotton seed prepared for sowing?

The seed of cotton is prepared for planting by being mixed up with cow dung, red earth, and sometimes ashes, and a sufficient quantity of water to moisten the mass, which is then rubbed by the hand on the bottom of an inverted basket, to separate the seeds, which are then allowed to dry sufficiently to pass through a hollow bamboo tube singly.

3. What process is observed in sowing, drill husbandry or broadcast?

Throughout this collectorate drills are used for all kinds of grain, those for cotton having two hollow bamboo tubes attached, through which the seeds pass.

4. What description of soil is best adapted for growing American cotton, and what for growing the native variety?

American seed (New Orleans) has invariably yielded the best returns from black or mixed soil when well impregnated with sand; but in the heavy clayey soils the plant has remained small, and the return much less. The native cotton is sown in soils of every kind and quality, but yields best in soils similar to the one above mentioned.

5. Does the New Orleans plant require a greater or a less degree of moisture than the native cotton to arrive at maturity?

The New Orleans requires no more moisture than the native variety, but should have it at different stages of its growth, and should be planted so as to obtain a good moistening when about a month old.

6. Which is the proper season for sowing American and native cotton?

American seed should be sown at least one month earlier than native cotton, the period for which varies much in this collectorate, being in some talookas as early as August, whilst in others it is as late as October. As far as I am capable of judging, July and August would answer in all the districts for New Orleans if sufficient rain has fallen to moisten the soil, and make it fit for reception of the seed.

7. In what month does the picking season commence, and by what time is the whole of the crop saved?

The picking of early planted American cotton commences in the latter end of December and lasts until May, as the plants continue to yield both flowers and pods up to that time, and in many instances I have seen a field in full flower at the end of May, the produce of which has been spoilt by the early rain. The picking generally, however, may be said to begin about the end of February, and to last till the end of April, which also is the case with the native cotton.

8. What is the cost per acre of cultivating American and native cotton respectively?

The cost of cultivation as followed by the natives is precisely similar both for native and New Orleans cotton, and averages (1. 8.) 1 rupee 8 annas per acre.

9. What proportion does the seed bear to the wool of New Orleans and indigenous cotton respectively?

The proportion of seed to wool of New Orleans kuppas, when really good and carefully picked, is about 67 lbs. seed and 33 wool to each 100 lbs.; but from the usual way of picking, 70 lbs. of seed to 30 of wool may be considered a fair out-turn. The native kuppas of these parts is considered to yield one-fourth wool, but this is only obtained by cleaning with the

 foot-roller,

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foot-roller, by which all its trash, and often portions of the seed, are left in the wool. I have made several experiments with both gin and foot-roller, and find the following results:—

Ginned:

112 lbs. of clean picked kuppas - -	85½ lbs. seed,	gave 26 lbs. wool,	½ lb. dust.
112 lbs. of ordinary - - - -	85½ ditto -	23 ditto -	3½ ditto.

Foot-rolled:

112 lbs. ordinary picked kuppas - -	80½ ditto -	31½ ditto -	none.

10. What is the Government rental on cotton lands in the districts superintended by you?

The rental of land on which cotton is grown varies much in this collectorate, according to the vicinity of villages, quality of soil, &c. &c., some being as high as three rupees per acre, whilst other fields are under (1) one rupee. The revenue survey and assessment has now, however, commenced, and there is reason for believing that none of the dry land rates will be above one rupee twelve annas an acre.

11. What is the average produce of American and native cotton per acre?

I have found it very difficult to ascertain what is the average produce of an acre of land, as I have never found two men who could agree on it, or two fields from which I could pick a similar quantity. I should say, however, that (7) seven maunds of New Orleans kuppas is, as near as possible, the true quantity, and of native from four to five maunds.

12. What is the maximum produce per acre of those varieties respectively?

Some good fields, when properly cultivated and carefully attended to in picking, have yielded 13 maunds and 17 lbs. of New Orleans kuppas per acre, and I have seen fields of native cotton produce 10 maunds per acre; but this I believe to be a rare occurrence, and only in very good soils.

13. Is it necessary to sow New Orleans cotton with any other crop, with a view to afford shelter to the plants when young?

New Orleans plants are invariably healthier, and yield a better return, if planted on the western side of a field of jowaree, so as to receive shelter for as long a time as possible from the easterly wind; but it is not necessary or judicious to grow any other plant among them in the fields, as it tends to impoverish the soil.

14. Is it necessary at any period of the season to prune the American plants, and is there any method by which the number of lateral branches may be increased or the plant strengthened?

Pruning I do not conceive necessary; as, in order to increase the lateral branches and give the plant room to come to maturity, attention should be paid to the distance they stand from each other in the rows, which should never be less than nine inches; any that stand closer than this should be removed at the time of weeding.

15. Is it necessary to limit the number of bolls or pods with a view to the production of an improved staple?

In the open plains, with the plants at a proper distance from each other, and the land kept properly cleaned of weeds, there is no necessity for removing any of the bolls, as the plants, if healthy, will produce good cotton; space for a free current of air and the rays of the sun is the great essential; no attempt however has yet been made to improve the produce by this operation referred to.

16. Is manure used by the ryots in the cultivation of cotton; and, if so, what is the additional cost per acre on this account?

Ryots do not manure for cotton; it is, in fact, a crop to which they pay very little attention compared with jowaree and wheat. The best cotton, however, both as to quantity and quality, is that which is planted in a field which bore wheat the previous year; the ground having been manured for it produces a strong, healthy plant. The cost of manuring may be considered at about two rupees per acre.

17. What is the difference between the productiveness of manured lands and lands that are not manured?

I have used manure expressly for cotton, both at Koshigul and Naginhal, and the result was that the crop was small; such manuring makes the plants rank, and prevents the production of bolls, or else it causes the plants to wither. But the style of manure mentioned in the last answer, *i. e.*, applied to the land for a crop of wheat the year before sowing cotton, greatly improves the crops of cotton, both in quantity and quality.

18. Is irrigation used in the production of New Orleans cotton, and with what results?

Irrigation has never yet been practised; but I have tried it at Naginhal on a small scale, and the result was an improved crop, as regards both quantity and quality. The result, however, was not such as to cover the expense of irrigation by means of the bullock walk; but irrigation from a watercourse would prove remunerative, I am of opinion, if carefully used. The water ought to be turned into the field after sunset and before sunrise, and the leaves of the plants must not be wetted.

19. Has

19. Has the New Orleans ever been tried as a perennial plant; and, if so, with what success?

New Orleans, Georgian, and Sea Island cottons were planted by me in 1846, and have been but lately removed. Some portion of each kind was allowed to grow without pruning, and obtained a great size, upwards of nine feet high, but the produce after the first season was invariably destroyed by small red insects with a peculiar strong smell, and the plants were attacked by "muddia," or honey blight. The other portion of the plants was regularly pruned and cropped to within two feet of the ground in June each year; they threw out good, sound lateral branches, and yielded a good crop of cotton in November, December, and January. Thus the experiment in the latter case may be said to have been satisfactory.

20. What are the facilities for irrigation in the districts in which you are employed, and is it extensively resorted to by the ryots for raising other crops?

The facilities in the eastern talooks for irrigation are few, and those not much resorted to by the ryots. In Chikoree and Padshapoor they are sufficiently ample, though much neglected. Throughout the Belgaum collectorate, however, there are means for irrigation which have hitherto been wholly unattended to. The rivers Gutpurba and Mulpurba might be dammed at one or more places; the Crishna also. The collector also believes that streams in all the districts exist which might be similarly treated for purposes of extensive irrigation.

21. What is the usual price of cotton seed per maund of 28lbs., and does it bear a rateable proportion to the price of the wool?

The price of cotton seed varies much, but it may be set down at an average of (2) two annas and three pies per maund of 28lbs., and it may be said to fetch about one-fourth of the price of the wool, after it has been separated from it.

22. What is the Government rental on wet lands; does it vary according to the locality, or with reference to the description of produce under cultivation?

The present Government rental on wet, *i. e.*, irrigated, lands, is *Rs.* 32,885. 13. 10., but the revenue survey now in progress will very much reduce this. For, whereas the rates now range from one anna per acre to *Rs.* 42. 4. 2., it is probable that the new rates will not be anywhere higher than 5 rupees per acre. The present rates are not regulated in any particular manner. They are most irregular, unaccountably high or unaccountably low; in a few instances they were increased if sugar-cane were grown, but this the collector has lately abolished.

23. What degree of encouragement is usually considered necessary to be afforded to the ryots to induce them to grow exotic cotton?

Mr. Channing's answer: The degree of encouragement necessary, in my opinion, to induce the ryots to plant exotic cotton, is:—

1st. To guarantee them a certain market for the produce, by Government purchasing it, until merchants or dealers come forward to do so.

2d. To have gins so placed as to be as convenient as possible to the growers, so as to enable them to bring their kuppas without inconvenience.

3d. To fix a price as early as possible, and at a rate sufficiently high to remunerate the grower, without being a loss to Government, regulating the same by the ruling prices of cotton in Bombay and England.

4th. To prevent distrust among the growers, by issuing such orders as may be found necessary for the purchase of kuppas as early as practicable, so that the person to whom the duty may be entrusted may commence his operations in December and January, and prepare for the reception of the crops as they come in.

Collector's opinion: The degree of encouragement ne cessary, in my opinion, to induce the ryots to plant exotic cotton, is:—

1st. To provide them a certain market for their produce.

2d. To have saw-gins so placed under the care of a superintendent as to be as convenient as possible to the growers, to enable them to get their kuppas cleaned without inconvenience; and thus it has happened that, as long as Government has taken the crop, the ryots have grown it.

3d. All the Government need now do, is to purchase samples annually, to test the quality of the wool; those samples ought to be exposed for sale at Bombay and in England; a supply of saw-gins should be kept in this collectorate for sale to such persons as require them; and repairs should be made to the machinery, when necessary, by the superintendent, at the cost of the owners. Everything else ought to be entirely left to the ryots and the mercantile community.

24. When would you consider the proper time to have arrived that this encouragement should be withdrawn?

Mr. Channing's answer: This encouragement should remain until two or more dealers in each district, or talooka, would purchase gins so as to cause competition, and the ryots thereby

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thereby become satisfied that the produce would not be left on their hands, or they be obliged to sell it at a price under its value, and the method should be fully explained to the dealers that they were at liberty to purchase, showing them that it was adopted only to protect the ryots from any advantage that may be otherwise taken of them; this would give the ryots confidence in the article under cultivation, and encourage them to plant it.

Collector's opinion:—As soon as ever the natives thoroughly understand the use of the saw-gin, the collector would leave them alone. Government has proved that the New Orleans cotton can be produced of a marketable sort in this collectorate; the collector is at a loss to know what else Government can do, but teach the people the use of the machinery requisite to prepare this produce. If, when this is effected, the merchants will not interfere to purchase the cotton, it will be to him a sign that they do not, in spite of their loud talking, want it.

25. Can a fair market price be ensured to the cultivator on the spot of production for exotic cotton, without the interference of Government?

At present the system followed by the native dealers is one which precludes the possibility of the ryots receiving a fair market value for either his exotic or indigenous cotton, without the interference of Government, and consequently makes them more careless in its being clean or dirty. Money is lent the ryot, at the time he has to pay his rent, at a high rate of interest; and he is bound to deliver his kuppas or cotton at what is given out as the market price, and this rate is generally settled by the dealers themselves, who invariably get the indigenous kuppas as low as from five to seven annas per maund. The exotic kuppas cannot be cleaned but by a gin, and those ryots who live at any distance from one must give their produce at the merchant's own price. I have known it purchased at and near Yawugul in the Dharwar zillah, at 20 rupees for 48 maunds; and consequently the ryots were dissatisfied with it, as they cannot afford time and the cattle labour to carry it to any distance.

26. What are the details of the process which you would recommend for picking and housing the cotton crop?

The great point is to pick clean, and this process is effected by the hand; nothing but care to keep the kuppas out of the dirt is required to ensure the article in a marketable condition; and, to induce the ryots to take the necessary pains, they must have a ready market for the disposal of their produce. They would thus have sheds or houses wherein to store their kuppas, after gathering and cleaning. As matters now are, the cotton lies about in the midst of dirt, and no care being taken of it, there can be no wonder if it is injured. As few dealers send their cotton direct to Bombay, it would be very advisable that the merchants of the Presidency should have agents in the districts, who, dealing direct with the ryots, would give them a fair price for the produce, and house it in some centrical position, immediately after picking. Nothing more than an ordinary godown is necessary for housing; it should be tiled, if possible, and the cotton bales should be piled up vertically in it.

27. What is the cost of clean-picking a maund (28 lbs.) of kuppas or seeded cotton in the field?

The usual custom with the ryots is to pay for picking their kuppas daily in kind, ($\frac{1}{6}$th) one-sixth part being the general average given. In places where New Orleans cotton is grown, one anna per maund of 28 lbs. has been considered satisfactory to the pickers; and where children are employed, from nine to ten pie per maund is the general rate.

28. What method would you recommend for cultivating New Orleans cotton—the native or American?

The method of cultivation I would recommend is the one followed by the natives, which, when carefully followed, answers well.

29. Do you consider it desirable to continue to restrict the experiment only to the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, or would you recommend its extension to Sea Island, Brazilian (Pernambuco), Egyptian, and other valuable exotic cottons, supposing these might offer a fair promise of succeeding?

With respect to the description of cotton advisable to plant, I would beg to state, that as the land in this collectorate varies so much, it will be found that Sea Island, Pernambuco, and Egyptian may all be cultivated with advantage in different localities. The New Orleans is the only kind I would recommend for the open black plains, which are generally considered as cotton lands.

30. Are you of opinion that the New Orleans cotton seed deteriorates in this climate, after a lapse of years, and requires to be renewed by fresh supplies from America?

With regard to the deterioration of New Orleans seed, I am of opinion that, if continued in one locality, it does not so to a great extent after the second season; but if removed for a few miles only from the place of growth, the difference of soil resuscitates it; and I would recommend such a measure in preference to bringing new seed from America, as less expensive and more certain.

31. When most luxuriant, to what height does this plant attain?

The greatest heights of the most luxuriant plants has been from seven to eight feet, but the general average may be considered at two feet; and these, if healthy, and the season favourable, yield the best crops, both in quantity and quality.

32. What

32. What is the cost of cleaning a candy of seeded New Orleans cotton by the saw-gin, and what by the native method (churka and foot-roller)?

From the tenacity of the wool to the seed of New Orleans, it cannot, that I am aware of, be cleaned by any other method than by the saw-gin, and an average good machine will perform its work at about four rupees per candy of 784 lbs. The foot-roller only is used by he natives themselves, and by this method the cost of cleaning a candy of cotton varies from seven to eleven rupees, according to the locality; dealers in large villages getting it done for much less than ryots.

33. What is the cost of pressing a candy of cotton?

Not having had an opportunity of seeing cotton pressed, I am unable to answer this question.

34. It has, Government believes, been fully established that the American cotton, in its seeded state, can only be properly cleaned by the saw-gin, owing to the tenacity with which the wool adheres to the seed. Are you of opinion that this machine is equally well adapted to the process of cleaning the native cotton without injuring the staple?

A gin properly constructed, and with due attention paid to it, does not, in my opinion, injure the staple, especially if the kuppas is picked in a clean state. It is necessary, however, that it should be made expressly for the native cotton, which requires that the grates should be closer than in the case of the American, otherwise the seed will be carried through them.

35. Are saw-gins readily purchased from the Government establishment by the native traders for cleaning country cotton for the Bombay market?

Four gins only have been sold in the Belgaum collectorate, each of which has been in full work both at New Orleans and native cotton; but as the owners of them do not deal direct with Bombay, but sell their cotton at Compta Bunder, I am led to believe they have not yet been much encouraged in the use of machinery. One of them is now sending some 50 candies to Bombay, and the result will be, I hope, a great inducement to others to purchase gins. It is evident, however, that the cheaper the saw-gin can be made up, the readier will be their sale, and the introduction of machinery; hence the advisability of placing at the collector's disposal the means of making them up as economically as possible.

36. Do you prefer the hand or power gins for cleaning cotton; and is it possible so to adjust the grates of these machines that the seed of the native cotton will neither be crushed, nor pass through whole along with the cotton during the operation of ginning?

At places where sufficient kuppas is obtainable to keep cattle-power gins at work, I prefer them, as the cheapest and readiest method of cleaning cotton. It tends also to keep the staple cleaner and more marketable, especially where good store-rooms are available, than can be done where cotton is cleaned in small quantities. These gins can also be so constructed that native cotton can be cleaned by them without either crushing the seed or drawing it through whole with the cotton.

37. What is the largest number of saws used in the hand and power-gins, and which is the size you prefer?

The size of gins of either hand or power movement must greatly depend on the locality for which they are required. The hand-gin I most approve of is of 20 saws, for general use, whilst in fitting up power-gins I should prefer two of the above size, so set up as to be worked by bullocks either together or singly, as required. There are several small villages in which the small hand-gins lately made at Broach, or the English-made cottage saw-gin of four saws each, may be introduced with advantage, but I would not recommend them to be worked in the houses of the ryots; a separate shed or room for the purpose is indispensably necessary, or the cotton will be spoiled.

38. What is the average quantity of cotton (native and American) that can be cleaned daily by a hand-gin of the size you propose, and what quantity by a power-gin?

A hand power-gin of 20 saws, properly made and set up, and carefully attended to while at work, will clean 48 maunds, of 28 lbs. each, of kuppas per diem. I am of opinion that I could set up two of that size, so as to be driven by one pair of bullocks, which would each of them perform a much greater quantity of work. By the use of bullocks, a steady and rapid movement would be secured to the machines. Hand power is necessarily unequal at the very best, and this is what causes the irregularity of staple which is complained of in the English market.

39. Does the value of the seed of both descriptions of cotton cover the expense of ginning?

The value of cotton seed of both kinds will cover the expense of ginning, if the average of two or three years is taken; as it fluctuates greatly.

40. What is the cost of constructing saw-gins of all sizes by native artizans, including the saws?

I can speak of the cost of but one size of gins, viz., "of 20 saws," having constructed no others. Those I have made averaged 179 rupees each, including saws and the hired services of a European mechanic to turn the shafts and cylinders, no native artificer at Belgaum

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being able to perform this work; but if provided with a lathe and tools, I can complete gins of the above size at 159 rupees each, and, in making up a quantity, at something even less.

41. What are the means employed in the conveyance of cotton to the coast, and the cost per candy from the screws?

The cost of bringing cotton from the different stations in the districts to Belgaum varies very much. In the past season it was as follows:

	Rs.	a.	p.	
From Naginhal to Belgaum - - - - -	1	9	–	per candy.
„ Sounduttee „ - - - - - -	3	14	2	„
„ Rohan „ - - - - - -	4	3	2	„
„ Hoongoond „ - - - - - -	5	13	4	„
„ „ „ - - - - -	7	14	–	„
Average - - -	Rs. 4	10	6	„

From Belgaum the cost of carriage to Vingorla has generally been 9½ rupees per candy. There are no screws in this collectorate. Total cost of carriage of a candy from the district stations to the coast, *Rs.* 14. 2. 6.

42. What is the entire cost of conveying a candy of cotton to Bombay?

The cost of carriage of one candy of cotton from Vingorla to Bombay is *R.* 1. 8., which, added to carriage from the districts to Vingorla, gives *Rs.* 15. 10. 6., as the total cost of carriage. From Belgaum to Bombay it will be 11 rupees only.

43. What is the relative value of cleaned cotton, American and native, per candy; and which is the most profitable to the ryots?

The American New Orleans has cost Government 67½ rupees per candy: the native, 63½ rupees per candy.

The profit to the ryot on the native cotton has so entirely depended upon their own necessities, the dealers having combined to keep down the price of cleaned cotton obtained from them, that it is difficult to say anything about it. The native dealer generally gets it from the ryot at from 45 rupees to 50 rupees per candy. Hitherto, the ryots have scarcely tried the New Orleans on their own account; they have sown and picked it chiefly for Government, and it has been a much more profitable produce to them, so far, than the native. If gins are at hand to clear the American "kuppas" for him, the ryot will obtain yearly 20 per cent. better profit on its culture than on that of the native. But if not, and the ryot has to sell his produce to a dealer, and carry it a great distance, the difference between his profit on the American cotton and on that of the native, which he can clean by the foot-roller at his own door, will be very little indeed.

44. What quantity of American cotton has been raised at the cost of Government from the establishment of the experiment under your charge to the present time?

The quantity of New Orleans cotton raised at Government cost has been—

	Candies	lbs.
Naginhal Farm, 1845–46 - - - - - -	5	675
Do. do. 1846–47 - - - - - -	1	581
By contract, do. 1846–47 - - - - - -	2	286
Total - -	9	758

45. What quantity of this cotton has been raised by the ryots in the same period, and of this, how much has been purchased for Government, and how much sent to Bombay on private account?

The quantity of New Orleans raised by the ryots it would be difficult to determine, as the produce in the Rohan and several districts has been purchased by dealers in the Dharwar collectorate; the quantity purchased by dealers of this collectorate has been, as far as is known—

	Candies.
1845–46 - - - - - - - -	None.
1846–47 - - - - - - - -	5
1847–48 - - - - - - - -	26
1848–49 - - - - - - - -	36
Total - -	67

and that purchased from the ryots for Government—

	Candies	lbs.
1846–47 - - - - - - - -	59	365
1847–48 - - - - - - - -	26	403
1848–49 - - - - - - - -	67	75
Total - -	153	59
Grand Total - -	220	59

46. What

46. What quantity of land has been planted this season with American cotton, and what are the prospects of the out-turn?

The quantity of land planted this season with New Orleans seed is 3,500 acres. The plants at present look healthy and promising; some few fields are slightly injured by the late heavy fall of rain, but an average crop may be expected.

47. How many saw-gins have been purchased by the natives from the commencement of the experiment to the present time, and are they used in cleaning the cotton purchased on account of Government, or only that sent to the Presidency on private account?

Four gins have been sold in this collectorate, three of which are used by merchants who are now forwarding their cotton, both New Orleans and native, to Coompta and Bombay; a small portion was purchased last season from one of them on Government account; the fourth gin is lying idle, owing to the owner becoming an insolvent.

48. What is the average quantity of land planted with cotton in your district; and to what extent is the cultivation of cotton capable of being increased?

110,000 acres is the average of five years of the quantity of land planted with American and native cotton yearly, and this can be nearly doubled with the aid of machinery and a seasonable market. But, at present, the crop of one season being left on hand until the seed is sown for the next, there is no inducement to ryots to increase their cultivation.

49. Can you state what has been the out-turn of the various consignments of cotton made to England from your districts, and the profit accruing therefrom after deducting all expenses?

As I have not been informed what the freight from Bombay to England of the cotton purchased on behalf of Government in this collectorate was, or what the article realised in the English market, I am unable to make any calculations as to its profits.

50. What distance are the districts in which cotton is produced from the sea-coast? What is the condition of your communications; and are they open all the year round, or for what period; and what are the facilities offered at the port of shipment?

Cotton is chiefly grown in the eastern districts, the computed distances of which from the coast are as follows:—

Hoongoond - - - - - -	190 miles.
Rohan - - - - - - -	180 „
Soonduttee - - - - - -	114 „
Moorgoode - - - - - -	102 „
Naginhal - - - - - -	93 „

The communications from the above districts are in a very bad condition, and are open only from the end of October to the end of May or beginning of June. The port at Vingorla is at present ill adapted for shipping cotton, it having to be placed on small canoes, to be carried out to the Pattaimars, which is not only expensive, but renders it liable to damage from salt water. The new Bunder at Wagotun, to which a road is now being opened, *viâ* Phondaghaut, will obviate the necessity of taking this route, and be found, eventually, less expensive, as the freight is much less to Bombay, and the Bunder better adapted for shipping goods than any on the whole coast; and nearly, if not quite, as near to the cotton districts as the port of Vingorla.

Collector's opinion:—The collector doubts whether the new port of Wagotun will supersede Vingorla. He has always been of opinion that Government should have made a new cut down the Ramghat, which can be easily and effectually done, as he understands from two good engineers. If this were done, the new landing-place at Vingorla would render the old Ramghat road infinitely preferable to the new one *viâ* Phonda.

51. The object of this inquiry being to obtain, in a condensed form, all that has hitherto been done for improving the cotton produced at this Presidency, and the prospects of success of the cotton experiments undertaken by Government, be pleased to add any further information in your power calculated to elucidate the subject, and at the same time offer any suggestions which your experience may induce you to believe are likely to promote the important object in view?

In offering suggestions on the subject to which these questions relate, I would respectfully state that very little progress may be expected in the cultivation of New Orleans or the improvement of the native cotton. Until the native dealers can be convinced it would be to their interest to deal more fairly with the ryot, by buying up his produce at a fair market rate as soon after the picking season as possible; and that until such becomes the case, it is, in my opinion, necessary that Government should stand forth and encourage the ryots by taking all good clean cotton off their hands, leaving it optional to the dealers to do the same, if willing, and thus show them the injury they do both to themselves and to the ryot by their procrastination, which deteriorates the value of the staple by allowing it to lay about till it becomes discoloured and weak. A few storerooms and gin houses on a small scale, built in different localities, so as to enable the ryots to reach them easily with their produce, would also be a great encouragement, and I have no doubt the same would eventually be willingly purchased by the dealers, as they could not fail to see their utility. The making of such roads also as would enable carts to travel through the cotton districts, would tend greatly to lessen the carriage of the cotton to the coast, and preserve the packs from being broken,

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broken, as they now are, on the backs of bullocks; but nothing would have a more beneficial effect than a ready money market, if possible to arrange it, at the time the cotton is gathered from the fields, as this would prompt the ryot to greater exertions, and induce them to extend their cultivation of the plant.

Collector's opinion:—The collector agrees with Mr. Channing, in so far as he says an early market is necessary to call out the labour of the ryots for the cultivation of New Orleans cotton; but he doubts whether Government ought to interfere in the direct manner which Mr. Channing advocates.

2. What is bad for merchants is bad also for the Government on which those merchants depend, he assumes as an axiom.

3. In a country like India it is, he knows, the duty and interest of the Government to afford its direct aid in the introduction of new and valuable articles of commerce; but that aid ought not, he conceives, to go farther than "introduction," by which term he would express, bringing the article into the country, placing it under the eyes of the people, and proving its applicability in all respects to their circumstances. He is of opinion that after that has been effected, the assistance of Government should, in the event of the people showing backwardness in availing themselves of the new article, be as indirect as possible, otherwise the Government must hold itself responsible for all losses which may ensue to its subjects in case of failure; for if the Government has acted, not as a Government, but a farmer, it is clearly its true line of conduct to act the part of a farmer throughout.

4. At present the Collector finds that the New Orleans cotton has been proved to be an article which can be profitably grown in the Southern Mahratta country. The people have seen this to a sufficient extent, but there are yet three essentials wanting to their complete adoption of this product as a staple—

1st. A familiar knowledge of the machinery employed in preparing it.
2d. Good roads.
3d. A seasonable and fair market.

5. As the Government has not yet taken any effectual measures for introducing the first of these essentials, he is of opinion that it should supply this defect as soon as possible.

6. The second defect is now in course of remedy.

7. But the last can be supplied by the mercantile class only; and if they will not do it, Government need not, the Collector thinks, trouble itself about it.

(signed) *Henry W. Reeves*, Collector.

REVENUE Letter to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 17th December (No. 110) 1850.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Cotton Experiments, Ahmedabad and Surat culture and treatment of cotton.

IN continuation of our letter, No. 37, dated the 9th May last, we have the honour to forward herewith, for your Honourable Court's information, a copy of the documents noted in the margin,* containing replies by the Acting First Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad in charge, and the Collector of Surat, to the questions propounded by the Honourable Mr. Willoughby, regarding the culture and improvement of cotton in the districts of this Presidency.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Falkland.*
Willoughby Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

Bombay Castle, 17 December 1850.

V. 8695. EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 12th June 1850. V. 8695 to 98.

(No. 1203 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

WITH reference to your endorsement, No. 995, of 12th February last, I have the honour, in

* Revenue Cons., 1850, 12 June, V. 8691 to 98; 11 September, V. 13211 to 14. Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 3082, dated 2 December 1850, with enclosure. Minute of the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Board, dated 9 December 1850. Reply of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 9571, dated 18th instant.

in submitting the accompanying letter, No. 96 of 1st instant, from Mr. Rogers, Acting First Assistant Collector in charge of Ahmedabad, with accompaniment, being replies to queries relative to the means of improving the cotton of this presidency, to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that I do not think there can be a reasonable doubt as to the New Orleans cotton thriving in the Ahmedabad zillah, in Dholka and Dholera districts; but as this cotton cannot be cleaned by native churka, until the introduction of saw gins, it would be inexpedient to make the attempt. It might, however, be desirable to depute a planter next year with a few saw gins and a quantity of acclimated seed to Dholka, as proposed in para. 9 of my letter to you, dated 23d ultimo, No. 961.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Khandalla, 17 May 1850.

(No. 96 of 1850.)

From *A. Rogers*, Esq., Acting First Assistant Collector in Charge, to *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

V. 8696.

Sir,

In accordance with instructions conveyed in a letter to this department from the Secretary to Government (No. 994 of the 12th February 1850), I have the honour herewith to forward through you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, replies to certain queries on the subject of the cotton cultivation in this collectorate.

AHMEDABAD.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Rogers*,
Acting First Assistant Collector in Charge.

Camp Ranpoor, 1 May 1850.

REPLIES to the Queries put by Government in Letter No. 994 of 1850.

1. THE principle of a rotation of crops in relation to cotton culture is observed in this zillah; for instance, if cotton is sown the first year, the following year either wheat or barley is sown, and the third year again cotton. This plan is observed in black soils, but in the goraroo soils the alternate crop is either bajree or jowar instead of wheat. In some villages no rotation of crop is observed, but cotton is sown annually on the same soil.

2. The seeds are prepared for the ground by being rubbed with earth and ashes on a corded bedstead (a charpoy); this is done to scrape off the downy part of the wool adhering to the seed, which otherwise could not pass through the drill plough.

3. The cotton seed is invariably sown by the drill plough; never by broadcast.

4. The description of soil best adapted for the growth of native cotton is besur, which is an admixture of black soil and goraroo (or sandy soil); the next in value is kalee bhoen or black soil. Cotton grown on goraroo soil does not come to such perfection.

The besur soil is said to be the best adapted for American cotton. No American cotton has been grown in this zillah. The native varieties of cotton are as follows; the nomenclature seems to be derived from the tract of country where they are grown, viz., in the Veerumgam district, "*jutwareo*;" in Dholka, "*bhaleeso*" and "*wagreeoo*;" in Dhundooka, "*laleeoo*" and "*wagureeoo*."

5. No Orleans cotton has been grown in this zillah, therefore it is not known whether it requires more moisture than the native cotton to arrive at maturity.

6. The proper season for sowing native cotton is about the month of Asar, corresponding with the month of July, during the Nuksheturs "Arodra and Poonumwashoo."

7. The native cotton-picking season commences in the months of Posh and Maha, and ends in Phagaon, *i. e.*, about January, February, and March, and sometimes in Chytur, when the sowing takes place late in the season. The American cotton is not grown in this zillah.

8. The cost of cultivating native cotton per acre is about *Rs.* 6. 6., inclusive of the rental.

Cost of cultivating one Beega:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Ploughing	1	–	–
Seed	–	2	–
Weeding	–	4	–
Guarding the field	–	6	–
Picking cotton	–	8	–
Rent or begotee	1	8	–
Average per Beega	*Rs.* 3	12	–

9. The proportion which native cotton seed bears to the wool is 13 of cotton wool to 27 of the seed. New Orleans not being sown in this zillah, no information can be given respecting it.

10. The Government rental varies in the different districts under this collectorate. According to information received from the several mamlutdars, the rates per beega and acre are as follows:

In the Gogo district, 10 annas; *an acre, Rs. 1. 1.*

Dhundooka, estimated at 1 rupee to *Rs.* 1. 8.; *per acre, Rs. 1. 11. 2. to Rs. 2. 8. 9.* The revenue is taken in kind, at the following rates, in Dhundooka from one-third to two-thirds on the Government share of the produce.

Average rate per acre is *Rs.* 2. 11. 3.

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Veerumgaum, per beega, 1 rupee; *per acre, Rs. 1. 11. 2.*
Dholka, per beega, *Rs.* 3. 4.; *per acre, Rs. 5. 8. 3.*

Produce of Cotton in one Beega of Land.

	Bengal Mds.	*s.*
Veerumgaum	1	0
Dholka	0	31 ¼
Dhundooka	0	15
Gogah	0	13 ¾
Mds.	2	20

Average in this zilla per beega, 25 seers.

11. The average produce of native cotton per acre is 1 maund 2 ½ seers, Bengal weight.

The American cotton bears larger pods, and consequently would yield more, but as this species has not been cultivated in this district, the average produce is not known.

12. The average maximum produce, per acre, of the native variety, is 1 maund 28 seers,* Bengal weight. That of American cotton is not known.

The following is the Average Produce of the Native Varieties, as furnished by the several Mamlutdars.

	Indian Weight Kala or Cotton in the Pods.	In Cotton Wool.	In Seed.	In Chaff.
	Mds. s.	*Mds. s.*	*Mds. s.*	*Mds. s.*
Dholka	3 5	0 31 ¼	1 22 ½	0 31 ¼
	†*5 12 ½*	*1 13 ¼*	*2 26*	*1 13 ¼*
Dhundooka and Ranpoor	1 20	0 15	0 30	0 15
	2 22	*0 25 ½*	*1 11*	*0 25 ½*
Veerumgaum	4 0	1 0	1 32	1 8
	6 32	*1 28*	*3 2*	*2 2*
Gogah	The cotton is picked in the field.	0 13 ¾	0 36 ¼	—
	2 5	*0 23 ½*	*1 21 ½*	—

13. New Orleans cotton not being sown in this zilla, the question regarding it cannot be answered, but in the growth of native cotton other crops sown along with the cotton are not intended as a shelter for the young cotton plants, but are sown with the view of letting them take their chance in the event of a heavy monsoon, which is unfavourable for cotton. Crops of jowaree and bajree would compensate the cultivator for the failure of the cotton. In black soil the cotton plant is not sown conjointly with other crops.

14. Pruning is never resorted to in this zilla; the plants are left to grow spontaneously.

15. The number of pods to a plant is not limited, nor has any experiment been made regarding the points mooted in this query.

16. No manure is used for raising cotton on black soil, but it is used on the goraroo soil, and costs from 2 ½ to 3 rupees per acre.

17. Manured lands yield a better crop, when there is a suitable fall of rain, but less than unmanured lands when there is a scanty one.

18 and 19. New Orleans has not been sown in this zilla, therefore these queries do not apply to Ahmedabad.

20. Irrigation is extensively used in this zilla for raising crops of sugar-cane, vegetables, &c., but very seldom or never for cotton crops; it is sometimes resorted to when the rains hold off, but it is to be remembered that cotton is principally grown on black soil, where the water is brackish, so that irrigation never takes place; it is only the crops on goraroo soil that are sometimes watered.

21. The price of cotton seed for a maund of 28 lbs. averages 6 annas. The seed bears a rateable proportion to the price of the wool.

Kooneturland rated from 2½ rupees to 6¼ rupees per beega in this zillah.

22. The Government rental on wet lands is more than on dry lands, and averages from 4 ¼ rupees to *Rs.* 11. 1. per acre, according to the locality, without reference to the description of produce under cultivation.

23. No exotic cotton has been attempted to be introduced in this zilla. About one-third or one-fourth of abatement in the present rental might perhaps be sufficient encouragement to the ryuts to induce them to grow exotic cotton, but I am of opinion that the more successful

* This is in the Veerumgaum pergunnah.

† The figures printed in *italics* show the produce in one acre, while the figures above those in *italics* denote the produce in beegas (each beega being 25,600 square feet); each acre equal to 43,560 square feet.

successful plan would be for Government to provide seed, offering a reward in case of production of a good crop, and promising remission of rent in case of failure.

24. If the inducement by abatement in the present rental be acceded to, and the result prove favourable to the ryots, I think three years to be sufficient period for the encouragement to be withdrawn.

25. If the staple of the exotic cotton turn out good and long, purchasers will appear on the spot of production; but if the produce be indifferent, not all the encouragement of Government would induce the cultivators to sow exotics.

26. I would recommend that the daily pickings of the cotton be housed under temporary sheds, in order to keep the wool free from the particles of dust and chaff which fly about and deteriorate its quality when stored up in open compounds. But I think the people in general too poor to erect any such buildings, nor would they club together for mutual benefit; the very small profit they might probably get for clean cotton would not compensate for their trouble and expense the cultivators would be put to on this account, and they have in many instances hardly good coverings for themselves.

27. The cost of clean picking a maund (28 lbs.) of kuppas or seeded cotton is 1 ½ anna.

28. In order to give the introduction of New Orleans and American cotton a fair trial in this collectorate, I would recommend that a certain portion of land be allowed to the cultivator free of rent for five years, in the same way as Mr. Williamson (when Revenue Commissioner) recommended for the Mauritius sugar-cane on its first introduction in this zilla in 1835-36.

29. I would suggest that the seeds of all the varieties of valuable exotic cotton be supplied to this department for trial on the terms of allowing the experimentalist lands free of rent during trial; and afterwards it could be determined whether or not the restriction should be confined to the experiment on New Orleans only.

30. This query cannot be answered from this department, as no trial has been made of New Orleans cotton. The experiment suggested in the foregoing replies would prove whether the seed deteriorates in this climate after a lapse of years, or whether fresh supplies from America would be necessary.

31. Native cotton, when most luxuriant, attains the height of 3½ to 5 feet; it never exceeds this.

32. No New Orleans cotton being grown in this zilla, I shall confine the reply to the native cotton. The cost of cleaning a candy of seeded cotton (native) by the native method of the churka and foot roller, is as follows:—

Names of Districts under the Ahmedabad Collectorate growing Cotton.	Price of Cleaning a Candy of Seeded Cotton by the Churka.	Price of Cleaning a Candy of Seeded Cotton by the Foot Roller, called Puglorus.
	Rs. *a.*	
In Dhundooka - - - -	6 4	Not used.
„ Dholka - - - - -	6 4	ditto.
„ Veerumgaum - - - -	8 –	ditto.
„ Gogah - - - - -	6 8	ditto.

No saw gin has yet been introduced into this collectorate.

33. The price of pressing a candy of cotton is, on an average, *Rs.* 2. 10. per candy. The following are the charges at the several ports in this zilla of pressing a candy of cotton into two bales, a candy being equal to 10 Bengal maunds:—

	At Dholera.	At Goga.	At Bhownugur.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Cost of taut or sackcloth and twine	2 6 –	1 10 –	1 10 –
Tying the bale - - - -	– 8 –	– 6 –	– 6 –
Ropes and twine - - -	– 8 –	– 6 –	– 6 –
Talamnee weighing fees - -	– 2 –	—	—
Rs.	3 8 –	2 6 –	2 6 –

N.B.—The cotton bales pressed at Dholera are large, being one candy per bale; the enhanced price is owing to the rate of labour being higher at Dholera than at the other port. The bales pressed at Gogo and Bhownugur weigh each about six maunds and 27 seers of Bengal weight, or in other words, one bale and a half makes a candy, three bales to two candies.

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34. I am unable to answer this question, as the saw gin has not, to my knowledge, been tried on cotton grown in this zilla.

35. Not known.

36 and 37. No experiment has been made in this zilla; therefore unanswerable.

38. Unknown.

39. This question can be satisfactorily answered from Broach. The expense of separating the seed from native cotton is covered by the value of the seed separated by means of the churka.

40. Not known.

41. The cotton is carted to the seaport towns of Goga, Bhownuggur and Dholera, where it is pressed into bales, as explained in reply No. 33. The cost of conveying a candy of cotton from the screws to the boat is as follows:

From Dholera to its present bunder at Khoon, about three miles from Dholera, 6 annas to 8 annas per candy.

From Bhownuggur to the bunder, which is situated about 1 ½ mile from the town, 7 annas per candy.

From Gogo, cotton screw to the boat, about 200 yards off, 1 anna per candy. Coolies are employed.

42. The cost of conveying a candy of cotton to Bombay from the following ports is as follows:—

From Gogo, from *Rs.* 1. 12. to *Rs.* 3 ½ per candy. From Bhownuggur, from *Rs.* 1. 8. to *Rs.* 4 ½ per candy. From Dholera, from *Rs.* 1 to *Rs.* 4 per candy. The freights vary according to the season; the higher rates are charged in the months of April and May, when the south-west winds prevail in the Gulf of Cambay.

43. This has not been tried in this zilla.

44. None.

45. None.

46. No lands have been planted with American seed.

47. None

48. The quantity of lands planted with cotton in this zilla for this year, 1849-50, is shown below; as also the extent the cultivation of cotton is capable of being increased.

Names of District.	Average Quantity of Land planted with Cotton in this Zilla in 1849-50.			Extent to which Cotton is capable of being Increased.
	Beegas.	*Acres.*	*r. p.*	
Dhundooka	100,000	or *58,769*	*2 0**	—
Gogah	13,200	„ *7,757*	*2 22*	—
Dholka	100	„ *58*	*3 3*	—
Veerumgam	7,000	„ *4,113*	*3 18*	—

* *See* note at p. 26.

49. None of the native merchants of this district make consignments of cotton to England; all the cotton transhipped hence to Bombay by them is purchased by the Bombay merchants for exportation to England and China.

50. The distances of the districts in which cotton is produced from the ports to which it is brought for exportation, are as follows:—Cotton brought to Dholera from Dhundooka, Ranpoor, Burwala, Botaud, Limree, Wudwan, Drangudra, Jhallawar, and Kattyawar. Cotton is carted from the under-mentioned districts in the peninsula of Kattyawar to Gogo and Bhownuggur. The expense of land carriage is shown below.

Cart-hire per Candy from the following Places:—

	To Bhownuggur.		To Gogo.	
	Distance in Miles.	*Rs. a.*	Distance in Miles.	*Rs. a.*
From Kattyawar, Umreylee	*58*	5 8	*68*	6 —
Goondul	*85*	9 8	*95*	10 —
Dhorajee	*103*	11 —	*113*	12 —
Jetpoor	*90*	9 8	*100*	10 —
Goelwar, about 16 to 17 coss	*20*	1 8	*30*	1 8
Tulaja	*35*	3 —	*28*	2 8
Mhowwa	*55*	4 —	*45*	3 8
Wudwan	*85*	9 —	*93*	10 —
Limree	*70*	8 —	*88*	9 —
Botaud	*45*	4 —	*55*	4 8

Note.—The distances are shown in *italic* figures, and are taken by measurement from the map of Goozerat.

51. Without

51. Without the introduction into the country of European capital, assisted in its operation by foreign energy to supplant the present system of universal fraud pursued by the petty native traders, and by the visible prospect of advantage to open the eyes of the cultivators to their real situation, I am afraid that all the efforts of Government and its servants must be useless.

(signed) *A. Rogers,*
Acting First Assistant Collector in Charge.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Messrs. Willoughby and Blane.

THE Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, should place himself in communication with Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, and in obtaining information as to the means and requirements of the districts in Southern Division, as well as of those under his own control, report whence he could draw the assistance suggested by him in the present letter, and para. 9 of his letter of 23d ultimo, No. 961. V. 8697.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

23 May 1850.

(No. 4477 of 1850.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council your letter, No. 1203, of 17th ultimo, with its accompaniment from Mr. Rogers, the First Assistant Collector in charge of the Ahmedabad Collectorate, furnishing replies to the queries put by Government on the subject of cotton cultivation in his zilla. V. 8698.

2. In reply, I have been instructed to inform you that you should place yourself in communication with the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, and on obtaining information as to the means and requirements of the districts in the Southern Division, as well as of those under your own control, report to Government whence you could draw the assistance suggested by you in the letter under acknowledgment, and in para. 9 of your letter of 23d April, No. 961.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 5 June 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue; dated 11 September 1850. V. 13,211 to 14.

(No. 2067 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*.

SURAT.

Sir,

IN submitting the replies to questions forwarded by you, in a letter, No. 993, dated 12 February last, received from the Collector of Surat, relative to the cotton culture of that district, I have the honour to observe, Mr. Fawcett, in his 6th and 11th, and other replies, states, he has not sufficient data to answer the question as regards American cotton, as no experiments have been made in exotic cotton in Surat; and thinks (from the answer to the 29th question) a fair trial should be made, observing, that he cannot, from records, find that such has as yet been the case. V. 13,211. Collector's letter, No. 457, of 30 July 1850.

2. In reply 9, Mr. Fawcett gives the proportion of wool to seed, to be as 15 to 13 in favour of the New Orleans over the native cotton.

3. The maximum average of the produce of a beegah of land of native cotton, Mr. Fawcett takes at 12 maunds 10 seers, &c., as *vide* reply 11; he also considers the cost of cultivating it at (*Rs.* 5. 14. 9.) five rupees fourteen annas and nine pice, and the average rent (*vide* reply 10) at 3 rupees, or *Rs.* 3. 8.

4. The expense, therefore, of producing 12 maunds 10 seers of native cotton would be about 9 rupees; the price of which is estimated, in reply 21, at 6 annas per maund of 28 lbs; there is, however, evidently some inaccuracy in these calculations, or no cotton could be sown on the higher rated lands, as the price realised by its sale would not cover the expenses of its production.

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Bombay.

5. Experiments were only tried last season with New Orleans cotton, and upon a very small scale. Mr. Fawcett attributes their failure—

1st. To his not receiving seed in time to sow at the proper season; and,

2dly. To the very heavy late rains.

6. Some observations of Mr. Fawcett, in 51st reply, are worthy of consideration, especially his allusion to the Cotton Screw Company at the Presidency having had sufficient influence to close the screws at Gogo, and to prevent the erection of others in different localities.

7. Mr. Fawcett alludes to the great abuses practised on cotton, and does not consider the provisions of Regulation III., of A.D. 1829, sufficient to prevent their continuance; but as I am not aware that the penalties of clauses 1 or 2, section II., have been enforced in any instance in Surat, I am inclined to think, if these punishments were inflicted, and the police exerted itself to detect delinquencies, that general complaints against the adulteration of cotton would be less frequent.

8. The Surat district takes its place amongst the best of the cotton fields of this Presidency; and as not one saw-gin is there in operation, and no fair trial has yet been given to the culture of exotic cotton, I hope the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will sanction the commencement of an experiment, on a small scale, similar to the plan proposed at Dholka and Dhundooka, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

9. Mr. Fawcett, in his reply to question 12, speaks of the assessment on cotton lands, varying from 1 rupee to 6 rupees 10 annas per beegah; and, in reply 22, at from *Rs.* 2. 1. 2. to 17 rupees per beegah on wet lands. It is obvious that no cotton cultivation can afford to pay these higher rates; but as it is my intention to bring forward a proposal for the consideration of Government, of a revision of assessment and equalisation of rates in Goozerat, I will not at present discuss here this subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 13 August 1850.

(No. 457 of 1850.)

From *E. G. Fawcett*, Esq., Collector of Surat, to *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, Poonah.

Sir,

V. 13,212. In compliance with the instructions contained in Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter, No. 993, dated 12th February 1850, I have the honour to submit my answers to the following queries relative to the cotton cultivation:

Query 1. Do the ryots follow the principle of a rotation of crops, or do they permit intervals of fallow?

Answer. The principle of rotation of crops is adopted; sometimes cotton is alternated with joaree, and sometimes cotton is cultivated for two years in succession; but the crop is poor, unless the land is left to recover by rotation or fallow. Rotation is not so much attended to as it ought to be.

2. In what manner is the cotton seed prepared for sowing?

The seed is first cleaned by rubbing it over a cot, laced with string of date-tree leaves. It is then mixed up with mud, and dried in the sun; the object of this operation is to facilitate the seed passing through the pipe of the drill-plough.

3. What process is observed in sowing; drill-husbandry or broad-cast?

The drill-plough is used in sowing.

4. What description of soil is best adapted for growing American cotton, and what for growing the native variety?

Black soil is best adapted for growing both exotic and native cotton, but the trials made with the former appear not to have been hitherto successful.

5. Does the New Orleans plant require a greater or less degree of moisture than the native cotton to arrive at maturity?

New Orleans plant seems to require a less degree of moisture. In consequence of the heavy rain last season, a quantity, which was sown experimentally, totally failed. It was received, however, too late in the season for fair trial, and the latter rains were unusually heavy; but the native cotton came to maturity.

6. Which is the proper season for sowing American and native cotton?

The native cotton is never sown before the 20th of June, which is considered the proper time

time to commence. There are scarcely sufficient data to answer the question regarding the American cotton; but probably that the same time would be proper, or a little later in the season, perhaps.

7. In what month does the picking season commence, and by what time is the whole of the crop saved?

This question has reference to the varieties, native and American.

The picking of the native cotton commences in the early part of February, and that of American cotton by the end of December. The whole crop is considered safe by the month of January. The picking frequently lasts till the end of March, and even the early part of April sometimes.

8. What is the cost, per acre, of cultivating American and native cotton respectively?

The costs of cultivating American and native cotton are alike, and are estimated as follows:—First sort soil, *Rs.* 5. 14. 9.; second sort soil, *Rs.* 5. 12. 9.; third sort soil, *Rs.* 5. 10. 8.

9. What proportion does the seed bear to the wool of New Orleans and indigenous cotton respectively?

The New Orleans produces 15 seers wool in a maund of 40 seers, and the indigenous 13 seers in a maund.

10. What is the Government rental on cotton lands in the districts superintended by you?

It ranges from 1 rupee to *Rs.* 6. 10. per annum: 3 rupees, or *Rs.* 3. 8., may be taken as the general rate on good black soil adapted to the growth of cotton.

11. What is the average produce of American and native cotton per acre?

The average produce of one beega of native cotton is as follows:—First sort land, 12 maunds 10 seers; second sort land, 10 maunds 20 seers; third sort land, 8 maunds 30 seers. I have not sufficient data to answer the question as regards American cotton.

12. What is the maximum produce per acre of those varieties respectively?

Seventeen maunds of 40 seers of native cotton as regards American. *Vide* reply, No. 11.

13. Is it necessary to sow New Orleans cotton with any other crop with a view to afford shelter to the plants when young?

It is not considered necessary as regards the native plant, and the same method has hitherto been adopted in trying the New Orleans seed.

14. Is it necessary at any period of the season to prune the American plants, and is there any method by which the number of lateral branches may be increased, or the plant strengthened?

Pruning has not been resorted to in the experiments hitherto made here.

15. Is it necessary to limit the number of bolls or pods with a view to the production of an improved staple?

The reason for submitting this question is, that Government is informed that when the plant is too thickly covered with pods they do not all attain so large a size, or produce such good cotton as when the number is less.

Nature no doubt provides, to a certain extent, for this, as many pods never reach maturity; but Government would be glad to know whether this matter has ever attracted notice; as also the result of any measure that may have been adopted for improving the produce of the American plant.

The American cotton has been tried to too small an extent to afford sufficient experience. The pods of the native cotton are not limited. The subject does not appear to have attracted attention, and the cultivators ars generally very averse to any measure which would in appearance diminish their produce.

16. Is manure used by the ryuts in the cultivation of cotton; and if so, what is the additional cost per acre on this account?

The land is not manured except occasionally in the vicinity of villages, when there is considerable facility for so doing. The average cost of manuring under these circumstances may be taken at eight annas per acre

17. What is the difference in the productiveness of manured lands and lands that are not manured?

The difference is about in the proportion of five to seven.

18. Is irrigation ever used in the production of New Orleans cotton, and with what results?

It was tried last season, but proved unsuccessful. In this case the seed was put in late after the usual time of sowing had passed.

19. Has the New Orleans ever been tried as a perennial plant; and if so, with what success?

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It was sown in 1843 in a village close to Surat, and plants were kept till the next season; but as they did not produce anything they were dug up.

20. What are the facilities for irrigation in the districts in which you are employed, and is it extensively resorted to by the ryuts for raising other crops?

Irrigation is made from wells and tanks; there are no streams available for the purpose. The quantity of irrigated land amounted in 1848–49 to beegas 24,478. 14. 13¼.

21. What is the usual price of cotton seed per maund of 28 lbs., and does it bear a rateable proportion to the price of wool?

The usual price of a maund of cotton seed is 6 annas, and that of wool is *Rs.* 2. 9. 7. The value of the seed is usually considered sufficient to cover the cost of cleaning the wool.

22. What is the Government rental on wet lands? Does it vary according to the locality, or with reference to the description of produce under cultivation?

From *Rs.* 2. 1. 2. to 17 rupees per beega of wet land per annum; it varies according to the locality and productive powers of the land; in a few instances the rate is still levied with reference to the description of produce under cultivation.

23. What degree of encouragement is usually considered necessary to be afforded to the ryuts to induce them to grow exotic cotton?

Nothing has hitherto been allowed on this score; but I think it would be advisable to allow one-half as a temporary measure, until it was fairly ascertained whether the exotic cotton was likely to be a profitable crop.

24. When would you consider the proper time to have arrived that this encouragement should be withdrawn?

Vide reply, No. 23.

25. Can a fair market price be ensured to the cultivator on the spot of production for exotic cotton without the interference of Government?

I think it would command a fair market price, provided the article turned out well.

26. What are the details of the process which you would recommend for picking and housing the cotton crop?

The cultivators are so wedded to their existing practices that I do not feel sanguine of inducing them to vary them. Perhaps something might be effected if wholesale dealers bought the crops standing, and superintended the picking themselves or by agents. Merwanjee Hormusjee in 1837, or thereabouts, acted upon this plan with much success. The result was noticed in the Governor-General's Minute of 14 August 1839.

27. What is the cost of clean-picking a maund (28 lbs.) of kuppas, or seeded cotton, in the field?

Two annas.

28. What method would you recommend for cultivating New Orleans cotton, the native or American?

I have nothing novel to suggest. The experiments in American cotton here have not been fortunate; but the cases which turned out best appear to have been treated in the same way as the native kind.

29. Do you consider it desirable to continue to restrict the experiment only to the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, or would you recommend its extension to Sea Island, Brazilian (Pernambuco), Egyptian, and other valuable exotic cottons, supposing these might offer a fair promise of succeeding?

I think a fair experiment should be made of all kinds of exotic cotton; but I cannot find on the records that these varieties of cotton have been sufficiently tried.

30. Are you of opinion that the New Orleans cotton seed deteriorates in this climate after a lapse of years, and requires to be renewed by fresh supplies from America?

I cannot say without knowing the result of fair trials for a number of years.

31. When most luxuriant, to what height does this plant attain?

I think about four feet.

32. What is the cost of cleaning a candy of seeded New Orleans cotton by the saw gin, and what by the native method (churka and foot roller)?

Rs. 2. 0. 6. by the saw gin, and *Rs.* 2. 8. by native method.

33. What is the cost of pressing a candy of cotton?

Rs. 3. 4.

34. It has, Government believes, been fully established, that the American cotton, in its seeded state, can only be properly cleaned by the saw gin, owing to the tenacity with which the wool adheres to the seed. Are you of opinion that this machine is equally well adapted to the process of cleaning the native cotton without injuring the staple?

The

The saw-gin cleans better and quicker than the native churka, but it injures the staple. The price obtainable in England for cotton cleaned in each of these different modes would, I think, be the best criterion by which to judge; but I have not this information.

35. Are saw-gins readily purchased from the Government establishment by the native traders, for cleaning country cotton for the Bombay market?

No saw-gins are procurable in this collectorate; the four which were established in the city of Surat on the part of Government, have been removed by Mr. Landon to Broach.

36. Do you prefer the hand or the power gins for cleaning cotton; and is it possible so to adjust the grates of these machines that the seed of the native cotton will neither be crushed nor pass through whole, along with the cotton, during the operation of ginning?

There being none of these machines in use in this collectorate, I cannot say which of the two is preferable.

37. What is the largest number of saws used in the hand and power gins, and which is the size you prefer?

I think this point will be best ascertained by a reference to the engineer or the superintendent of the cotton experimental department.

38. What is the average quantity of cotton (native and American) that can be cleaned daily by a hand gin of the size you propose, and what quantity by a power gin?

About 17 maunds of kuppas were cleaned daily by one of the four hand gins which were established in Surat.

39. Does the value of the seed of both descriptions of cotton cover the expense of ginning?

Yes.

40. What is the cost of constructing saw-gins of all sizes by native artisans, including the saw?

This will be best ascertained by reference to the engineer, or other officer attached to the cotton experimental department.

41. What are the means employed in the conveyance of cotton to the coast, and the cost per candy, from the screws?

Carts, at the rate of one rupee for 10 coss or 15 miles, carry one candy of cotton.

42. What is the entire cost of conveying a candy of cotton to Bombay?

The cost of screwing and conveying a candy of cotton to Bombay amounts to nine rupees.*

43. What is the relative value of cleaned cotton, American and native, per candy; and which is the most profitable to the ryots?

I cannot answer this question with accuracy, as American cotton has not been produced in this collectorate to a sufficient extent.

44. What quantity of American cotton has been raised at the cost of Government from the establishment of the experiment under your charge to the present time?

The Government establishment for experiments being under the Broach collectorate, this question will, I conclude, be sufficiently answered by the Collector of that district.

45. What quantity of this cotton has been raised by the ryots in the same period, and of this, how much has been purchased for Government, and how much sent to Bombay on private account?

None worth mentioning; less than 14 wusas last season, being all that has not failed.

46. What quantity of land has been planted this season with American cotton, and what are the prospects of the outturn?

None. The result of the experiments of the Georgia and New Orleans cultivation is related

* Memorandum of the Detail of Nine Rupees.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Pressing a candy of cotton	–	6	–
Cooly hire of conveying to the place of shipment	–	8	–
Gunny bags and ropes	2	8	–
Hire of screws	–	6	–
Dulal's brokerage, &c.	1	8	–
Freight	2	8	–
Fee to Tundel	–	4	–
Cooly hire of putting the bales on board the vessel, and landing at the place of import	1	–	–
TOTAL – *Rs.*	9	–	–

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Bombay.

related in my letter, No. 278, dated 27th May 1850, to the address of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

47. How many saw-gins have been purchased by the natives from the commencement of the experiment to the present time; and are they used in cleaning the cotton purchased on account of Government, or only that sent to the Presidency on private account?

None.

48. What is the average quantity of land planted with cotton in your district, and to what extent is the cultivation of cotton capable of being increased?

The average quantity of land annually planted with native cotton in this zillah, is about 53,659. 6. 8. beegas; and an equal quantity of land is considered capable for cotton cultivation.

49. Can you state what has been the outturn of the various consignments of cotton made to England from your districts, and the profit accruing therefrom after deducting all expenses?

In 1848, 90 bales containing 39 cand. 3 ms. 24 seers of clean cotton, including gunny pats, &c.; and in 1849, 41 bales were consigned to the Collector of Customs in Bombay. But the outturn of this was not communicated to this department.

50. What distance are the districts in which cotton is produced from the sea coast? what is the condition of your communications, and are they open all the year round, or for what period? and what are the facilities offered at the port of shipment?

The distance of the districts, in which cotton is produced, from the sea coast or shipment, varies from 5 to 30 miles; the communication, both by sea and land, is stopped during the rains. A pier near the Castle of Surat was constructed about five-and-twenty years ago, to facilitate the shipment of cotton and other merchandize.

51. The object of this inquiry being to obtain, in a condensed form, all that has hitherto been done for improving the cotton produced at this Presidency, and the prospects of success of the cotton experiments undertaken by Government, be pleased to add any further information in your power, calculated to elucidate the subject, and, at the same time, offer any suggestions which your experience may induce you to believe are likely to promote the important object in view?

But little has been attempted in the way of experiments in foreign cottons in this collectorate, and those which have been made, have, unfortunately, met with adverse seasons. The primary object appears, under these circumstances, to be that due care and precaution should be taken to bring the native produce to the market in as favourable a manner as possible. The first requisite is clean picking; but, although many remonstrances and persuasions have been used, I fear but little practical effect has been produced upon such apathetic cultivators as those we have to deal with. Nor do I see much prospect of Government agents being able to effect much in this respect, when the cultivators are so careless of their best interests. Were wholesale dealers to take up this part of the business, and have it carefully superintended, as I have suggested in reply to the 26th question, I think much good might be achieved.

The next requisite in my opinion is to screw it at once into bales fit for shipment to foreign markets. I have reason to believe that cotton is much damaged in transit from the different ports in Guzerat to Bombay, not only by exposure, but that robbery, to a great extent, prevails on board the pattemars, bales being opened, a portion of cotton extracted, and the weight made up by wetting the bale. The whole crews being participators, detection is almost impossible. The best preventative that strikes me is to have the cotton so well screwed and packed at the port of the shipment, as to render it difficult, if not impossible, to open the bale again, without its showing evident marks of having been tampered with. I understand, however, that the influence of the Company, owning screws at Bombay, prevents any being established in this direction; and I know that at Gogo, the Ahmedabad merchant at Hattibhai had excellent screws put up, but he was prevented from using them, and there I believe they still stand, doing nothing.

Other obvious advantages would accrue from the cotton being at once screwed at the port of shipment, or at the place of growth if possible: whatever improvement may be effected in the quality of cotton will be quite futile, if subjected to such treatment as is above described, and which is said to be very prevalent; I am unable to obtain data here on which to estimate it, but I have been told that the amount stolen has reached 1,500 bales per season, which, if at all near the truth, would entail an immense extent of loss and damage; as generally only a small portion is taken from each bale, the numbers opened and adulterated with sea water must be very great. Thus, besides the actual loss by robbery, all the bales opened are deteriorated, and large quantities of cotton in this state produced in a market must necessarily seriously influence the price obtainable, and further damage the character of the article, and render its future sale more difficult.

Some further legislative measure for the prevention of the adulteration of cotton was under discussion in 1842-43,* but the measure appears to have been abandoned, I imagine upon

* *Vide* Revenue Commissioners' letter to Principal Collector of Surat, No. 31, dated 7 January 1843.

upon some difficulty of detail; but I think something of the sort is much wanted, as Regulation III. of 1829, appears to be ineffectual. Perhaps the principal cause of the regulation being thus inoperative is, that the loss falls upon parties at a distance, at the port or place to which the cotton is exported, who would have much difficulty in prosecuting, and still greater probably in obtaining proof sufficient for conviction; I should therefore recommend further consideration of the measures formerly agitated with a view to find some means of avoiding the difficulty upon which they were abandoned.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. G. Fawcett,*
Collector.

Surat, Colector's Office,
30 July 1850.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* and *Blane.*

V. 13213.

WE may inform the Revenue Commissioner, in reply to para. 8, that we are prepared to sanction the experiment he refers to, if in reply to our letter of 22d (No. 6154), he can point out to us where a planter can be obtained for Surat, and if he cannot do this, he is at liberty to adopt whatever other arrangements he may think best calculated to ensure the introduction of the New Orleans variety in Surat. Further explanation should be furnished relative to the mistake alluded to in para. 4.

2. On learning the result of the experiment which I have proposed in my Minute of 17th August should be made to ensure unadulterated cotton being packed at Broach, we shall be in a better position than at present to act on the suggestions and information conveyed in the para. of Mr. Fawcett's report, referred to by Revenue Commissioner in 6 para. of present letter.

3. The Collector should be required to report, with reference to para. 7 of Revenue Commisioners' Report, what measures have been taken since the promulgation of Regulation III. of 1829 to give effect to its provisions.

The Revenue Commissioner to be informed that we await the report promised in his 9th para.

27 August 1850.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

(No. 6721 of 1850.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet* to the Revenue Commissioner Northern Division.

Sir,

V. 13214.

I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 2067) dated the 13th ultimo, with its accompaniment from the Collector of Surat, furnishing replies to the queries put by Government on the subject of cotton cultivation in his collectorate.

2. With reference to your 8th para. I have been directed to refer you to my reply, No. 6720, of this day's date, consequent on your letter, No. 2178, dated the 24th ultimo.

3. I have also been directed to request you will furnish further explanation relative to the mistake alluded to in your 4th para.

4. On learning the result of the experiment which, in my letter, No. 6582, dated the 2d instant, is proposed should be made, to insure unadulterated cotton being packed at Broach, Government will be in a better position than at present to act on the suggestions and information conveyed in the para. of Mr. Fawcett's report, referred to by you in the 6th para. of your letter under acknowledgment.

5. His Lordship in Council has directed me to request you to call on the Collector to report, with reference to your 7th para., what measures have been taken since the promulgation of Regulation III. of 1829, to give effect to its provisions.

6. The Governor in Council awaits the report promised in your 9th para.

I have, &c
(signed) *A. Malet,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 11 September 1850.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 3082 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

SUBMITTED with reference to Government letter, No. 6721, of 11th September last.

2. The letter referred to in para. 4, is in allusion to a reference the Revenue Commissioner has made to all the Collectors of cotton districts, requesting them to state the number of convictions, &c., that may have taken place for the last three years under the provisions of Regulation III. of A. D. 1829; the replies of the other Collectors are awaited.

3. The report alluded to in para. 6, was furnished on the 17th September last, No. 2405.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
2 December 1850.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw,*
Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

(No. 650 of 1850.)

From *E. G. Fawcett*, Esq., Collector of Surat, to *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, Poonah.

Sir,

ADVERTING to your memorandum, No. 2384, dated 16th ultimo, requesting certain information with reference to my letter, No. 457, dated 30th July last, relative to the cotton culture of this collectorate; I have the honour to inform you that the discrepancy noticed by you, appears to have arisen from your having compared the produce of a beega (12 maunds and 10 seers of cotton with seed), with the expenses attendant on an acre. You also appear to have fallen into error, in stating the estimated price of a maund of cotton at six annas, which is the price of cotton seed or kuppasia, and not of kuppas or cotton with seed, as you appear to calculate.

2. I beg to append the following memorandum for your information:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Produce of an acre value of Surat, 12 maunds and 10 seers of cotton with seed, at *Rs.* 1. 4. per maund -	15	5	–
Deduct,	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Expense - -	5	14	9
Rent of land -	6	2	–
	12	–	9
Profit - - -	3	4	3.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Produce of a beegah value of Surat, 7 maunds of cotton with seed at *Rs.* 1. 4. per maund - - - -	8	12	–
Deduct,	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Expense - -	3	6	2
Rent of land -	3	8	–
	6	14	2
Profit - - -	1	13	10

3. Referring to your remark regarding land rated at *Rs.* 6. 10., in paragraph 9, I beg to observe, that there is very little land of this description used for cotton, probably not 200 bigas in all. The lands at *Rs.* 6. 10. are gubhon lands close to the village, having very rich soil, and being very convenient to cultivate by manure; some also are very rich on account of alluvial deposits from the rivers. The outturn of these is said to equal nearly double that of the average which I generally adopted in replying to the queries.

4. With reference to the 5th paragraph of Government letter, No. 6721, dated 11th ultimo, I beg to refer you to my letter, No. 651, dated this day, on the subject of the measures taken since the promulgation of Regulation III. of 1829.

I have, &c.

Surat, Collector's Office, Camp Domas,
31 October 1850.

(signed) *E. G. Fawcett,*
Collector.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

ON a report by the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, on certain suggestions offered by Mr. Allen for the conduct of the cotton experiments in Khandesh, the Honourable Mr. Willoughby recorded a minute, wherein he proposed certain questions regarding the culture and cleaning of foreign and indigenous cotton, being put to the several superintendents of cotton experiments under this Presidency.

2. Accordingly copies of these questions were sent to the two Revenue Commissioners, with a request that they would obtain and forward to Government the answers of the Collectors and Superintendents in Khandesh, Broach, Dharwar, and Belgaum.

3. A copy of these questions was, for the first time, sent to the Collector of Surat on the 12th February 1850, when he was requested to submit his answers to them through the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

4. The Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, submitted Mr. Fawcett's replies with his letter, No. 2067, dated the 13th August 1850. In the 8th para. of this letter, Mr. Shaw recommended the commencement of an experiment on a small scale for the culture of exotic cotton in Surat. With respect to this suggestion, he was referred (on the 11th September 1850) to the Government letter to him, No. 6720, of the same date, in which he was requested to name the person, whom he would recommend for the situation of cotton planter at Surat, and the salary he would propose giving him. This question has been disposed of by the appointment of Mr. Daley.

5. The following is an extract of the third and fourth paras. of the same letter (13th August) from Mr. Shaw:

> "The maximum average of the produce of a beegah of land of native cotton Mr. Fawcett takes at 12 maunds, 10 seers, &c., as *vide* reply 11; he also considers the cost of cultivating it at *Rs.* 5. 14. 9., and the average rent (*vide* reply 10), at three rupees, or *Rs.* 3. 8."
>
> "The expense, therefore, of producing 12 maunds 10 seers of native cotton, would be about nine rupees; the price of which is estimated in reply 21 at six annas per maund of 28 lbs.; there is, however, evidently some inaccuracy in these calculations, or no cotton could be sown on the higher rated lands, as the price realised by its sale would not cover the expense of its production."

6. Mr. Shaw was requested to furnish further explanation in regard to the mistake above alluded to. This explanation is now given by the Collector in the following extract from his letter:

> "I have the honour to inform you that the discrepancy noticed by you, appears to have arisen from your having compared the produce of a beega (12 maunds and 10 seers of cotton with seed), with the expenses attendant on an acre. You also appear to have fallen into error in stating the estimated price of a maund of cotton at six annas, which is the price of cotton seed or kuppasia, and not of kuppas, or cotton with seed as you appear to calculate.
>
> "I beg to append the following memorandum for your information:

"Produce of an acre value of Surat, 12 maunds, 10 seers of cotton with seed at *Rs.* 1. 4. per maund - -			*Rs.* 15	*a.* 5	*p.* –	Produce of a beegah value of Surat, 7 maunds of cotton with seed at *Rs.* 1. 4. per maund - - - -	*Rs.* 8	*a.* 12	*p.* –
Deduct,	*Rs.*	*p.*				Deduct,	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Expense - -	5	9				Expense - -	3	6	2
Rent of land -	6	–				Rent of land -	3	8	–
			12	–	9				
Profit -			3	4	3	Profit - - -	1	13	10"

III.
Bombay.

7. It is clear from this, that the mistake originated with the Revenue Commissioner, and is not attributable to the Collector.

8. In the 6th para. of his letter of the 13th August 1850, the Revenue Commissioner drew the attention of Government to some observations of Mr. Fawcett, in his reply to the 51st query, as being worthy of consideration, especially Mr. Fawcett's allusion to the sufficient influence to close the screws cotton-screw company at the Presidency having had sufficient localities. at Gogo, and to prevent the erection of others in differ

9. On this point Mr. Shaw was informed, that Government would be better able to act on the suggestions offered, and information furnished by Mr. Fawcett, when they learn the result of the experiment which in their Secretary's letter, No. 6882, dated the 2d September 1850, was proposed should be made to insure unadulterated cotton being packed at Broach. No allusion is now made to this subject, either by the Revenue Commissioner or the Collector.

10. With reference to the 7th para. of the Revenue Commissoner's letter of the 13th August 1850, he was requested to call on the Collector to report what measures had been taken since the promulgation of Regulation III. of 1829, to give effect to its provisions. Allusion is made to this question in the 4th para. of the Collector's present letter, wherein he refers the Revenue Commissioner to his (Collector's) letter, No. 651, dated 31st October 1850. It appears from the 2d para. of Mr. Shaw's present memorandum that it is his intention, on their receipt, to forward together the whole of the replies of the Collectors of his division, to a reference which he has made to them on the subject. The Revenue Commissioner may be requested to lose no time in submitting them when received.

11. Mr. Shaw's promised report on the revision of assessment and equalization of rates in Guzerat, referred to in the concluding para. of his present memorandum, is now with the Revenue Secretary, and will be separately disposed of. The replies from the Collectors of Surat and Ahmedabad with this further correspondence may now be sent to the Honourable Court.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

9 December 1850.

(No. 9571 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right honourable the Govenor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum, No. 3082, dated the 2d instant, accompanied with a letter from the Collector of Surat.

2. It is shown from the 1st and 2d paras. of the latter document, that the mistake therein adverted to originated with your department, and not with that of the Collector.

3. You are requested to lose no time in submitting to Government, when received, the replies of the Collectors of your division to the reference you have made to them for information as to the manner in which the provisions of Regulation III. of 1829 have been carried into effect since the promulgation of the law.

4. Your report on the revision of assessment, and equalization of rates in Guzerat, referred to in the concluding para. of your memorandum under reply, has been received, and will be separately disposed of.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. D. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13 December 1850.

REVENUE LETTER to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 17 June (No. 88) 1851.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Hon. Sirs,

IN continuation of our letter, No. 110, dated 17 December 1850, we beg to forward herewith, for your Honourable Court's information, copy of a letter, No. 1210, dated the 5th ultimo, from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, submitting, with his observations, the replies from Khandeish to the questions put at the desire of the Honourable Mr. Willoughby regarding the culture and preparation of cotton in that collectorate. Cotton Experiment, Khandeish.

We have, &c.

Bombay Castle, 17 June 1851. (signed) *D. A. Blane.*
A. Bell.

No. 1210 of 1851.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *H. E. Goldsmid*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

IN forwarding the accompanying replies from Candeish to the questions put by Government in your letter, No. 6140, of 11 October 1849, I have the honour to remark, that the New Orleans cotton cultivation was commenced in the year A. D. 1846, and during that and the following seasons there were under cultivation:— CANDEISH.

Year	1846	132 beegas.
„	1847	A small quantity was cultivated, but not specified.
„	1848	200 beegas.
„	1849	1,743 „
„	1850	7,827¼ „

I have, &c.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Mahableshwur, 6 May 1851. (signed) *A. N. Shaw,* Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

(No. 609 of 1851.)

To the Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Sir,

I HAVE now the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum No. 2110, dated the 16th October 1849, on copy of a letter No. 6140 of the 11th idem, from Government, accompanied by a series of 51 queries respecting the culture and preparation of cotton, and the improvements effected in these operations by the experimental departments in the pay of Government.

2. In reply, I beg to submit a synoptical statement, in which the questions propounded by Government, the replies of Mr. Thomas Price, late Assistant Superintendent in temporary charge of the cotton experiments in Candeish, and Mr. S. Simpson, the late Superintendent, and my own, are arranged in juxtaposition. Mr. Price's replies were drawn up towards the close of 1849, while Mr. Simpson's and mine contain information brought up to March 1851.

I have, &c.

Candeish, Collector's Camp, Suptshring, 23 April 1851. (signed) *A. Elphinston,* Collector.

Accompaniment to No. 609.

REPLIES of Mr. T. PRICE, Assistant Superintendent, in temporary charge of Cotton Experiments in *Candeish*, of S. SIMPSON, Esq., Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in *Candeish*, and of A. ELPHINSTON, Esq., Collector of *Candeish*, to the QUERIES proposed in the Government Letter, No. 6140, dated 11 October 1849, bearing the Revenue Commissioner's Indorsement, No. 2110, dated 16 October 1849.

QUESTIONS proposed by Government.	REPLIES of Mr. T. Price, Assistant Superintendent, in charge of Cotton Experiment in Candeish, brought up to December 1849.	REPLIES of S. Simpson, Esq., Superintendent. Cotton Experiments, brought up to March 1851.	REMARKS by A. Elphinston, Esq., Collector of Candeish, brought up to March 1851.
1. Do the ryots follow the principle of a rotation of crops, or do they permit intervals of fallow?	A general principle of a rotation of crops is observed in Candeish; and it is not necessary to have intervals of fallow, as what substance of the land is abstracted to bring cotton to maturity is understood to be not necessary for producing grain, indigo, &c.	The ryots follow a rotation of crops, more especially in dry cultivation, which is found to be beneficial to the soil as a sustaining, not as a restoring measure, as under this careful system lands frequently become too poor to bear the Government assessment on them, and for this reason they are allowed to lay fallow, or wholly given up by the ryots.	Poor soils are allowed to lie fallow for a year or so at intervals of three or four years' to enable them to regain their productive powers, as they would otherwise become unproductive in process of time, even with the remedy of a rotation of crops. Fertile soils require no such rest, but only the laying on of proper compost every four or five years at the longest.
2. In what manner is the cotton-seed prepared for sowing?	Seeds in the state they are delivered from the churka, are taken and rubbed over the lacing of a charpie, in which operation the good seeds fall on the ground, and the refuse cotton, &c. remain at the top; the seeds are then mixed with earth, diluted with water, and dried in the sun, after which they are ready for sowing.	The seeds are first rubbed or rolled either in mud or cow-dung, and then dried in the sun. This is done to lay the fibre on them, so as to facilitate their passage through hollow bamboos or drills used in sowing cotton.	To remove the short down or wool adhering to the cotton seed, it is first rubbed on a cot, or between the hands, and afterwards in mud, or cow-dung diluted with water, or the urine of cattle, and this is the only preparative to sowing; this practice is not invariably followed, but, if adopted, serves to prevent the seed catching and clogging when it ought uninterruptedly to flow through the tubes of the drill-machine.
3. What process is observed in sowing; drill husbandry or broad cast?	The drill process of sowing is generally observed in Candeish.	Drill husbandry is always practised in cotton culture in this zillah, and, so far as I have witnessed, in every other kind of crop.	Requires no additional remark.
4. What description of soil is best adapted for sowing American cotton, and what for growing the native variety?	It is difficult to ascertain from the conflicting reports of the mamlutdars what description of soil is best adapted for the cultivation of American cotton, but from my own experience I am able to state, that loose brown soil is the best, having found a beegah of the said soil to yield 200 lbs. of seed cotton last year; and though part of the land sown last year with New Orleans cotton has been re-sown with the same species this year, I expect the yield to be about 480 lbs. per beegah, which fully shows the suitability of this soil to the produce of New Orleans cotton. I have already gathered 380 lbs. seed cotton from	There appears to me to be generally an erroneous opinion entertained by all parties on this subject, which may be gathered from the following remark: the best description of soil for American cotton is a fertile soil; it matters but little whether it be black, brown, red, or grey; it is said, "it is not all gold that glitters," and so of the black soil, it is not always rich because it is black. I think, however, the greyish soils, when they are of a good quality, answer the best in this country; of this latter kind there is but a small quantity available for cotton culture.	The mamlutdars differ in opinion with respect to the description of soil best adapted for the growth of the American cotton, but the majority rightly consider that the rich alluvial black loam, which the indigenous variety prefers, is not so well adapted to the production of the American variety as a loose, brown, fertile, alluvial soil.

5. Does the New Orleans' plant require a greater or less degree of moisture than the native cotton to arrive at maturity?	*this field, and from the abundance of* blossoms and pods again shooting forth, I have reason to hope that 100 lbs. more per beegah will be obtained; the soil best adapted for the indigenous cotton is the rich black mould. The result of the trial of the cultivation of New Orleans' cotton for two successive seasons in Candeish, leads me to believe that a less degree of moisture is necessary for it than is required for bringing to maturity the indigenous cotton: as the rains of the present season having been unusually heavy, the damage to the New Orleans' cotton crop has proved to be more considerable than to the native cotton; but allowance should be made for the late period at which the former variety was sown.	A very heavy monsoon is sure to injure New Orleans' cotton, from an excess of moisture, and it is also as certain to sustain an injury from too short a monsoon. It stands neither of these so well as the indigenous; the New Orleans' cotton requires a gentle but protracted monsoon, say from the 1st of June to the last of September; under these circumstances I think the crop of both country, as well as New Orleans cotton, would be larger.	It has been found that the New Orleans is less hardy than the indigenous cotton plant, and from being more tender than the indigenous suffers in a greater degree from a deficiency or superabundance of either drought or moisture. The rains of 1849, which were uncommonly heavy, proved very generally injurious to the exotic cotton crops, while the indigenous plant throve better in spite of the excess of moisture. A protracted monsoon of at least four months, with gentle showers, and an atmosphere charged with moisture, are the most suitable to the American cotton plants.
6. What is the proper season for sowing American and native cotton?	For two successive seasons I sowed the New Orleans' cotton seed in the month of June, immediately after two or three falls of rain, and have found it to be the proper season for this process, as the plants arrive at maturity just at the close of the rainy season, and the cotton ripens at a time when there is little or no apprehension of it getting spoiled by rain. If the seed were sown earlier than June, and the plants sustained by irrigation, fructification would occur in the rains and injure the cotton; if sown later, the crop would fail from a deficiency of moisture.	It would be advantageous if the season would admit of the New Orleans being sown in the latter part of the month of May, but this cannot be done unless irrigation is resorted to; the natural season for sowing seed is in the month of June, and sometimes extends to the 1st of July.	I concur with Mr. Price in opinion, that the best season for sowing both varieties of cotton is the begining of the monsoon, or as soon as rain begins to fall, which, in this part of India, generally sets in early in June. But as the American cotton plant is subject to a showery season of about six months' duration in its nativeclimate, I have always been of opinion that, where practicable, the seed should be sown towards the end of May, or a fortnight or so before the rains set in, and be sustained by irrigation till the rains commence. An experiment of this description, instituted in this zillah, in the current season, at my suggestion, held out the most encouraging prospects till the plants came into blossom; they then suffered from two causes: the excessive luxuriance of the plants had filled up all the spaces between the rows, and the density of the shade, the want of ventilation, and the fall of late rain, caused the first ripened pods on the lower branches to rot off, while at the same time the caterpillars and insects, which attacked the plants, ate off the foliage; the blossoms and first crop were thus destroyed; after a time a second scanty crop was obtained from the same plants, which, under the foregoing circumstances, had become exhausted. At the time these plants first reached maturity, their appearance was so promising that they were pronounced by the American Superintendent as equal to those in the best cotton-growing districts in the United States.
7. In what month does the picking season commence, and by what is the whole of the crops sowed? This question has reference to both varieties, native and American.	The New Orleans cotton ripens about the middle of October, and the indigenous in November; but the ryots generally commence to pick in December and January, after they have done with the cutting of their badjree and jowaree crops, by which time a great deal of the ripe cotton falls on the ground and adheres to the friable leaves of the cotton plant, which occasions the depreciation of the article. It has hitherto been found difficult to induce them to change the injurious system which now prevails; the picking process extends to the end of February.	There is very little difference in the ripening of the two varieties, or in the sowing or picking of the crop, when both are under native management. The picking season varies some years 15 or 20 days, but, as a general thing, the 1st of November may be taken as the period when the pickings first become general throughout Candeish, and they are closed about the end of January.	Requires no additional remark.

Accompaniment to No. 609.—REPLIES of Mr. T. Price, S. Simpson, and A. Elphinston, Esqrs., to the Queries proposed in the Government Letter, &c.—*continued*.

QUESTIONS proposed by Government.	REPLIES of Mr. T. Price, Assistant Superintendent, in charge of Cotton Experiments in Candeish, brought up to December 1849.	REPLIES of S. Simpson, Esq., Superintendent Cotton Experiments, brought up to March 1851.	REMARKS by A. Elphinston, Esq., Collector of Candeish, brought up to March 1851.
8. What is the cost per acre of cultivating American and native cotton respectively?	The expense of cultivating a beegah of land with New Orleans cotton does not exceed that of a beegah of indigenous cotton, and amounts to about three rupees, exclusive of Government land-assessment, which varies considerably in different localities.	It is not easy to say what it costs to cultivate in cotton a beegah of land, this mainly depends upon the manner of doing it, and the amount of labour bestowed. It may, I think, be assumed at a medium of 4 rupees per beegah in native hands.	The cost of the cultivation of American cotton does not, as correctly stated by Mr. Price, exceed that of the indigenous, but the average cost of cultivation has, I am informed, been somewhat over-rated in Messrs. Price's and Simpson's replies; for I have found by careful inquiry that it averages about 2 or 2¼ rupees per beegah, consisting of 32,400 square feet. The cultivators who furnish this information do not precisely state the correct amount of cost, in which they include the whole of the annual wages of their agricultural servants, whereas these are employed not only in their cotton fields but also in those cultivated with other crops. The following is stated to be the average cost of cultivating either the indigenous or American cotton on a beegah of land (the beegah containing 32,400 square feet), including the Government assessment, the cost of manure, picking, &c.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
The (average) Government assessment	1	8	–
Manure	–	4	–
Clearing the surface of the field of bushes and other vegetation	–	–	9
Ploughing	–	8	–
Harrowing	–	1	7
Seed	–	1	6
Sowing	–	2	–
Weeding	–	5	6
Watching the field	–	1	7
Picking	–	12	–
Hire of carting the cotton home to the grower's house	–	–	7
Rs.	3	13	6

Note.—At the exchange of 2*s.* the rupee, this makes in English money 7 *s.* 6¾ *d.*

As the whole of these charges must vary in different localities, and by different hands, after making due allowance for local and individual peculiarities, the average cost may fairly be estimated at *Rs.* 2. 8. the beegah, or *Rs.* 3. 5. 9. per acre, exclusive of the Government assessment, inclusive of which it would be 4 rupees per beegah, or 5⅜ rupees per acre.

9. What proportion does the seed bear to the wool of New Orleans and indigenous cotton respectively.	The proportion of seed to the wool of the indigenous cotton cleaned by the saw-gin is 3 to 1, while that of the New Orleans cotton is 2½ to 1; the former by the churka is a little less than 3 to 1, as extraneous matter and broken seed (which the saw-gin in its process of cleaning prevents from entering into the lint-room with the clean cotton), are permitted by the churka to pass through the rollers and lodge with the clean cotton, thereby making the seed less and the wool greater in weight.	The proportion of seed to the wool of New Orleans cotton upon an average may be taken at 70 per cent. of the former and 30 per cent. of the latter; it would perhaps be better stated thus— Seed – 70 per cent. Fibre – 29 „ Waste – 1 „ 100 The country cotton averages about	From the information derived from Mr. Constable, the agent in Candeish, to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., it appears that that gentleman has never found the yield of wool from the indigenous cotton plant, when separated from the seed by the saw-gin, to exceed 26 per cent., the remaining proportion of 74 per cent. being cotton seed, and that much of the indigenous plant this season has yielded less than 25 per cent of cotton wool. This is the average proportion which the wool of the indigenous cotton bears to the seed when cleaned by the saw-gin; it has been observed that the seed of saw-ginned cotton retains a little more of the fur-like short fibre adhering to it than if the seed had been detached from the wool by the native churka. The fact of the proportion of wool to seed in much of the current year's crop falling below the average of 25 per cent., may be attributed to the scantiness of the rain, which is supposed to have caused a greater proportion of seed than wool. The result of a given quantity of the indigenous cotton recently subjected to the operation of the saw-gin and the churka respectively, at my desire, is as follows:— Ninety-seven lbs. avoirdupoise of cotton wool, with its seed enveloped in it, and the

		26 per cent. of fibres to 74 of seed; or thus— Seed - - 74 per cent. Fibre - - 25 " Waste - - 1 " 100 Some machines make more waste than others, which increases or diminishes this amount accordingly.	latter being detached by the saw-gin, gave 72¼ lbs. of seed, 1 lb. of waste, and 23¼ lbs. of wool; total, 97 lbs.; while a like quantity of the same separated by the churka yielded 71⅛ lbs. of seed and 25⅞ lbs. of wool; total, 97 lbs. Mr. Constable informs me that in some experiments he has made, he has found the churka yield 30 per cent. of wool when the saw-gin yielded but 26 per cent. from the same kuppas; I presume in these cases that the gins were not properly worked, and did not clean the seed so effectually as in the trial made at my request, and above referred to, when the gin was fed and attended to by Mr. Brenham, the head carpenter in the Dhurrungaum factory.
10. What is the Government rental on cotton lands in the districts superintended by you?	The Government rental on cotton lands ranges from 4 annas to 2½ rupees per beegah, according to the nature and capability of the soil; strictly speaking, there are no "cotton lands;" all dry lands are capable of being cultivated with cotton.	This is a question that can be better answered by the collector, I shall therefore pass it over.	The maximum rate of Government's assessment on dry land in this collectorate is 3 rupees per beegah, and the minimum rate 3 maunds 9 rupees, or per acre 4 rupees maximum and 5 annas minimum rate respectively, most commonly about 1½ rupees per beegah (of 32,400 square feet.)
11. What is the average produce of American and native cotton per acre?	The average produce of New Orleans seed cotton obtained last year from the small fields in the factory compound, was 2 maunds of 80 lbs. each per beegah, while that of the indigenous kind sown by the ryots about Dhurumgaum was 1¼ maunds, or 100 lbs., and the average produce of New Orleans seed cotton obtained this year from the same fields is 4 maunds, and the indigenous 3, but the result of the trial of the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in the districts is reported to be in both seasons less favourable than that obtained at Dhurumgaum. A beegah and a third is a little more than an acre.	This question cannot be answered as the crop of New Orleans cotton, the largest ever grown in Candeish, has not yet been fully ascertained, nor is it known to this department what is the precise number of beegahs cultivated in the season of 1850–51. I have ascertained in previous years that the average yield of indigenous cotton per beegah is about 200 lbs. of cuppas, or cotton in the seed.	The average out-turns of the American and the indigenous seed cotton quoted by Mr. Price may be approximate to the truth, and the calculation employed by him was the only available one, and was all right in its way, but I am not prepared to pronounce the average as practically correct, especially as regards the American cotton; for to arrive at a correct average the calculation should include good and bad seasons, as well as a vast breadth of land under cultivation, and without correct data as to the maximum yield it would be rashness to strike an average outturn. The result of the small experimental cultivation at Dhurumgaum, on which Mr. Price's average yield of the American cotton is professedly based, is scarcely sufficient as data for the deduction of even an approximate average, which must, in my opinion, be left to the test of future experience. As the American cotton seed becomes acclimatised in Candeish, the plants seem more healthy and the crop less precarious. It may be stated that some of the best crops of American cotton plants have yielded in Candeish about 374 lbs. of cotton wool and 916 lbs. of seed per acre. The yield of some of the very best indigenous cotton crops is about 322 lbs. of cotton wool and 968 lbs. of seed in the same quantity of ground. When the process of acclimatization has proceeded some years further, the above stated present maximum yield of American cotton may in good seasons, with proper culture, be assumed as its average yield.
12. What is the maximum produce per acre of those varieties respectively?	The maximum produce last year of New Orleans seed cotton from the field above alluded to was 2½ maunds of 80 lbs. each per beegah, while that of the indigenous kind was 2, and that of this year is expected to be 6 and 4 respectively; the out-turn specified above as regards the New Orleans cotton is that obtained at Dhurumgaum, but in the districts it is reported to be less favourable.	The maximum produce may be taken at 5 maunds, or 400 lbs. of cuppas per beegah; the acre measurement not being in use here, it is not easy to say what crop is obtained from that quantity of land; not over 500 lbs. however.	The opinions respecting the maximum yield of the American, or indeed of the indigenous cotton, are various; 480 lbs. of seed and wool was hitherto the ascertained maximum yield per beegah of the former variety, and 320 lbs. of seed and wool was supposed to be the maximum of the latter, or per acre about 645 lbs. of American seed and cotton;—of the indigenous 399 lbs. of seed and wool; but the result of the cotton cultivation in the current season goes to prove the fallacy of the previous estimate of the maximum yield of the indigenous cotton, as well as the yet unknown extent of productiveness in Candeish of the New Orleans plant, which has this year yielded a maximum out-turn double that hitherto experienced in this zillah, as will appear from the following tabular statement of the results obtained in the holdings of a few of the most successful cotton growers in the Chopra district of this zillah, in which district the success has been greatest. The Chopra talooka lies between the Taptee river on one side and the Sathpoora hills on the other, and I am of opinion its climate is imperceptibly moister than most of the other eastern districts in which the cotton cultivation chiefly prevails.

STATEMENT

Accompaniment to No. 609.—REPLIES of Mr. T. Price, S. Simpson, and A. Elphinston, Esqrs., to the Queries proposed in the Government Letter, &c.—*continued.*

QUESTIONS proposed by Government.	REPLIES of Mr. T. Price, Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Cotton Experiments in Candeish, brought up to December 1849.	REPLIES of S. Simpson, Esq., Superintendent Cotton Experiment, brought up to March 1851.	REMARKS by A. Elphinston, Esq., Collector of Candeish, brought up to March 1851.
12. What is the maximum produce per acre of those varieties respectively?—*cont^d.*	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	Remarks by A. Elphinston, Esq.—*continued.*

STATEMENT, showing the Out-turn of the Fields of a few individuals in the Chopra Talooka, Candeish Collectorate, cultivated in 1850–51 with New Orleans Cotton Seed:

Name of the Grower.	Extent of Land Cultivated with Cotton.	Description of the Soil.	Produce of each Field in Lbs. Avoirdupois of Seed Cotton.	Computed Out-turn in Lbs. Avoirdupois of Seed and Cotton per Beegah.
	Beegas. Pauds.			
Dhunjee Patel of Ghoregaon -	2 10	Black - -	1,428	560
Chimna Sonar of Ghoregaon -	- 10	Loose inferior black	480	960
Bapoo Patel of Ghoregaon -	- 15	Black - -	688	880
Pandoo Chowdree of Ghoregaon	2 5	Inferior black -	1,200	560
Kaloo Chowdree - - -	- 5	Black - -	178	640
Sooproo Patel - - -	- 15	Black - -	364	420
Duga Patel - - - -	2 —	Black - -	854	400

		Lbs.
Approximate average per beegah -	Cotton wool - - - - -	167
	Cotton seed and dust - -	409
	TOTAL - - -	576
Approximate average per acre would be -	Cotton wool - - - -	224
	Cotton seed and dust - -	550
	TOTAL - - -	774

STATEMENT, exhibiting the Results of the Fields of a few Individuals in the Chopra Talooka, cultivated in 1850–51 with Indigenous Cotton Seed:

RETURN of Indigenous Cotton Cultivation, *see* preceding para.:

Name of the Grower.	Extent of Land Cultivated with Cotton.	Description of the Soil.	Produce of each Field in Lbs. Avoirdupois of Seed and Cotton.	Computed Out-turn in Lbs. Avoirdupois of Seed Cotton per Beega.
	Beegas. Pauds.			
Poor Mul Chowdree of Velde -	— 5	- - -	240	960
Janoo Chowdree of Boodgaon -	7 15	- - -	3,224	560
Rama Chowdree of Senpoonch	2 10	- - -	1,558	640
Hurree Patel - - -	1 5	A light coloured	1,040	800
Husraj Patel - - -	1 15	black soil, ap-	1,040	580
Bhicka Patel - - -	6 —	proaching a brown	4,800	800
Bapoo Patel - - -	8 5	- - -	4,915	640
Changoo Patel - - -	22 —	- - -	14,126	640
Gopee Marwaree - - -	4 15	- - -	3,920	800
	Average Outturn - - -	*Lbs.*		639

	ANALYSIS of the Average Out-turn :		*Lbs.*
Per beegah	Cotton wool		160
	Seed and dust		479
	TOTAL		639
Per acre	Cotton wool		215
	Seed and dust		644
	TOTAL		859

In the town of Patoonda of the Errondole talooka (divided from the Chopra district by the Taptee River), a coonbee cultivated 3 beegas of land with the indigenous cotton, and obtained the large yield of 3,120 lbs. of seed cotton, or 1,040 lbs. per beega, which at this rate would be 260 lbs. of cotton wool, and 780 lbs. of seed per beega, and per acre 349½ lbs. of wool, and 1,048½ lbs. of seed. The foregoing statements were framed on an actual examination of the outturn, and can consequently be fully relied on. The outturn of the indigenous cotton appears from these tables to exceed the American, but this may not be maintained as the American becomes acclimatised, when it will yield more largely.

It is not only unnecessary but harmful to sow other crops with the New Orleans, the American, or the indigenous cotton plants; being a tropical plant, it will not suffer from any amount of sun or heat the young plants may experience in their growth, provided a sufficiency of natural or artificial moisture is present in the ground. In the rainy season, when cotton and most other crops are sown, the sky is clouded, and the air and earth charged with moisture, than which nothing could be more favourable to vegetation; generally, the rains fall in bursts of a few days duration at the beginning of the rainy monsoon; the lulls, or intervals of dry weather, (though favourable to the extension of sowing and agricultural field operations) if too prolonged, scorched up the young crops; a little water then supplied by irrigation from wells, when available, would have a salutary effect, but to draw water from his well only once would subject the cultivator to the payment to Government of a well water-rate for that year, neither which, nor the expense of the process, will the cultivator incur so long as he entertains the remotest expectation that rain will fall. Any measures which have for their object the improvement of the New Orleans cotton plant may well be tried in the Government farms, to be managed, at different localities, under the supervision of the mamlutdars and mahalkurries, and the general guidance of the cotton superintendent, which I have always advocated, in the confidence that they will exercise the combined advantage of improvement and example.

Where plants are too close together they will shoot upwards tall, and without adequate branches; in such cases topping, *i. e.*, nipping off the leading upward shoot would not be bad practice; this, however, is not done. All that is required is a sufficient distance between the rows to allow the sun and air to penetrate, which will induce the throwing out of lateral branches, and to ensure proper fructification the branches should not interlace. The American is a larger plant in height and spread of branches than the indigenous, which is more stunted, more upright, and less spreading; generally the indigenous plants seem too much crowded in the field. I agree with the superintendent of cotton experiments, Mr. Simpson, that for American cotton in average Indian soils, the distance of the plants ought to be about one foot apart in the row, and row from row three feet asunder; but in soils of superior fertility, under favourable circumstances, the rows ought to be four feet apart.

13. Is it necessary to sow New Orleans cotton with any other crop, with a view to afford shelter to the plants when young?

Three of the 16 mamlutdars in Candeish seem by their reports to be in favour of affording shelter to the New Orleans cotton plants, when young, as they say they have observed the New Orleans plants in a better state when near some shelter than otherwise, and I am inclined to think it is the case, as the field at Dhurumgaum is surrounded by a hedge and some large trees which afford some shelter to the plants when young; if shelter is desirable, castor oil seed can be sown in rows with cotton seed, and the castor oil plants rooted up when the young cotton plants have acquired sufficient strength to withstand the inclemency of the weather.

It is by no means necessary to sow New Orleans cotton plants with other crops in order to afford shelter to the young plants. This is a custom belonging to the barbarian ages, when husbandry was just beginning to emerge from the jungles where it had long been confined in a state of nature.

14. Is it necessary at any period of the season to prune the American cotton plants, and is there any method by which the number of lateral branches may be increased, or the plant strengthened?

As the extension of the cultivation of the American cotton in Candeish was the desired object, no experiment of the kind mentioned in the question has been tried.

Pruning is an exploded and obsolete doctrine; quite useless; the best and perhaps only way to increase the lateral branches, or to strengthen them, is to give the plants a suitable space in both row and drill from the time they have put forth three leaves, and to keep down all other vegetation by shallow ploughing or hoeing, or any other convenient mode of taking out vegetation. The proper space between the rows or the plants in the drill depends almost entirely upon the degree of fertility in the soil; as a general thing in this country, 3 feet in the row, and one in the drill would be the proper distance.

Accompaniment to No. 609.—REPLIES of Mr. T. Price, S. Simpson, and A. Elphinston, Esqrs., to the Queries proposed in the Government Letter, &c.—*continued.*

QUESTIONS proposed by Government.	REPLIES of Mr. T. Price, Assistant Superintendent in charge of Cotton Experiments in Candeish, brought up to December 1849.	REPLIES of S. Simpson, Esq., Superintendent Cotton Experiments, brought up to March 1851.	REMARKS by A. Elphinston, Esq., Collector of Candeish, brought up to March 1851.
15. Is it necessary to limit the number of bolls or pods, with a view to the production of an improved staple? The reason for submitting this question is, that Government is informed that when the plant is too thickly covered with pods, they do not attain so large a size, or produce such good cotton, as when the number is less. Nature no doubt provides, to a certain extent, for this, as many pods never reach maturity; but Government would be glad to know whether the matter has ever attracted notice, as also the result of any measure that may have been adopted for improving the produce of the American plants.	The measures stated in the question are no doubt advantageous, but as yet no trial of them has been made, in consequence of the American plant not having reached the size and state to warrant the adoption of means for improving its staple.	Nature, I believe, fully provides for an excess of bolls. If the plant has more than it can sustain, some of them will fall off; and if this is not the case I know of no way to counteract nature by art in this case, without doing more injury in the process than the American of benefit imparted. Removing the earth from its roots has a tendency to check excessive fructification; but should this be succeeded by a drought, the entire crop might be endangered, whereas if left alone nature would in such a case do this work, and a portion of the crop would be saved.	The number of bolls or pods on a plant is dependent on its vigour. A fertile soil, a sufficiency of moisture, the weeds removed, which would choke the plants, will, with healthy seed sown, produce luxuriant vegetation in the rainy monsoon; and in proportion to the vigour of the plants, if not too crowded, will be the quantity of blossoms yielded in October, when bright sunshine and dry weather succeed the wet cloudy weather of the monsoon: and no fear need be entertained that the plants will not bring to maturity and perfection the pods they bear. But a fly pierces the pod and deposits its eggs within it; and when those pods open, maggots are found inside of them, which has either discoloured or spoiled the cotton. This fly often renders many of the pods abortive, so that the vigour of the plant is generally in excess of the crop it bears: or, in other words, it could sustain a heavier crop than it carries. Another fly deposits its eggs on the leaf of the cotton plant, and with a gummy exudation from its own body, rolls up the edge of the leaf as a protective cover for its young caterpillars, which are hatched in the rolled-up leaf. These caterpillars are found very voracious and destructive to the foliage and tender shoots of the cotton plant: hand picking is the only remedy known. Any preparation of soot or lime that could be discovered for killing these insects, if sprinkled over the leaves, would be desirable. The leaf and pod of the indigenous cotton are harder, and contain less sap than those of the American cotton plant, and are therefore less attacked by insects. To return more immediately to the question asked. Pruning of cotton plants has never been resorted to, but if its application in cases of excessive luxuriance was understood, it might be made to increase the size of the reduced number of pods, and the length of their cotton fibre; but I doubt if a larger crop of cotton could be obtained from the field; though by making the pods fewer they might be made more perfect. Government ought not to grudge a comparatively insignificant outlay to institute small experimental farms, to ascertain or demonstrate to the cultivators the beneficial effects of improved culture.
16. Is manure used by the ryots in the cultivation of cotton; and if so, what is the additional cost per acre on this account?	Manure is not made use of expressly for the cultivation of cotton, but it is indiscriminately laid on the soil once in three years, at an expense of about five rupees per beegah, or *Rs.* 1. 10. 8. per annum.	Manure, such as it is, is used by many ryots, in such of their fields as are lying near to the village, but rarely manure those remotely situated. In any case, I believe it is subject to no general rule in quantity, kind, or cost; these greatly depend upon the individual, his amount of means, and the kind of material he may be able to obtain as manure. Ashes from potteries is the most common manure in this part of the country.	The cost of manure, as, in fact, every item of expenditure in cultivation, varies in *different* localities; but the sum entered by Mr. Price is, I am informed, a little too much as an average (*see* my reply to the 8th Query.) Manure is very scarce in India, and scantily applied; it is chiefly used for sugar-cane and such like valuable crops, that will not yield well without manure. The land on which the ordinary grain crops are raised, when supposed to be exhausted, or too much diminished in its fertility to remunerate the cultivator, is allowed to lay fallow till it recovers its fertility, as the cultivator only pays the Government assessment on it when he actually cultivates it. Manure consists chiefly of cattle dung, but its scarcity is greatly increased in India by its being dried and much used as a fuel, instead of wood. Sheep manure, as far as procurable, is not neglected, but the dung of cattle with straw, whether in its natural state or the ashes from the domestic hearth or potteries, forms the chief stand by: artificial composts are unknown.
17. What is the difference in the productiveness of manured lands, and lands that are not manured?	The first year's yield, after the land has been manured, is generally about one and one-half; the second year's one and one-third; and the third year's one and one-fourth; and if the fourth year passes without the land being manured, the yield diminishes to one, and keeps decreasing from one down-	This greatly depends upon the kind of manure made use of, and the kind of crop afterwards cultivated on such land. There are some manures that give out their whole strength the first year, others chiefly the second, and so on. To the first belong oil substances, such as cotton seed after their vege-	It is preposterous to assign to a nicety any figured ratio like that fixed by Mr. Price as the increased productiveness of land from the use of manure, but that ratio may serve as approximate data.

18. Is irrigation ever made use of in the production of New Orleans cotton, and with what results?

wards, in the same ratio as it is calculated to increase by the application of manure.

I believe irrigation has not been used in the production of New Orleans cotton in Candeish; if it has, *no* report of the results have been received at this office.

tating qualities have been killed by being piled up in a damp state, when spontaneous heat takes place within; or fish offal, which is extensively used in the United States about the Potomac fisheries. To the second, stable, cow, or sheep-pen manure, and various other substances, as a general thing in this country. Perhaps Mr. Price's reply to this question is as nearly correct as need be.

Irrigation was tried to a small extent under this department, in the season of 1850–51, at the towns of Choprah and Yawul. The seeds were sown in the month of May, and were watered from wells. The young plants attained to about six inches in height. Before the commencement of the monsoon rains, in the latter part of June, the plants grew with great rapidity, and by the close of the rains had attained to the height of from four to five feet, and early in the season put forth flowers in great profusion, and in the latter part of August and beginning of September the lower branches were loaded with full-grown pods; but owing to their excessive luxuririance, and the heavy rains, which kept the ground constantly wet, shaded as it was, too, with thick and beautifully developed foliage of the plants, the whole, or nearly the whole, of these fine full-grown pods rotted, and a well-grounded hope was thereby disappointed. These rows had a space between each of full three feet, but should have had, in these instances, full five feet. Had such been the case, I feel confident a crop of 800 or 1,000 lbs. of cuppas would have been gathered; as it was, upwards of four maunds per beegah were obtained.

Irrigation has been made use of in the production of New Orleans cotton, in small parcels of ground in Yawul and Choprah during the current season, by sowing the seed about a fortnight before the rains set in, and sustaining it by irrigation till the rains commenced. I have alluded to this experiment in my reply to the 6th Query. Owing to the contingencies therein described, and detailed by Mr. Simpson, the trial given to this experiment cannot be said to have set at rest the question of the expediency of more or less adopting irrigation. The following Table shows the produce which, under the adverse circumstances represented, has been gathered from the fields thus cultivated:—

TABLE.

WHERE SOWN.	Extent of Land sown in Beegas of 32,400 Square Feet.	Total Out-turn of Seed and Cotton Wool, in Lbs.	Out-turn of Seed and Cotton per Beegah, in Lbs.
	Beegas. pauds.		
Talooka Yawul - - -	1 15	822	504
Talooka Choprah - - -	1 10	650	432
	3 5	1,472	936
		Average - - -	452

This average, considering the unexpected disadvantages attending the experiment, is by no means unfavourable; and I trust that Government will be pleased to allow a further trial of it. I could wish Mr. Simpson had carried out his present suggestion, by thinning the rows of even a portion of the fields in question, as he says, that "had such been the case (meaning, if the rows had between each a space of full five feet), he feels confident a crop of 800 or 1,000 lbs. of cuppas would have been gathered.

19. Has the New Orleans ever been tried as a perennial plant; and if so, with what success?

A few New Orleans plants were left to grow for three years by the late Superintendent, and the results obtained were, in the first year one, in the second one-third, and in the third much less than one-sixth of the quantity obtained the first year.

This I have frequently seen tried in different parts of India. The effect has always been a diminution in the size of pod or boll, and a smaller out-turn of crop, of perhaps slightly deteriorated quality.

Requires no further remark; such an experiment, if tried, promises to be unprofitable. There is no doubt that the different varieties of American cotton plants, which in America are killed by the frost, in India, if suffered to grow on, become perennials. But it appears to me the wood those plants form is not of sufficient thickness to resist the long-continued scorching drought of the hot season and hot winds, during which (if they have not been irrigated) they become so dry and sapless, that on the return of the rainy season, though they push forth buds and leaves, the vegetation vigour has been so much diminished that a less crop would be obtained than if the ground had been re-ploughed and re-sown.

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20. What are the facilities for irrigation in the districts in which you are employed, and is it extensively resorted to by the ryots for raising other crops?	This Department is not possessed of sufficient information to enable me to submit a reply to this question, though I am generally aware that facilities for irrigation do exist to a great extent in the Western Districts of Candeish.	The facilities for irrigation chiefly consist in wells (bowries), and rather extensively resorted to for raising other crops, but not so much so as could be desired, as the country seems to be full of old abandoned wells. In no case have I seen cotton cultivated under irrigation by the ryots.	The western districts of this zillah abound in dams thrown across rivers and small streams; and watercourses are plentiful, and irrigation extensively used by the ryots in the growth of other than cotton crops, for which the periodical rains, inclusively from June to September, are nearly sufficient. This year I found that cotton seed sown in the cold weather, between November and February, when dry cold easterly winds prevail, and to which the necessary moisture could only be supplied by irrigation, was killed by the cold, which, although it was successfully resisted by all the full-grown plants reared in the monsoon, killed the tender seedlings sown in the cold weather. Irrigation from wells is also considerably resorted to throughout the collectorate, and would be applied, to a certain extent, to the growth of cotton without prejudice to existing cultivation, if the ryots were allowed to use it for that purpose from May to October, without having to pay water-tax, as suggested in my letter No. 1764, dated 13th September 1850.
21. What is the usual price of cotton seed per maund of 28 lbs., and does it bear a rateable proportion to the price of the wool?	The usual price of cotton seed is 2 annas and 3 pies a maund of 28 lbs., and it bears a proportion of 1 to 10 ¼ of the price of wool in New Orleans cotton, while of the indigenous kind the seed bears the proportion of 1 to 6 ¼ of the price of its cotton; these calculations have been made on the same quantity of each kind.	Cotton seed is always sold in Candeish by the candy and its divisible parts. A candy is composed of 20 maunds of 20 seers each, or 400 seers per candy, which is about equal to 800 lbs. avoirdupois, and is worth 5 rupees. The seed can scarcely be said to bear a rateable proportion to the price of wool, although they are nearly always higher in price in those years when cuppas is high than when it is low; but this rule has also its exceptions, as in the case of a partial failure in the cotton crop, seed is sure to be far out of proportion in price to that of cotton wool. Much more might be said on this subject growing out of the usages of the country; it would require more time and space than I have allotted to me at present to do so.	Requires little further remark. This season the price of the indigenous cotton wool between September 1850 and January 1851, has ranged between 62 rupees and 83 rupees per candy of 784 lbs., or from 2 rupees 3 annas and 5 pies to 2 rupees 15 annas and 5 pies per maund of 28 lbs. During that period the price of the indigenous cotton seed has been from 1 ¼ pie to 2 pies per lb., or from 2 annas and 11 pies to 4 annas and 8 pies per maund of 28 lbs.
*22. What is the Government rental on wet lands; does it vary according to the locality, or with reference to the description of produce under cultivation?	This office is not in possession of information regarding the rental of Government on wet lands.	This question can be better answered by the Collector, it is therefore passed over by me.	* The following are the rates of assessment in this Collectorate:— I. On patusthul, or lands irrigated by watercourses, the water of the stream being raised to the level of, or above its bank, by drains, or embankments of masonry thrown across currents, arresting their progress, and causing the water to flow off in artificially-constructed aqueducts, or watercourses, by which the water is conducted to the fields, and there distributed: Maximum rate, 15 rupees per beegah. Minimum rate, 15 annas per beegah. Common rate, 7 rupees per beegah. II. On mothusthul, or land irrigated by water drawn from wells by bullocks: Maximum rate, 13 rupees and 12 annas per beegah. Minimum rate, 13 annas and nine pies per beegah. Common rate, 2 rupees and 14 annas and 3 pies per beegah.

III. On zerayut, or dry lands cultivated in the rainy season, and entirely dependent on the fall of the rains:
Maximum rate, 3 rupees per beegah.
Minimum rate, 3 annas and 9 pies per beegah.
Common rate, on average dry land, 1 rupee 8 annas.

IV. A plough tax:
Maximum rate, 27 rupees and 8 annas per plough.
Minimum rate, 3 rupees per plough.
Common rate, 8 rupees per plough.

This is in lieu of a Government land-tax, or assessment, the bheels preferring to be charged at so much per each plough and yoke of oxen, without reference to the quantity and quality of the land they cultivate with that plough, rather than pay a bigotee, or fixed assessment, on the land itself. The rates vary in different localities. The assessment per plough system is mostly confined to remote jungle lands, and the bheels say they can understand exactly what they have to pay for their cultivation by this system, when the ordinary assessment rates are not, they say, intelligible to them.

In a very few villages only the system of taxing the land according to the crop raised is still tolerated; elsewhere generally throughout the zillah the Government rental is entirely dependent on the assumed capabilities of the soil, there it is a fixed assessment, and not dependent on the nature of the crop.

23. What degree of encouragement is usually considered necessary to be afforded to the ryots to induce them to sow exotic cotton.

The ryots ought to be secured from selling their New Orleans seed cotton to disadvantage to local dealers by Government purchasing it from them at a fair market price; and as the yield per beegah of the New Orleans is stated to be about half as much again as that of the indigenous kind, the encouragement of providing a ready market for their crop will, I consider, tend greatly to induce them to undertake its cultivation; while, in every instance of a partial failure of crop, the ryot should have the benefit of a full remission of the land-tax; besides these, I would recommend a judicious and timely grant of "tuccavee advances," the distribution of seed gratis, which, with any instructions that the superintendent might give to the growers on the subject are, I think, all that is required in the way of encouragement.

This question has been very well answered by Mr. Price; advances and encouragement by way of a premium is absolutely necessary, and Government should afford that encouragement, if private individuals will not. It should be generally notified that Government will give 10 rupees per candy of 1,600 lbs. over the price of indigenous cotton for all well and separately-picked exotic cotton for a period of five years, if private individuals refuse to take it at this rate. Government might be called on to purchase but very little indeed, but should stand ready to do so when private dealers might refuse; or if they did not refuse, they might wish to purchase at such low prices as would dishearten the ryot, and oblige him to abandon its culture yet in its infancy. There is no country on the habitable globe where so much time is required to introduce among the people the culture of exotics as this of India; here a fostering hand is required, and, above all things, permanence and uniformity in the measures of Government; a shifting policy is wholly unsuited, and is in opposition to the very genius of the people. I feel inclined here to dilate upon this part of the subject, but must, perforce, suspend further remark.

I concur in the opinions of Messrs. Simpson and Price respecting the degree of encouragement to be afforded by Government. Exotic cotton seed should be furnished to the ryots by Government; liberal remissions should be allowed when these crops fail; Government should purchase the produce when the price falls below a remunerative point; and pecuniary advances at sowing time would stimulate the sowing of an increased quantity.

nent Letter, &c.—*continued.*

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Government.			
24. When would you consider the proper time to have arrived that this encouragement should be withdrawn?	I consider that the encouragement should be continued until the cultivation of the exotic cotton is firmly and extensively established in the province. I estimate this period at six years, after which the immunities may be withdrawn; every endeavour should in the meantime be made to give publicity to the liberal measures held out by Government towards the introduction of the exotic cotton.	This question is substantially replied to in the answer to the preceding question. Five years of uniform encouragement, as above stated, would, I think, fully establish an extensive culture of the New Orleans cotton; if it can be established in this province. The principle should be put beyond the reach of possible interference on the part of local officers, the enterprising Bombay Chamber of Commerce, or changes in the Secretariate, members of Council, or even the Right honourable the Governor in Council themselves; in short, it should be laid down as a fundamental principle, subject to no change whatever, through good or evil report, for a period of full five years; and if this did not establish successful culture of the New Orleans cotton, it might then be given up as a hopeless undertaking.	I think the assistance of Government ought to be continued until we see that the experiment can be advantageously left in the hands of the people, and the period recommended by Mr. Price seems by no means longer than necessary. It is too early yet to leave it to sink or swim of itself. All recommendations from the local authorities, who have full opportunities of watching the operation of the measures set on foot for the improvement of the country, ought to receive full consideration, and if they are likely to prove an improvement on the previous measures, they must be carried out. No measure having for its object the improvement of the agriculture and commerce of the country should, as a general rule, "be put beyond the reach of possible interference on the part of local officers, the enterprising Bombay Chamber of Commerce, or changes in the Secretariate, members of Council, or even the Right honourable the Governor in Council themselves." With further experience better rules may be devised, as it is impossible to reach perfection.
25. Can a fair market price be ensured to the cultivator on the spot of production of exotic cotton without the interference of Government?	At present the ryots are not sure of being able to sell their New Orleans cotton to any advantage without the interference of Government.	Government will require to establish a price that will be encouraging to the ryot in this province, for the reasons and upon the principles stated in answer to the 23d Question of this series.	The certainty which the ryots at present feel of selling their New Orleans cotton crop to Government at a remunerative price, if they fail to find a ready market elsewhere, ought to be kept up for some years. Mr. Constable thus expresses himself in respect to the possibility of a fair market price being ensured to the ryots on the spot of production, without the interference of Government, for the exotic cotton grown by the former. "There is no reason whatever for supposing that cotton wool from New Orleans seed would not sell as readily as that from the indigenous seed; *cæteris paribus*, Government should only agree to guard the ryot from loss by failure of crop; it would be monstrous to suppose that Government should give seed advances, and then an enhanced price for an article rendered inferior by the ryot's own carelessness and laziness." I do not concur with Mr. Constable in thinking that the enhancement of price offered by the sanction of Government, in connexion with the gratuitous distribution of seed and pecuniary advances to the ryots, is a monstrous or excessive encouragement to the culture of New Orleans cotton. Hitherto the New Orleans cotton crop has been a precarious one, and if in case of its failure Government excuses the rental demandable, still the cultivator has lost his time, labour, and the profits on which he has to maintain himself and family till the next year's crop is reaped and sold. As it is the object of Government to introduce a superior variety of cotton, of which the ryots do not yet fully appreciate the value, I consider Government act very judiciously in offering a premium for its cultivation. The culture of the American variety of cotton being yet in its infancy, this degree of substantial aid on the part of Government is essential to its success, and to place it beyond the possibility of retrogression, more especially as the native dealers have not learned to appreciate its superiority over the native variety; and they would naturally consult their interests by keeping down the prices of the former on a level with those of the latter description, or perhaps offer smaller prices. Thus the ryots would be deprived of the profit which was due to the superior quality, and would have to expect profit only from a larger quantity of crop, while the chances were but poor of their benefiting much from the latter source, seeing that the seed of the exotics has hardly become acclimatised, and a plentiful yield of cotton from this plant to enable it to make head against its indigenous rival could not with certainty be expected for some time.

26. What are the details of the process which you would recommend for picking and housing the cotton crop?	The details of the process I would recommend for picking and housing the cotton crop are to commence picking as soon as a sufficient quantity of cotton is ripe, by employing women provided with two bags each, one white and one black, with instructions to put the clean-picked seed cotton into the former, and the dirty into the latter, and these to be laid by separately in a godown; but as the observance of these precautions will require an extra expenditure of money, it is not likely that the ryot will adopt them, as he receives no more for his clean-picked seed cotton from the local dealers than he obtains for his dirty cotton; on the contrary, he is ground down to the very lowest price, irrespective of the cleanliness of the article, and very often has to give a premium of two or three maunds (80 lbs. each) per candy to effect a sale.	All that seems to be required is to encourage clean picking by pecuniary rewards in the shape of a higher price for the article; and just the opposite should be observed in the case of dirty cotton. The two sacks idea in the hands of the natives is unnecessary and impracticable. The cotton when received from the ryot should be stowed into rooms secure from dirt and trash, and kept from being exposed to the sun, which latter habit of sunning cotton has the effect of facilitating the operation, in the opinion of the natives, of separating the fibre from the seed in the process of ginning, or cleaning, but I am quite certain it is very injurious to the staple.	It is necessary that the cotton should be picked when it is ripe, or it falls from the bush on to the ground, and becomes dirty. Cotton attains maturity at the time when almost all the kurreef, or early crops, are ready for the harvest, when all hands are fully employed, and the wages of labour rise. In reaping, the ryot gives priority to his grain crop, and does not gather his cotton crop till he is otherwise disengaged, because grain as soon as it is ripe is apt to fall to the ground and be lost, and is exposed, in a greater degree than cotton, to the devastations of birds and animals. Encouragement given to the establishment of intelligent European agencies in the cotton-growing districts is one of the means of beneficially counteracting these effects; as those agencies would see it is their true interest to give a higher price for cleanly-picked cotton gathered from the bushes as soon as ripe, and would reject dirty cotton at that price. Large sheds for the reception of cotton should be built at the villages where cotton is grown to protect the cotton from dust, as at present it is stored up in the open air, exposed to sun and dust, which must deteriorate its quality and value. I beg to refer Government to my letter No. 1873, dated the 28th September 1850, for the detail of my views on this subject.
27. What is the cost of clean picking a maund (28 lbs.) of kuppas, or seeded cotton, in the field?	The cost of clean picking a maund (28 lbs.) of kuppas, or seeded cotton, is two annas.	The cost of picking the quantity of cuppas stated in the question is from two to three annas in European hands; when men in place of women are employed, it costs from three to four annas.	Mr. Constable states the cost of clean picking 28 lbs. of cotton at about 9 pies, which is as near as can be to the result of my own inquiries. *See* my reply to Question 7.
28. What method would you recommend for cultivating New Orleans cotton, the native or American?	I would recommend the method now in use in rearing the indigenous cotton as the best to be pursued in the cultivation of the New Orleans, as I have experienced the benefit of it myself, and no other system, I am of opinion, will answer the purpose better under the present circumstances of the agricultural population.	The drill system of husbandry as at present practised by the ryots of Candeish, when fully carried out, has all the elements of good husbandry, and is well suited to all varieties of cotton. This system has all the primary features of the American system of cotton cultivation, allowing for the difference of the two climates and soils in which they are carried on, the American climate being regular, mild, and humid, with a fertile soil of great depth, the Indian being periodically deluged with an excess of rain, followed by perpetual drought, an arid atmosphere, a parched surface, and shallow depth of soil, based on "kunkur," or partly-decomposed rock, very near the surface, and according to which the revenue standard of assessment is determined and fixed by Government officers.	The New Orleans cotton plant is larger, more bushy, and puts forth a greater number of lateral branches than the indigenous plant, and therefore the seed of the former ought to be sown at greater distance of row, and in the drill. In other respects it does not appear necessary that the method of cultivating American cotton should be different from that adopted for the growth of the indigenous. When the rains are heavy and continuous, and the land is flat, water lays about the roots of the plant, and is apt to kill the New Orleans kind. A more perfect drainage by means of upper surface drains made by the plough would be desirable, to avert this injury, by opening channels for the superfluous water to run off.

Accompaniment to No. 609.—REPLIES of Mr. T. Price, S. Simpson, and A. Elphinston, Esqrs., to the Queries proposed in the Government Letter, &c.—*continued.*

QUESTIONS proposed by Government.	REPLIES of Mr. T. Price, Assistant Superintendent in charge of Cotton Experiments in Candeish, brought up to December 1849.	REPLIES of S. Simpson, Esq., Superintendent Cotton Experiments, brought up to March 1851.	REMARKS by A. Elphinston, Esq., Collector of Candeish, brought up to March 1851.
29. Do you consider it desirable to continue to restrict the experiment only to the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, or would you recommend its extension to Sea Island, Brazilian, Pernambuco, Egyptian, and other valuable exotic cottons, supposing these might offer a fair promise of succeeding?	Even supposing that the cultivation of the other exotic cotton mentioned in the question offered a fair promise of succeeding, I would recommend the trial to be confined at present to the rearing of the New Orleans cotton, as the simultaneous introduction of so many exotics is too likely to cause confusion and disappointment.	The New Orleans cotton is the exotic variety to which I give a decided preference. I do not think that either Sea Island or Egyptian will answer here; the other varieties named in the question, I think are of little consequence; the Brazilian, if I am rightly informed, is, perhaps, identical with the indigenous variety of this country.	It would be impolitic to discountenance further attempts at improvement, as good may result from them, but such experiments might be conducted on a small inexpensive scale. The difficulty is to get foreign cotton seed in a fresh state by the time it reaches India, which must be before the sowing season, and then to find it has not lost some of its vegetative vigour by carriage in the moist heat of the ship's hold; and afterwards to find persons who will do justice to the agricultural experiment, for unless the trials be made *con amore*, they are worse than useless. The result from seed not acclimatised is, *primâ facie*, apt to discourage, and repress further efforts. Any intelligent native cultivator, who at the request of the land revenue officers may be persuaded honestly and fairly to try any novelty in the way of cultivating new sorts of plants, of doubtful success, should be excused his annual assessment for the year of growth, if chargeable as rental for the ground and well, to the extent actually employed in the cultivation; as it must be borne in mind that the cultivator runs the risk of losing his labour without an adequate recompense, and of losing his profits as a farmer, whereby he has to live. If Government would sanction such a measure, and place a discretionary power for its use with the collector of the zillah, these small experiments might be cheaply tested and tried, if Government would furnish the seed. This need not interfere with the present successful progress of the New Orleans cotton cultivation, which probably furnishes the most prolific and certain crop, of a quality of cotton more generally used than other kinds. Preliminary trials might be made of foreign cotton seed in the Government farms which I have suggested. I may here mention, that the experiment of the sugar-loaf cotton seed sent to this collectorate (advised in the Court of Directors' letter, No. 2 of 1849, dated 31st January) has, in the village of Argaon, in the Choprah talooka, found favour with the patel, who cultivated 3 ½ beegas with it this year, from which he has gathered 1,700 lbs. avoirdupois of seed cotton. The patel has requested that the whole stock of the sugar-cane cotton seed propagated in his village may not be given away to other villages, as he wishes to sow the whole of it next season in his own village. It is one of the best varieties of the Mexican or New Orleans cotton plant, rapid in its growth, and of excellent quality of fibre.
30. Are you of opinion that the New Orleans cotton seed deteriorates in this climate after a lapse of years, and requires to be renewed by fresh supplies from America?	All vegetables have, I believe, a tendency to degenerate in the course of time, and as no great attention is paid by the ryots in Candeish, owing mainly to their general poverty, to vary and interchange the seed and the soil, it is necessary that a fresh supply of New Orleans cotton seed be obtained every sixth year from other localities, till it is found that the natives are taught by experience to do this on their own account.	I have seen no signs of deterioration in the New Orleans cotton seed grown in this province. My chief hopes of success are based upon the belief that the crop increases year by year from the seed produced in the province; the advantages from acclimatised seed are, in my judgment, very great, even over those sent up from the Southern Mahratta country. If in after years the seed should deteriorate, in that case they should be replaced with a fresh supply, but as yet there is no sign of this.	There is certainly a falling off in the quality and bulk of the crop the first year when New Orleans cotton seed, the produce of America, is brought to India and sown there, as compared with what its produce would have been in America. But whether that is a deterioration of seed (in consequence of its age or vegetating powers having been weakened by a long sea voyage), or is the effect of change of climate, soil, and culture, would be difficult to determine, but probably from both causes. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to state, that the seed propagated in India, after the first or second year, seems to improve, compared with the first and second year's produce; therefore, acclimatisation of seed, rather than its degeneracy, may be inferred. As time progresses, more satisfaction on the part of the ryots, and less opposition to grow it, is evident. The difficulty is in overcoming the resistance to its first introduction in the first years of its progress. Mr. Constable informs me, that in Akote, the district in which the best Berar cotton is grown, the ryots carefully secure the first fruits of the plants, which are put aside in a dark room and left undisturbed until the sowing season comes round, when the seed is freed from the wool which envelopes it, and without delay put into the ground. He adds, that they believe that this plan prevents any deterioration in the quality of their cotton, and that he also believes some such plan is adopted in America; and I am inclined to think it is worthy of trial. The cotton by which the seed is enveloped, and the dark room in which it is stowed, act as preservatives in defending the seed from the effects of the heat and moisture of the atmosphere, which may exercise a prejudicial effect on its vegetative powers. The seed and cotton of the first pods being the most perfect, as at that time the plant is in its state of greatest vigour, I am told they are selected in America, and set aside for sowing the next year's crop. By always selecting for seed the finest pods in every successive crop (judging those to be the best seeds which are found in the pods containing the cotton nearest approaching the quality the grower requires), in the course of years improvement is effected. In America or Europe an improver obtains a name, and sells his produce and seed for a higher price. In the absence of equal intelligence in India, such results are far more difficult to bring about.

31. When most luxuriant, to what height does this plant attain?

I have seen the New Orleans cotton plant to attain the height of four feet when luxuriant.

The plants reared partly by irrigation, at Choprah and Yawul, were generally (over the field) five feet high.

Requires no additional remark.

32. What is the cost of cleaning a candy of seeded New Orleans cotton by the saw-gin, and what by the native churka?

The candy of cotton with seed, in Candeish, is of 1,600 lbs., and the cost of cleaning it by the saw-gin averages from 2½ to 3, and by the churka, 4 rupees; this quantity of seed cotton produces 500 lbs. of fibre, and the cost of preparing a commercial candy (784 lbs.) by the former machine is 5 rupees, and that by the latter, about 8 rupees.

The average cost of cleaning a Bombay candy of rooee of 784 lbs., including the hire of the gin, is about 6 rupees; the same quantity on the country churka is about 8 rupees.

With a view to find out the relative economy and expedition of the performance of the saw-gin, contrasted with the native churka, and the difference in the proportion of wool between the cottons respectively subjected to their operation, I had a simultaneous trial of them on a given quantity of the indigenous cotton, and the proportions of wool and seed yielded by either have been entered in my reply to the 9th Query. With respect to the economy of expenditure, and saving of time, I find a gin of 20 saws, worked by nine male labourers, can clean 97 lbs. of seed cotton in one hour and 30 minutes, without any extraordinary exertion, and supposing that 3,168 lbs. of seed cotton were required to produce 784 lbs. of wool, a gin of the abovementioned power would turn out that quantity of the indigenous cotton with the utmost possible ease in five days, at a cost of *Rs.* 5. 10., which might be taken as the maximum, as follows:—Hire of nine labourers for five days each, at two annas per diem, *Rs.* 5. 10. If the hire of the gin, which Government at present charges, be added to this, the total cost of cleaning 784 lbs. of cotton wool would amount to *Rs.* 8. 2., if hired gins were employed. Ten native churkas, or Indian rollers, steadily worked by 20 women, separated from seed 97 lbs. of the indigenous seed cotton in one hour and 10 minutes; and the women are paid by the job and not by the day, viz., each woman receives two annas for cleaning a quantity of cotton which would give 40 lbs. of seed. Thus, if the charge for 14 lbs. of wool turned out by the churka is two annas, the charge for a Bombay candy (784 lbs.) would be about 7 rupees, and the time required to turn out that quantity by the employment of nine women would be longer than eight days, if the churkas were kept steadily at work; for if 20 women required 70 minutes to clean 97 lbs., nine women would take two hours and 35 minutes to do the same work; and if 97 lbs. required two hours and 35 minutes, it would require 81 hours to clean 3,042 lbs. of seed and cotton. The foregoing results demonstrate the superiority of the gin machinery over the Indian churka, in point of economy in the cost of the work performed, and the saving of time gained; advantages which can by no means be counterbalanced by the trifling increase in the proportion of wool which results from the operation of the churka, which frees the seed more perfectly than the gin does of the fur-like short fibre adhering to the seed. The gin removes the sand, dust, and friable particles of leaves (found in clean cotton unprotected from the weather by sheds in Candeish), which the churka cannot detach from the wool. This forms in ginned cotton a per-centage of one of refuse. The above trials have been made with the indigenous cotton; the advantages in favour of the gin would be greater in American cotton. As the screw-press at Dhurungaom has been lately improved, I hope a reduction in the cost of baling may be the result. The press box has been enlarged so as to turn out bales of 350 lbs. each, whereas the contents of the bales hitherto prepared were 260 lbs.

Result of the experiment by a gin of 20 saws:

72½	lbs. seed.
1	„ waste.
23½	„ wool.
97	lbs.

24 : 97 : : 784 : 3,168 the largest quantity of seed and cotton required to produce a Bombay candy of wool.

Seed Cotton.	Minutes.	Seed Cotton.	Minutes.	Hrs.
97	: 90 : :	3,168	: 2,939 =	49

A day of labour is reckoned at 10 hours.

8 annas per diem:

8 × 5 = 40 = 2½ rupees.

Result of the experiment by 10 churkas:

71½	lbs. seed.
25½	„ wool and dust together.
97	lbs.

Seed.	Wool.	Seed.	Wool.
71	: 25 : :	40	: 14

Accompaniment to No. 609.—REPLIES of Mr. T. Price, S. Simpson, and A. Elphinston, Esqrs., to the Queries proposed in the Government Letter, &c.—*continued*.

QUESTIONS proposed by Government.	REPLIES of Mr. T. Price, Assistant Superintendent in charge of Cotton Experiments in Candeish, brought up to December 1849.	REPLIES of S. Simpson, Esq., Superintendent Cotton Experiments, brought up to March 1851.	REMARKS by A. Elphinston, Esq., Collector of Candeish, brought up to March 1851.
33. What is the cost of pressing a candy of cotton?	The cost of pressing a candy of clean cotton by the Dhurumgaum press was last year 4 rupees, and that of baling the same quantity in the country way is *Rs.* 3. 13.; but there having been a reduction this year in the price of the bale-lashings, it is expected that the cost of pressing bales will be reduced to *Rs.* 3. 13.	The charges as fixed by Government for baling cotton, exclusive of bagging and rope, is 4 annas per bale of 350 lbs. of saw-ginned cotton, or 392 lbs. of churkaed cotton; in the latter condition, for a Bombay candy of 784 lbs. 8 annas are charged; the bagging and rope for this quantity costs *Rs.* 2. 12.	———
34. It has, Government believes, been fully established that the American cotton, in its seeded state, can only be properly cleaned by the saw-gin, owing to the tenacity with which the wool adheres to the seed; are you of opinion that this machine is generally adapted to the process of cleaning the native cotton without injuring the staple?	The saw-gin is as liable to injure the staple of the American cotton as that of the indigenous kind; but if the machine is properly worked, and the circular saws kept, while revolving, without rubbing against the grates, its adaptation for cleaning the latter cotton is precisely the same as it is for the former; as I think that both the New Orleans cotton seed sown in Candeish and the indigenous seed of the country are of the same species, and the adherence of the cotton to them of the same degree of tenacity; the only difference is, that the former seed is larger than the latter, and consequently the gins intended for the cleaning of the two kinds of cotton require respectively a corresponding adjustment in their grates to prevent the seeds from passing through them into the lint-room.	The saw-gin is alone suited to the operation of separating the fibre from the seed of the New Orleans cotton, not because, as is erroneously and generally believed, that the fibre adheres so tenaciously to the seed, but because the seeds themselves are so much softer than the seed of indigenous cotton, and are therefore more easily crushed between the rollers of machines. On this principle the saw-gin is well adapted to the process of cleaning native cotton, and if properly constructed, and set to work, it will do no harm to the staple. The great difficulty arises from the smallness of the seed; it is very difficult wholly to prevent their passing through the spaces between the grating and mixing with the fibre.	With the necessary adjustment of the machinery, so as to adapt it to the respective kinds of cotton subjected to it for the separation of the seed, the saw-gin may be rendered capable of cleaning both the American and indigenous varieties of cotton. The indigenous seed being smaller than the American, the openings in the grates require to be smaller for the indigenous than for the American.
35. Are saw-gins readily purchased from the Government establishment by the native traders for cleaning country cotton for the Bombay market?	Gins are not as yet readily taken, but a few have been purchased from the Government establishment by the native traders for cleaning country cotton on their own account for the Bombay market; at present there are seven purchased gins at work in their private factories.	There have been 14 gins sold to native dealers in Candeish, and there is a steady and increasing demand far greater than could this year be supplied, owing to the very large number hired to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., and supply for Ahmedabad and Surat, despatched from the Government establishment at Dhurumgaum.	The adoption of the saw-gin machinery by the native traders has not yet become as general as I could wish, but the demand for them is increasing. What retards the more general use of this improved machinery is the absence of skilful mechanics able to repair them if they get out of order. They also dread lest the Government factory for the making of gins may be done away with, or removed from Candeish, when any gins they might have purchased would be no longer repairable here, which would entail the trouble and expense of sending it or them to Bombay, where even they might not find workmen who understood properly how to repair them. For this reason Government ought to keep up the factory in Candeish for the making and repair of gins. For further information on this, *see* my reply to the 47th Query.
36. Do you prefer the hand or the power gins for cleaning cotton; and is it possible so to adjust the grates of these machines, that the seed of the native cotton will neither be crushed, nor pass through whole along with the cotton during the operation of ginning?	If the preference of the kind of gin is to be understood in connexion with the circumstances and means of the purchaser, the local dealers in Candeish would more readily buy up the hand-gins than the power-gins, but of course the latter could be worked with greater advantage and more profit by the expenditure of a large capital. Both the hand and	For economical reasons I would prefer the hand-gins, that is, gins worked by manual labour, to those worked by cattle or other motive power. There is one disadvantage likely to attend the former process in a few years, when the saw-gin shall have become more extensively introduced, and there is a scarcity of coolies to turn them; therefore if some cheap and	I generally concur with Mr. Price in his reply to this question. An American saw-gin can be made suitable either for the New Orleans or the indigenous cotton; the only difference required is in the grating; the apertures in the grating through which the indigenous cotton is dragged by the teeth of the saws require to be smaller than if intended for New Orleans cotton, as the seed of the indigenous is smaller than that of the New Orleans cotton plant, and would go through the grating intended for the New Orleans cotton wool. The harvesting of the monsoon crops, the threshing and winnowing of grain, the sowing and irrigating of the cold weather crops, all happen about the time the cotton is ripe; at the same time the roads closed by the rains are opened to carters and the transit of merchandise; consequently all these operations

37. What is the largest number of saws used in the hand and power gins, and which is the size you prefer?

power gins can be so made as to clean the indigenous cotton with the same facility as they do the New Orleans.

The largest number of saws used in the construction of the hand-gins in Candeish is 20 and the smallest 12. No power-gins have been made up in this establishment; the size of the gin-saw I would give preference to is 10 inches for the hand-gins, and 12 for the power-gins.

simple plan of bullock-power machinery could be devised, it would be a great auxiliary in this province. There is no danger of the seed being crushed in the process of cleaning on the saw-gin. There is some difficulty in setting a gin so as to prevent the smaller seed passing through along with the cotton; this, by a nice mechanical adjustment, may be overcome.

The hand-gins (so called) made up at this factory, of which 44 have been completed, and six more nearly so, in the season of 1850-51, all uniformly contain 20 saws, this being the most economical and efficient size of coolie-power gin. For cattle-power gins I should prefer the size of 40 saws; for steam-power, 60 saws. Gins of larger size than this latter are difficult to be removed, and are liable to spring their shafts; besides, they have other disadvantages, which need not be named here. The size or diameter of saw I would prefer in all cases is 10 inches.

require more men than can be found, therefore difficulty is experienced in getting all the cotton crops to the sea-coast before the next rainy season sets in. If cholera breaks out the people suddenly decamp, each to their own village, or to the jungle, and the difficulty is increased I would therefore greatly prefer seeing gins moved by steam, wind, water, or animal power, than driven by men, as by the former means the work would be done not only far more expeditiously, but the liberation of many men from such labour would permit of their occupation in more indispensable employments. The employment of machinery in substitution for manual labour has the same effect as if so many additional hands were added to the labour of the province. A few gins worked by steam or bullocks ought to be set up by Government to gin cotton, at a certain rate of hire, in the best cotton growing districts. Such a power-gin has been set up by the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co, at Bodwur, on the borders of this collectorate, abutting the province of Berar.

Requires no further remark. A reference to the correspondence containing the opinions of Mr. Simpson, late Superintendent of the Government Cotton Experiments, and Mr. Laidlaw, the engineer attached to the agency of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., submitted with my letter, No. 192, dated 29th January 1851, furnishes some more details on this subject.

38. What is the average quantity of cotton (native and American) that can be cleaned daily by a hand-gin of the size you propose, and what quantity by a power-gin?

The average quantities of American and native cotton that can be cleaned daily by a gin of 20 saws, constructed in this department, are 800 and 900 lbs. respectively, but as the men who are employed to turn the winch of the gin are not inured to such labour, the quantities are much below those which the machine is capable of cleaning; perhaps 1,000 and 1,200 lbs. will in the course of time be the usual out-turn daily. A power-gin has never been tried in Candeish, but from a statement received from Mr. Landon, late Superintendent of the Cotton Experiments in Broach, I find that his 60-saw gin, driven by cattle-power, cleans on an average about 5,000 lbs. daily.

A hand-gin of 20 saws will clean upon an average of the season, in a day of 10 hours, 800 lbs. of cuppas, if properly worked, which is at the rate of *Rs.* 6. 8. per Bombay candy of 784 lbs., or thus:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
9 men for four days, at 2 annas each per day -	4	8	–
Hire of gins for four days, at 8 annas per day - - - - -	2	–	–
Total - -	6	8	–

and if carcoons, peons, and other contingent charges be added, the amount would be about 8 rupees per candy, which would still be 50 per cent. cheaper than the usual charges for cleaning cotton in the United States of America. There are no cattle or other power-gins in this establishment; it is therefore out of my power to say what quantity they would clean; the average amount, however, in the United States, cleaned on a 60 saw-gin is about 2,500 lbs. of cuppas per day, worked by mule or horse power.

Requires no further remarks, save and except that Mr. Constable, agent to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., considers that with his 73 saw-gins, moved by bullock power, at Bodwur, in this collectorate, the seed may be separated from the cotton at an expense within 4 rupees the candy of 800 lbs. of cotton wool.

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Questions proposed by Government.	Replies of Mr. T. Price, Assistant Superintendent in charge of Cotton Experiments in Candeish, brought up to December 1849.	Replies of S. Simpson, Esq., Superintendent Cotton Experiments, brought up to March 1851.	Remarks by A. Elphinston, Esq., Collector of Candeish, brought up to March 1851.
39. Does the value of the seed of both descriptions of cotton cover the expense of ginning?	Besides paying for the expenses of ginning, a balance of 3 rupees per candy of 1,600 lbs. of seed cotton remains from the process, of the seed of the indigenous cotton, and 2 rupees of that of the New Orleans cotton, assuming the price of the seed of both kinds to be the same.	The value of the seed of indigenous cotton will about cover all expenses for ginning, including hire of carcoon and peons, if the gin is kept regularly at work. The New Orleans seed would do about the same perhaps, but hitherto none have been sold here, having been reserved for planting.	Requires no further remarks.
40. What is the cost of constructing saw-gins of all sizes by native artisans, including the saws?	Judging by the first batch of eight gins of sizes constructed in this department, the cost of manufacturing them by native artisans, including saws, is as follows:— *Rs. a. p.* Gin of 12 saws - 125 2 2 Gin of 19 saws - 176 13 7 Gin of 20 saws - 184 3 9 and of the second batch of 25 gins, one of 20 saws cost *Rs.* 140. 4.	I observe Mr. Price has answered this question as definitely as can be from the information now at the command of this establishment; however, I will here merely add an American rule for determining the value of saw-gins, and that is by setting a value on each saw, or the whole number of saws each gin may contain, that is to say, gins may be made up in this country at from 8 to 10 rupees the saw; or thus, a gin of 20 saws multiplied by 8 = 160 rupees, or by 10 = 200 rupees, or if the medium of 9 be taken, it gives 180 rupees, which is very nearly the same, as shown in Mr. Price's figured answer to this question. This is a rule that applies throughout to all size gins, by slightly reducing the unit as the gin increases in size. Efficient gins cannot be made in this country for less than 8 rupees per saw, complete.	Requires no further remark.
41. What are the means employed in the conveyance of cotton to the coast, and the cost per candy from the screws?	Formerly pack bullocks were invariably used in the conveyance of cotton to the coast, but since the opening of the cotton district roads, *i. e.*, from Nusseerabad to Jhorega, and from Raweré to Dhurumgaum, and the improvement of the Bombay and Agra road, carts have been in general use, and the cost of transit to Colset Bunder does not at present exceed 10 rupees per candy of 784 lbs.	The means employed for conveying cotton to the coast are two, namely, country carts and pack bullocks. It is becoming the custom to hire carts by the trip; the charge in the early part of the present season was 12 rupees per cart; at the present moment (5 March 1851) the charge is 17 rupees per cart from Dhurumgaum to Colset Bunder; each cart carries 1,050 lbs. of rooee, comprised in three screwed bales of 350 lbs. each of saw-ginned cotton, or of churkaed cotton; they carry three screwed bales of 392 lbs., or 1,176 lbs. per load; in the former case it costs *Rs.* 12. 11., and in the latter *Rs.* 10. 10. 8. per Bombay candy of 784 lbs. The elastic force of saw-ginned cotton is about one-eighth greater than churkaed cotton, hence it requires a press that is much larger in size of box to make a half candy bale of the former than for the latter cotton.	Cart-hire has ranged this season from 10 rupees (at which it began) to 20 rupees the cart, mostly at 15 rupees and upwards, from Dhurumgaum, in the centre of Candeish, to the coast. The weight carried being about 1 ¼ candy, or 1,060 lbs. avoirdupois in weight. Even at the highest rates of hire sufficient carts could not be procured at the height of the season for the carriage of cotton to Bombay; they were all employed, and more could not be had.

42. What is the entire cost of conveying a candy of cotton to Bombay?

I am not aware what expense is incurred in the conveyance of a candy of cotton from the sea coast (Bhewndy or Colset Bunder) to Bombay.

The cost to Colset Bunder has been stated in the preceding answer; it is not precisely known to me what the charges are thence on to Bombay by land or water carriage; perhaps about 2 rupees per candy.

The expense of transit from Colsett to Bombay ranges from 1 to 2 rupees per candy of 784 lbs.; the average, Mr. Constable says, is 1⅛ rupees.

43. What is the relative value of cleaned cotton, American and native, per candy, and which is the most profitable to the ryots?

The value of a candy of American-cleaned cotton has been stated by the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay to be 10 rupees more than that of the indigenous kind, and its cultivation will, no doubt, be more profitable to the ryots than the indigenous, as both the yield per beegah and the proportion of fibre to the seed are greater in the New Orleans cotton, but till these are generally known the progress will be slow.

This question is not easily answered, from the fact that there is no cleaned American cotton sold in the Candeish market, so far as I am aware of, and in order to state its relative value to country cotton, the price of this commodity must be deduced from the condition in which it is at present found in this market, and which is, for a candy of the very best quality of American cuppas of 800 seers or 1,600 lbs., 50 rupees are paid, and for native 40 and 42 rupees, which seems to show a difference in round numbers in favour of American of about 15 rupees per Bombay candy. I think if this premium was taken off, the native cotton would be found the most profitable, especially under the present undeveloped and infantine condition of its culture, and but partially acclimatised state of the New Orleans seed.

The value of the American cotton may safely be set down at 10 rupees per candy more than the indigenous. At the present day the average ruling price of clean picked indigenous seed cotton is 40 to 42 rupees per candy of 1,600 lbs., and the price which the like quantity of clean picked American seed cotton commands is 50 rupees, and I believe 10 rupees the candy is the lowest premium paid for the latter variety. Mr. Constable states this is "very true, but this increase in value is not owing to better staple, because this year the staple is not superior to very much of the indigenous that I have seen, but because the nature of the plants permits of the cotton being picked free of leafy particles." The American seed cotton, where it has thriven, is decidedly the most profitable to the ryot, being more prolific, and the staple, if healthy, rather preferable.

44. What quantity of American cotton has been raised at the cost of Government, from the establishment of the experiment under your charge to the present time?

Up to the end of the official year 1847–48, about 834 lbs. of clean cotton was raised by the ryots in contract, at the rate of five rupees per beegah, and about 219 lbs. produced in small parcels of land attached to the factory compounds at Dhurumgaum and Julgaum, under the supervision of the Superintendent. In 1848–49, 100 lbs. of seed cotton was raised from two strips of land in the factory compound at Dhurumgaum; and in 1849–50 the fields above alluded to, with another strip of land of 1 beegah, produced about 640 lbs. of seed cotton; making a total of about 1,300 lbs. of clean cotton raised at the expense of Government up to the present time.

The quantity of American cotton raised under the superintendence of this establishment at the cost of Government, is 8,217 lbs. of clean cotton. Assuming the amount, 1,300 lbs., as given by Mr. Price, up to the 29th December 1849, to be correct (not having time to look through the records of this office to ascertain this), and by adding the amount subsequently grown in the season of 1850–51, the cost of this latter is *Rs.* 7. 2. 10. per beega, exclusive of land-tax.

I need only mention, in addition to Mr. Price's reply to this query (written at the close of 1849) that 154¼ beegas have been (in the current season) cultivated with the American cotton seed, at the cost of Government, under the management of the Cotton Superintendent, and the following Table exhibits the results obtained from the farm, as far as they have been communicated to this department:

RESULT of the Government New Orleans Cotton Farm in 1850–51:

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Number of Beegas Cultivated.	Seed Cotton Gathered.	Expected to be Gathered.	Total Estimated Yield.
	Beegas. Pauds.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
DRY CULTIVATION:				
Cusba Dhurumgaum - -	20 –	2,033	400	2,433
Purgunna Julgaum - - -	21 –	5,660	560	6,220
Talooka Yawul - - -	22 –	2,538	480	3,018
Talooka Jamnair - - -	20 –	3,600	1,600	5,200
Paita Bodwur - - - -	26 –	1,640	2,400	4,040
Talooka Chopra - - -	21 –	4,626	960	5,586
Paita Betawud - - -	21 –	2,530	240	2,770
TOTAL - - -	151 –	22,627	6,640	29,267
IRRIGATED CULTIVATION:				
Talooka Yawul - - -	1 15	702	120	822
Talooka Chopra - - -	1 10	410	240	650
GRAND TOTAL - - -	154 5	23,739	7,000	30,739

Accompaniment to No. 609.—REPLIES of Mr. T. Price, S. Simpson, and A. Elphinston, Esqrs., to the Queries proposed in the Government Letter, &c.—*continued.*

QUESTIONS proposed by Government.	REPLIES of Mr. T. Price, Assistant Superintendent in charge of Cotton Experiments in Candeish, brought up to December 1849.	REPLIES of S. Simpson, Esq., Superintendent Cotton Experiments, brought up to March 1851.	REMARKS by A. Elphinston, Esq., Collector of Candeish, brought up to March 1851.
45. What quantity of this cotton has been raised by the ryots in the same period; and of this how much has been purchased for Government, and how much sent to Bombay on private account?	No New Orleans cotton was raised by ryots on their own account previous to 1847-48. In 1848-49, 9,046 ½ lbs. of seed cotton was produced solely by the ryots themselves, of which quantity 8,973 lbs. were purchased by Government, ginned, and sent to Bombay; the remainder was purchased from the ryots by local dealers in the province.	The total amount of New Orleans cotton (it is presumed is alluded to in this question) raised by the ryots, assuming Mr. Price's data, and adding thereto that raised in the season of 1850-51, so far as has been reported to this department, is 770,364 ½ lbs. of seed cotton. The amount purchased from the ryots by Government is 643,701 ½ lbs. of seed cotton, up to the present time. The quantity purchased by native or other cotton dealers is unknown to me.	I subjoin a Table, showing the quantity of American cotton raised by the ryots since its introduction in this province; also how much of it has been purchased on account of Government, and how much disposed of by the growers to the native traders, and despatched (it is supposed) to Bombay on private account.

	Extent of Land Cultivated.	Produce in Candies and Pounds of Seed Cotton.	Purchased on account of Government.	Remainder sold by the Ryots to Traders.
	Beegas. pds.			
In the year 1847-48 - -	5 0	0 416	0 416	—
„ 1848-49 - -	221 5 ½	11 422 ½	11 349	0 73 ½
„ 1849-50 - -	2,569 1 ¼	218 257 ¾	130 107 ½	88 150 ¼
„ 1850-51, estimated	7,827 5	1,158 774	Not yet ascertained.	

Note.—A beegah contains 20 pauds, or 3,600 square yards; the paud is equal to 180 square yards.

46. What quantity of land has been planted this season with American cotton, and what are the prospects of the cultivation?	The quantity of land sown in New Orleans cotton seed, in the season of 1849-50, is 1,743 beegas and 5 pauds, which is expected to produce about 100 candies, or 160,000 lbs. of seed cotton. Owing to the lateness of the time at which the seed was obtained and sown by the ryots, in some districts the heavy rains came on before the young plants had acquired sufficient strength to withstand them, and consequently the result has been a partial failure in them; while in other districts, where the rains were slight at the commencement of the monsoon, the New Orleans cotton plants had thriven very well, and have produced, on an average, more than the native plant per beegah.	No returns have been received in this office of the exact amount of land cultivated in the present season. The amount of seed distributed by this department to the several mamlutdars for sowing was 70,496 lbs. This was sufficient for planting 7,049 ½ beegas of land. The crops in some parts have been encouraging, while in others rather the opposite has taken place. A larger amount has been produced in the Chopra talooka than any other.	Mr. Price's reply had reference to the cultivation of A.D. 1849-50, whereas mine refers to that of the subsequent season. In the latter season, 7,827 beegas (equal to 5,821 ¾ acres) have been planted with the American cotton seed, and which yielded about 1,159 candies of seed and cotton, or about 326 cotton wool, and 823 seed: while a few fields have yielded well, many have yielded badly, which reduces the average yield below what may be expected when the plant is acclimatised.
47. How many saw-gins have been purchased by the natives, from the commencement of the experiment to the present time; and are they used in cleaning the cotton purchased on account of Government, or only that sent to the Presidency on private account?	Six of 20 saws and one of 12 saws have, up to the present time, been purchased by the natives for *Rs.* 1,127. 9. 2., and two more applied, for *Rs.* 28. 0. 8., which number of gins are not used in cleaning cotton for Government, but are employed by the purchasers themselves in cleaning their own cotton for the Bombay market, and which they can dispose of on the spot for 15 or 18 rupees more per candy than churkaed cotton.	This question has in part been already answered. The number of saw-gins sold to the natives, up to the present date, is 14; these are entirely used in cleaning cotton on private account.	The number of saw-gins manufactured at the Government factory at Dhurumgaum since its establishment in 1847-48, including those made up for other collectorates, is 83; of which four have been supplied to the Collector of Ahmedabad, six to the Collector of Surat, 40 gins made over on hire to the agent of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., 14 sold to private individuals, 13 are at work for separating the seed of the cotton purchased on account of Government and that of private individuals, and six under manufacture, and nearly ready for supply to the public, if applied for. An application was lately submitted by me for sanction for the construction of a further batch of 25 gins. The cotton purchased on account of Government is wholly freed from seed by the gins retained in Government's store, not by those sold to private dealers, which are fully employed in detaching the seed of their own cotton for despatch to Bombay on their private account.

48. What is the average quantity of land planted with cotton in your districts, and to what extent is the cultivation of cotton capable of being increased?

The average quantity of land planted in the season of 1849-50 with cotton is 312,569 beegas, and 4¼ pauds, and the extent to which it can be increased is 625,322 beegas and 9¼ pauds if facilities for its extended cultivation were offered to the ryots.

Noticed.—The collector can better answer this question; it is therefore passed over by me.

This query would, in my opinion, be best answered by the subjoined Table, exhibiting the extent of the cultivation of American and indigenous cotton in this collectorate for a series of years, and the proportion which the aggregate bears to the total culturable land of the province, as well as the relative ratios of both the varieties of cotton.

STATEMENT showing the extent of COTTON CULTIVATION in the Zillah of Candeish, during the 23 years ending 1850-51.

YEARS, A.D.	Extent of Land cultivated with Cotton.	Rates of Assessment per Beegah. Maximum.	Medium.	Minimum.	Assumed average quantity of Cotton, with Seed, yielded by a Beegah.	Number of Beegahs required to produce a Candy of Cotton, with Seed.	Cost of Cultivation, including Land Rent, per Beegah.	Cost of Cultivation, including Land Rent, per Candy of Seed Cotton.	Prices obtained by the Growers in Candeish.	Extent of Land cultivated with American Cotton.	Produce in Candies and Pounds of Seed Cotton.	REMARKS, &c.
	Beeghas. Pauds.	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*a. p.*						*Beegahs. Pauds.*	*Candies Lbs. of 784 lbs.*	
1828-29	27,201 7¾	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -			The per-centage proportion which the cotton cultivation of 1850-51 bears to the total culturable land is 3·81.
1829-30	43 009 11¾	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -			
1830-31	49,187 14	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -			
1831-32	42,267 5¾	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -			
1832-33	41,415 6½	3 8	1 8	- 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -			
1833-34	51,786 17	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -			
1834-35	91,432 15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -			
1835-36	19,493 16	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -			
1836-37	94,756 19¼	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	None grown.		There is much jungle and waste land, which it would require a larger population to redeem and cultivate.
1837-38	121,193 12¼	- -	- -	- -	about 240 lbs.	about 3 beegahs	about 4 rupees	about 12 rupees	Not correctly ascertainable			
1838-39	89,435 13½	- -	- -	- -								
1839-40	92,272 11	- -	- -	- -								
1840-41	76,014 2¾	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -			
1841-42	123,763 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -			
1842-43	108,955 18½	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -			
1843-44	87,911 12¾	3 -	1 7	3 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -			Proportions which the rising New Orleans cotton cultivation has borne to the Indian cotton since its introduction:
1844-45	119,799 10¼	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				
1845-46	129,533 7¾	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 to 30 rupees per candy of seed cotton.			
1846-47	114,801 2¾	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				
1847-48	174,089 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		5 -	- 416	- per cent.
1848-49	149,203 1¼	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		221 5½	11 422½	·14 „
1849-50	121,471 18	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		2,569 1¼	218 257¾	2·11 „
1850-51	146,038 5½	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	7,827 5	1,158 774	5·36 „

N.B.—I expect the cotton cultivation will increase about 50 per cent. next year; and so long as the prices of cotton continue higher, and its cultivation more profitable than that of grain, cotton cultivation will increase. The cotton cultivation is susceptible of a very great, progressive, and ultimate increase, if the remunerating prices of the present year are maintained. The roads and the machinery of the cotton trade are extended and improved.

49. Can you state what has been the outturn of the various consignments of cotton made to England from your districts, and the profit accruing therefrom, after deducting all expenses?

There are no documents on my records to enable me to reply to this query.

Noticed.—There is a want of documentary information to enable me to reply to this question, and if this was not the case, it would require more time than I have at my disposal to do so.

I am not in possession of the requisite information to enable me to reply to this query, and I would suggest that the Collector of Customs at the Presidency be referred to on the subject, as he has full information respecting the costs and charges of the cotton consignments made from this collectorate, as well as, I believe the result of their sale in England, in a state of perfection to admit of ready contrast.

Accompaniment to No. 609.—REPLIES of Mr. T. Price, S. Simpson, and A. Elphinston, Esqrs., to the Queries proposed in the Government Letter, &c.—*continued.*

QUESTIONS proposed by Government.	REPLIES of Mr. T. Price, Assistant Superintendent in charge of Cotton Experiments in Candeish, brought up to December 1849.	REPLIES of S. Simpson, Esq., Superintendent Cotton Experiments, brought up to March 1851.	REMARKS by A. Elphinston, Esq., Collector of Candeish, brought up to March 1851.
50. What distance are the districts in which cotton is produced from the sea-coast, what are the condition of your communications, and are they open all the year round, or for what period, and what are the facilities offered at the port of shipment?	The distance of the Candeish cotton districts from the sea-coast varies from 200 to 250 miles; those on the eastern side of the grand Agra line of road, in which the greater portion of the cotton of the province is produced, are 230 miles, while the districts on the western side are 250 miles, viâ Malligaum; the condition of the communication from the eastern districts to Jhorga, where it joins the Agra road, is, so far as the road is concerned, a tolerably good fair weather road, as it is yearly repaired by the civil engineers' department; but notwithstanding the expense which is incurred by Government to improve the road, and thereby facilitate the transit of cotton on it, a lamentable want of drains and bridges is severely felt, as the greater portion of the cotton cleaned during the fair months is not, from various causes, despatched to Bombay till after the monsoon, when every small nullah on this line offers a serious impediment to the carriage of this article. No road of any description has yet been made from the western districts, probably owing to the proximity of those districts to the city of Surat and the coast of Bulsar; until, however, it can be shown that more cotton from them travels viâ Malligaum to Bombay than viâ Surat, the necessity for the construction of a road connecting Nundoorbar and Sooltanpoor with the Agra road is not capable of being decided upon. The present road running through the eastern districts from Rowere to Jhorga is traversible without impediment for a period of five months, but to enable the whole produce of cotton to pass on to the coast, about seven months is the requisite period; the erection of bridges and drains will not only ensure this period, but will also render the communication open all the year. A trunk road should, I think, be constructed from Arraund viâ Chopra, and Amulnair to Dhoolia; these improvements, I need scarcely state, are much needed in Candeish, where, in the absence of means to effect a water communication with the Presidency, the present imperfect state of the roads offers no encouragement to the increase of the cultivation of cotton, which, in this province, is capable of being extended to double the quantity of land at present cultivated with it. The facilities existing at the port of shipment for the transport of cotton to England are unknown to this department.	Noticed.—Any correct map will show very distinctly the position of Candeish, and the distance it is situated from the sea-coast. Dhurumgaum is about 240 miles from Bombay.	I am not aware of the facilities offered at the port of shipment. As respects the condition of the communications within the province, I have been favoured with a valuable memorandum, dated the 25th November 1850, by Mr. Price, drawn up at my request previous to his departure for Ahmedabad. I may here state that it would be desirable to make improvements to some of the fair weather roads in the cotton districts in this collectorate; but I shall do myself the honour to submit details on this subject through the general department, forwarding at the same time the above-mentioned memorandum from Mr. Price.
51. The object of this inquiry being to obtain, in a condensed form, all that has hitherto been done for improving the cotton produced at this Presidency, and the prospects of success of the cotton experiments undertaken by Government, be pleased to add any further information in your power calculated to elucidate the subject, and at the same time offer any suggestions which your experience may induce you to believe are likely to promote the important object in view?	Having replied to the several questions proposed in this paper, I shall now, as required in this query, briefly allude to a few more points connected with the cotton experiments in this collectorate, which it is desirable to bring to your notice. On the establishment of the experiments in 1845, the operation of demonstrating the capabilities of the saw-gin was confined to two stations, *i. e.* Dhurumgaum and Julgaum, at which places five gins were put to work. No extension was made over this, owing to the want of gins, for a period of three years, during which, consequently, only the inhabitants of a few villages around the two stations had become acquainted with the merits of a machine which was intended to supersede their churka. In April 1848, that is, soon after your arrival in Candeish, the first gin to be constructed by the native artisans in this department was taken in hand, and from that date to the present time no fewer than 33 new gins of sizes have been constructed, besides adjusting and repairing old ones. This enabled the department to extend its operations partially into the other cotton dis-	I have somewhat anticipated this question, and have offered such suggestions as seemed to me to be calculated to promote the important object in view, which will be found in the course of the series. GENERAL REMARKS. I am sorry that a want of time prevents me from going into the subject as fully as I could have wished. Without attempting this, however, I may here say a few words on two points which appear to me to be the cardinal ones of this question; that is, the production, or rather introduction, of the New Orleans cotton and the saw-gin. For the former, great perseverance, assiduity, and regularity in all things connected	A continuance of the measures in progress, as stated by Mr. Price, for the introduction of superior cotton crops and improved machinery is all that is required to ensure success. Government should keep up a factory for the making, sale, hire, and repair of machines, and a considerable number of gins for sale or hire should be ready at the beginning of every cotton season. Sheds for the reception of gins ought to be built at the cotton villages. The collector should be empowered to buy up cotton, for consignment to the Honourable the Court of Directors, when its price falls below a remunerating point to the cultivators. Government should continue their encouragement to the establishment of respectable European agencies in the cotton districts, that the benefit of

tricts with beneficial results; but as the number of gins available is too small to admit of the advantages of the machinery being disseminated as widely as they ought to be over the province, it is hoped that Government will early sanction the construction of the 40 additional gins, as proposed in my letter of the 3d July last. The number of stations in which gins were placed last year was six, and in this year four more have been added, making the total number of ginning stations 10, besides three private factories. The progressive use of the saw-gin machinery by private individuals, since the establishment of the experiments in Candeish, is as follows:—

In 1845	00 in 1
In 1846	20 in 1
In 1847	25 in 1
In 1848	38 in 1
In 1849	45 in 1

The results exhibited in the above Table have been deduced from a statement submitted with my letter of the 23d October last, since which two more gins have been sold to private individuals and put to work, besides two others applied for; but as the application for the latter contains an offer on the part of the purchaser to buy up a gin-shed also, the question is still under consideration. This is the progressive advancement made in the use of the saw-gin, which being only one of the objects of the experiments, I shall now notice the improvements made with regard to the cultivation of cotton in Candeish. In 1845 no trial of the American cotton was attempted, owing to the late arrival of the American planters. In 1846, both the cultivation of the indigenous and New Orleans cotton was undertaken by ryots on contract (the former at four rupees and the latter at five rupees per beegah), in which operation the New Orleans failed; so that 132 beegahs of land sown with it produced only 834 lbs. of clean cotton; but the yield of the indigenous cotton fields, which was more favourable, was several thousand pounds. The latter species, from the care bestowed on its picking and cleaning, proved superior to the ordinary picked and churkaed cotton. This circumstance, auspicious as it was for the country cotton, was naturally interpreted by the merchants in Bombay to the prejudice of the New Orleans cotton, the desirable experiment of which, in consequence, was unfortunately partially neglected—I mean it was not upheld with the same spirit that has marked its subsequent renewed trial. In the year following, owing to the previous year's failure, and, as I above stated, to the high prices obtained for the indigenous crop, a few ryots only in the Pachora Mahal were induced to sow the New Orleans cotton. The produce of their fields, together with that of the small parcels of land in which Messrs. Simpson and Blount had sown in the factory compounds, produced 219 lbs. of clean cotton. This much had been done towards the introduction of the American cotton in Candeish, and I might say this important portion of the experiment was becoming the least of its objects, at the time when you assumed charge of the collectorate, since which the subject of the cultivation of foreign cotton has been reconsidered, and the renewed trial, on an extended scale, has been undertaken and vigorously carried on with gradual success. In 1848, 200 beegas having been sown with New Orleans cotton seed by the cultivators on their own account, produced 9,046¼ lbs. of seed cotton; and in 1849, 1,743 beegas have been sown, which it is expected will yield about 160,000 lbs. of seed cotton; this might have been much larger but for casual circumstances already brought to notice. Before dismissing this subject, I would beg to be permitted to give a few particulars regarding the injurious mode in which the cotton trade is carried on in Candeish, and the information now with this measure is essentially necessary for its complete success. An encouraging price and sure market are all-important. The next thing is the machinery, which should be uniform in all its parts, which would admit of ready repairs, or injured parts substituted by new ones. Here I may be permitted to subjoin some remarks on this head, which I some time back embodied in a letter to a commercial gentleman in Bombay, in reply to a letter of his, submitting a series of 16 questions. I find it therein stated,—"The next great difficulty would be to get the requisite number of gins and houses for working and stowing the cotton in, required for these machines. And with regard to the former (that is, gins), I wish to remark, that both materials and workmen of suitable kinds are difficult to be had in this part of Candeish, and, when obtained, are rather expensive; therefore I would propose establishing a workshop at Malligaum merely for fitting up and repairing gins, the parts to be got out either from England or up from Bombay; certain parts of the gin frames to be of cast iron, and every corresponding part to be made of one size and pattern; the cylinder and brush shafts all to be made of one length and thickness respectively, so that no mistake would be made in putting them together by the native or other workmen. All those parts required to be made of wood to be executed in the shop at Maligaum, according to one pattern, and the gins, when got ready, to be despatched on carts to the various villages as required, and so adapted as to admit of their being set down and put to work in a few hours' time. The flywheels should also be of cast iron, made to take apart and pack in a box, and taken out and put together in a short space of time and set to work, and again removed, if found necessary, to another village, or whenever the expense of hauling the cotton to the gins would amount to more than that of taking the gins to the cotton. Hitherto manual labour has been wholly employed in cleaning cotton in this department, but I very much fear that if the use of the saw-gin be largely increased, that this power will be found inadequate to meet the demand; I would therefore recommend in part some cheap description of bullock-power machinery for propelling gins that would not cost over 1,000 rupees, including everything when set up ready for work.

(signed) *S. Simpson*,
Superintendent of Government
Cotton Experiment.

Superintendent's Office, Dhurumgaum,
13 March 1851.

European enterprise and intelligence may be directed to the improvement of the cotton trade, that the poor people who are the growers of cotton may be relieved from the rapacity and sharp practices of their petty local cotton dealers, to whom, in the absence of other competitors, they have been under the necessity of selling their cotton, as I doubt not they would prefer the liberal treatment and fair dealing of British merchants. Time only is required to make them generally acquainted with the latter, and to bestow their confidence on them. The sale of cotton by the cotton growers to their village banians at prices and sacrifices which the latter impose disheartens the former, and makes them take no interest in delivering it clean and early. This monopoly of purchase will be disturbed by the recent advent of a European agency on the spot where the purchases are made, and the respectability of such firm ensures that their motto will be, that "Honesty is the best policy" in dealing with the ryots, who through such influence may be induced to abandon many of the injurious practices they follow, and adopt suggestions equally beneficial to both parties, and which I confidently hope will ensure the production of good clean cotton suitable for exportation to the European and other markets. The current season has proved particularly favourable to the interests of cotton. At the same time that the produce has been ample, the prices have been favourable to the ryots; and I have every reason to expect that the cultivation of this exportable product will increase about 50 per cent. next year, as, with few exceptions, the profits arising from its culture have exceeded those derived from any of the other dry crops grown in the monsoon and depending on rain water, as will be seen from the subjoined statements, exhibiting the average outturn of the holdings of several persons indiscriminately taken in the districts of Erundole and Choprah.

TABLE

Accompaniment to No. 609.—Replies of Mr. T. Price, S. Simpson, and A. Elphinston, Esqrs., to the Queries proposed in the Government Letter, &c.—*continued.*

Questions proposed by Government.	Replies of Mr. T. Price, Assistant Superintendent in charge of Cotton Experiments in Candeish, brought up to December 1849.	Replies of S. Simpson, Esq., Superintendent Cotton Experiments, brought up to March 1851.	Remarks by A. Elphinston, Esq., Collector of Candeish, brought up to March 1851.

51. The object of this inquiry being to obtain, in a condensed form, all that has hitherto been done for improving the cotton produced at this Presidency, and the prospects of success of the cotton experiments undertaken by Government, be pleased to add any further information in your power calculated to elucidate the subject, and at the same time offer any suggestions which your experience may induce you to believe are likely to promote the important object in view—*continued.*

Replies of Mr. T. Price—*continued.*

now submitted is the result of my residence in the country of upwards of 17 years, for the last three of which being employed in the Government Cotton Experimental Department, I have been enabled to watch it more closely than formerly, and to ascertain by experience that cotton is a more remunerative crop than grain and several other products of the country; and that its cultivation should not be gradually extended by the ryots under such fair prospects of remuneration, and under an equitable taxation, presents to us a problem the solution of which may be interesting to you, and I therefore submit the information I have gathered, with due deference to your experience. It is generally known that the bulk of the cotton produced in Candeish, amounting to about 75,000,000 lbs. of seed cotton, passes through the hands of village banians to those of the Bombay agents, who come from thence, immediately after the rains, to make purchases. They, in the first instance, make advances of money to the middlemen in full payment for certain quantities of clean cotton agreed upon for delivery by the latter at a certain time. The money thus advanced to the middlemen or banians is by them advanced to the ryots, but since the rate specified in the agreement between the Bombay agent and banian is calculated upon that rating at the time in the Bombay market, the latter, in order to raise a profit by the bargain, is obliged to resort to the expedient of depriving the ryot of his lawful gain, which the cultivation of cotton always ensures to its grower; the banian, therefore, after having obtained the value in money of the quantity of cotton he has agreed to supply the Bombay agent, cautiously awaits the opportunity of the demand for the first instalment of the Government revenue being made on the ryots, when, with that cunning so inherent in him, he artfully conceals his anxiety to purchase cotton in order to fulfil his engagement with the Bombay agent, and feigns an interest in behalf of the ryots by advancing monies solely with the view of enabling them to pay their Government dues, for which obligation, on his part, he extorts an agreement binding the ryots to give him a certain supply of seed cotton, at 1½ rupee, or even two rupees, less than the ruling rate of the market. Were the extortion of the village banian to end here, the ryot would still find the cultivation of cotton to be remunerative to him, but, unfortunately for the latter, the banian is further urged to pounce upon the little that is left to repay the ryot for his toil and trouble during the year, in the shape of a demand of a premium of two to three maunds of seed cotton (160 to 240 lbs.) per candy at the time of weighing the cotton, which he had before extorted, with the consent of the ryot, to be supplied with as a recompense for a further advance required by the ryot to pay his second and third instalments; these losses, which the ryot suffers, have been calculated to be about 5 to 6 rupees per candy pocketed as profit by the rapacious banian. Having done with the ryot, he now contrives to cheat the women of the village who are employed to clean his seed cotton, and to whom he agrees to pay at the rate of 3 annas per maund of seed separated, which weighs 40 lbs., but for which he actually pays only 2 annas, by taking the weight of 1½ maunds, or 60 lbs. of seed, separated for the above quantity; and as a candy of seed cotton contains

Remarks by A. Elphinston, &c.—*continued.*

Table 1.—ERUNDOLE.

NAMES of the different Crops raised.	Extent of Land calculated for.	Cost of Cultivation.			Amount of Produce.		Net Profit.
		Government's Land Rent.	Expenses of Culture.	Total.	Yield.	Value thereof.	
	Bees. Pds.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Lbs.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Cotton (Indigenous)	1 —	1 7 —	3 8 4	4 15 4	400	10 8 —	5 8 8
					Seers.		
Jowaree (Holcus Sarghum)	1 —	1 7 —	— 15 4	2 6 4	115	3 9 6	1 2 2
Badjeree (Pinnicum Italicum)	1 —	1 7 —	1 — 3	2 7 3	96	4 — —	1 8 9
Gram	1 —	1 7 —	1 4 4	2 11 4	117	4 5 3	1 9 11
Tillee (Sesamum)	1 —	1 7 —	— 15 3	2 6 3	96	6 — —	3 9 9
Wheat	1 —	2 — —	2 8 3	4 8 3	145½	6 1 —	1 8 9

Table 2.—CHOPRAH.

					Lbs.		
Cotton (Indigenous)	1 —	2 — —	1 14 —	3 14 —	394	10 6 —	6 8 —
Cotton (American)	1 —	2 8 —	2 — —	4 8 —	480	15 9 7	11 1 7
					Seers.		
Jowaree	1 —	2 — —	1 5 —	3 5 —	192	6 — —	2 11 —
Badjeree	1 —	2 —	1 5 3	3 5 3	96	3 8 —	— 2 9
Tillee	1 —	2 8 —	1 6 4	3 14 3	192	12 — —	8 1 8
Wheat	1 —	2 8 —	2 — 3	4 8 3	192	8 — —	3 7 9
Gram	1 —	2 8 —	1 5 3	3 13 3	288	10 8 —	6 10 9
Linseed	1 —	2 8 —	1 4 —	3 12 —	288	15 — —	11 4 —

(signed) *A. Elphinston,*
Collector.

about ¾ seed and ¼ fibre, the payment of separating 1,200 lbs. of seed would amount to *Rs.* 5. 10., whereas the village banian pays only *Rs.* 3. 12., making a clear profit of *Rs.* 1. 14., which, together with what he has previously extorted from the ryot, make up *Rs.* 6. 14. on an outlay of 30 rupees towards the purchase of a candy of cotton, and *Rs.* 3. 12. for cleaning it, being more than 20 per cent.; this profit, it ought to be understood, is quite independent of that which he in his dealing with the Bombay agent is likely to derive, and as the latter generally ranges from 1½ rupees to 2 rupees per candy, the entire profit of the village banian trading in cotton may fairly be set down at 25 per cent., which, on the quantity of cotton which it is supposed is bought up in its seeded and clean states by the several middlemen of the province, and the seeded cotton cleaned by them previous to being made over to the Bombay agents, amount in the aggregate to upwards of 300,000 rupees, of which 60,000 rupees is fairly obtained by contracts with the Bombay agents, and 240,000 rupees by extortion from the ryots of the country. Such are the restraints under which the growth of, and trade in, cotton are suffering in Candeish, which, no doubt, are brought about by the growers of it being too poor to retain their crop in their possession for the market, in the hope of a more favourable opportunity for disposing of it occurring, and consequently they are obliged to sell their cotton (which they very often do before it is picked and brought home) to the village banian, who, from the influence he possesses over the ryots, can always obtain it at a price which can hardly remunerate the growers of it, and hence the reason why they do not interest themselves in picking their cotton clean for the market: these and other impositions, prejudicial as they are to the interest of the cultivating class, are unfortunately difficult of removal, more so as the generality of the ryots are too poor (and their produce individually too small) to undertake the consignment of their cotton on their own account to Bombay, or at all events to dispose of it with a fair advantage to themselves; and as the law, I fear, cannot take cognizance of these extortionate dealings, as they have the appearance of legal agreements, the mamlutdars, in my humble opinion, ought to be instructed to exercise a vigilant watch over the proceedings of the banians, and to keep in check such practices as they in their magisterial capacity can, by timely interference, prevent: this, with such assistance as Government can, through its experimental agency, furnish, by way of placing within access of the ryot economical machinery for cleaning his cotton, and superior seeds for the introduction of products capable of yielding richer returns than his ordinary crops, and the reduction of the land rates, where high and oppressive, will, doubtless, in the course of time operate as a gradual check against the extortions of the village banian, and as a stimulus to the ryot to extend his cultivation of cotton.

(signed) *T. Price*,
Assistant Superintendent,
Cotton Experiments in charge.

Superintendent's Office,
Dhurumgaum, 29 Dec. 1849.

Candeish Collector's Office, Camp Superintendent, Shring,
23 April 1851.

(signed) *A. Elphinston*,
Collector.

III.

Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 18th May (No. 9) 1847.

Our Governor in Council at Bombay.

WE desire that you will cause to be prepared for transmission to us, with the least possible delay, a statement of all the expenses that have been incurred under your Presidency for promoting the improvement of the cultivation of cotton since the arrival of the American planters, up to the 30th April last; showing also any sums that may have been received for sales of cotton or cotton seed produced on the Government farms, or from the use of machinery, or on any other account.

2. We desire that a similar statement may be transmitted to us annually, at the close of the official year.

(signed) *Hy. St. Geo. Tucker.*
J. L. Lushington.
&c. &c.

London, 18 May 1847.

REVENUE LETTER from the Government of Bombay, dated 25 April (No. 31) 1848.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 9, dated the 18th May 1847, and in compliance with the orders therein contained, to forward the accompanying statement of all the expenses incurred under this Presidency for promoting the improvement of the cultivation of cotton since the arrival of the American planters up to 30th April 1847, and of all the sums that have been received for the sale of cotton or cotton seed produced on the Government farms, for the use of machinery, and on any other account.

Rev. Cons. 1847, 31 Dec. V. 10,923.
Rev. Cons. 1848, 1 March. V. 2868 to 72.
Letter from the Acting Accountant General, No. 21, dated 8 March 1848.

2. In making the necessary call on our acting Accountant-General for this statement, we directed him to note any consignments of cotton for which no account sales had been received, so as to admit of the account being made complete on its receipt by your Honourable Court; and as the statement now forwarded embraces the transactions in India only, we beg, as affording your Honourable Court the means of completing the account, to refer you to the memorandum by the collector of customs (appended to the acting accountant-general's letter, dated 22d February last), showing the cotton received from the different collectorates on account of the Government farms, and eventually consigned to England, from the commencement of the farms to the 30th April 1847.

We have, &c.

(signed) *G. Clerk.*
L. R. Reid.
J. P. Willoughby.

Bombay Castle, 25 April 1848.

DETAILED

DETAILED STATEMENT of all the EXPENSES *incurred under the Presidency of* BOMBAY, *for promoting the Improvement of the Cultivation of* COTTON, *since the arrival of the American Planters, up to 30 April 1847; showing also, for Sums received in India for the Sales of Cotton or Cotton Seed produced on the Government Farms, or from the Use of Machinery, or on any other account, as required by the Honourable Court's Despatch of 18 May 1847.*

NAMES of the Collectorates.	CHARGES.		Total Charges.	RECEIPTS.		Total Receipts.	Excess of Charges.	Excess of Receipts.	REMARKS.
	In 1840-41.		*Rs. a. p.*	**In 1840-41.**		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Broach - -	Salaries of the establishment of the superintendents cotton experiments - - - - - - - - - -	*Rs. a. p.* 7,548 11 9							
	Expenses incurred on account of the construction of gin-house for workmen, and materials, &c. - - - - - -	870 7 8							
	Expenses incurred on account of purchasing kuppas (seed cotton) - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,227 14 6							
			9,647 1 11	- - - - - - - - - -		- - -	9,647 1 11	—	
Poona - -	Pay to Abbajee Carcoon, employed for producing foreign cotton, as per sanction of Government, dated 5th September 1840 - - - - - - -		20 - -	- - - - - - - - - -		- - -	20 - -	—	
	TOTAL for 1840-41 - - - *Rs.*		9,667 1 11	- - - - - - - - - -		- - -	9,667 1 11	—	
	In 1841-42.			**In 1841-42.**					
Broach - -	Amount paid salaries to the establishment of the superintendent cotton experiments - - - - - - - -	*Rs. a. p.* 16,279 15 10							
	Amount paid batta and travelling allowances to the American cotton planters, and office contingent expenses - - -	2,427 10 10							
	Amount of bill from general paymaster and other departments, for articles supplied for the use of the experiments, cotton department - - - - - - - - - -	70 12 6							
	Amount paid to engineer on account of erecting gin-house -	1,046 - 10							
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of the construction of gin-house, for materials and workmen, &c. - - -	2,247 6 6							
	Amount of expenses incurred of purchasing kuppas (seed cotton) - - - - - - - - - - - -	7,199 10 9							
	Amount of expenses incurred of experimental cotton culture	2,590 9 6							
	Amount of expenses incurred for Kaira Collector for cart-hire, for sending cotton-seed barrels to him - - - - -	10 - -							
	Amount of expenses incurred of feeding and keeping, &c., cattle	231 - -							
	Amount of expenses incurred of charges extraordinary, for materials, &c., &c. - - - - - - - - - -	45 15 3							
			32,149 2 -	Amount received on account of the rent of patch of ground, &c. - - - -		20 1 10	32,129 - 2	—	
Poona - -	Paid charges for forwarding *cotton* seed into the *districts*, as per sanction of Government, dated 24th December 1839 - - - - - - - -		269 - 7	Proceeds from the sale of cotton seed - - - - -	*Rs. a. p.* 21 11 -				
				Proceeds from the sale of old cotton bags - - - -	35 14 8	57 9 8	211 6 11	—	
Tannah - -	To amount cooley-hire on account of cotton seeds sent to the districts - -		2 2 6	- - - - - - - - - -		- - -	2 2 6	—	
	TOTAL for 1841-42 - - - *Rs.*		32,420 5 1	- - - - - - - - - -		77 11 6	32,342 9 7	—	

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Expenses incurred under the Presidency of Bombay, for the Cultivation of Cotton, &c., up to 30 April 1847, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of the Collectorates.	CHARGES.				Total Charges.			RECEIPTS.			Total Receipts.			Excess of Charges.			Excess of Receipts.			REMARKS.
	In 1842-43.				*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	In 1842-43.			*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
Surat	*CHARGES incurred in sowing* Cotton Seeds in a piece of Land containing Beegas 36 B. 2 W. 10 W.:																			
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*																
	Labourers for digging the land	42	–	3																
	Ploughing the land	29	8	–																
	Furkas or instruments to throw seeds in land in straight lines	3	–	–																
	Labourers for cutting grass to the amount of 30,650 bundles, at 1 rupee per 1,000	30	10	5																
	Servants' wages	26	4	–																
	Hire of carts employed in conveying grass and cotton	11	12	–																
	Date rope	–	1	6																
					143	4	2	Produce of the sale of grass			82	3	1	61	1	–	—			
Broach	Amount paid salaries to the establishment of the superintendent cotton experiments	19,002	10	6				Received from the superintendent of cotton experiments on account of castor-oil seed and other produce of *his* fields	*Rs.*	*a.* *p.*										
	Amount paid batta and travelling allowances to the American cotton planters, and office contingent expenses	654	–	3					5	8 –										
	Amount paid to engineer *on* account of expenses for erecting gin-house	5,548	15	1				Received from the superintendent of cotton experiments on account of cotton and cotton seeds sold by him	6,173	14 11										
	Amount of bill from general paymaster and other departments, for articles supplied for the use of experimenting department	1,235	7	3				Received from the superintendent of cotton experiments on account of hire of gins for cleaning cotton of private dealers	227	11 7										
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of purchasing kuppas (seed cotton)	224	1	7				Received from the superintendent of cotton experiments on account of proceeds from the sale of horses belonging to his department	14	8 –										
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of experimental cotton culture	1,964	1	1				Received from the superintendent of cotton experiments on account of rent of some land at the Umjud Baug, let out by him for cultivation to ryots	130	– –										
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of storing kuppas (seed cotton)	76	–	–																
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of cotton cleaning, packing, and shipping, &c.	1,295	4	11																
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of feeding and keeping cattle, &c.	1,274	5	8																
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of charges extraordinary for materials and workmen, &c.	523	6	6																
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of the principal Collector of Surat, for a sample bale of Broach kuppas (seed cotton) purchased and forwarded to Bombay	14	4	3																
					31,812	9	1				6,551	10	6	25,260	14	7	—			
Tannah	Ploughing ground for sewing cotton in the districts	49	2	2																
	Weeding and earthing up the plants	80	8	–																
	For making fences	18	8	4																
	Charges for carrying of cotton from the districts to Tannah	18	1	2																
	Pay to a man employed for watching the cotton	6	–	–																
					172	3	8							172	3	8	—			
	TOTAL for 1842-43			*Rs.*	32,128	–	11				6,633	13	8	1,25,494	3	3	—			

In 1843-44.

Rutnageree -

By CHARGES incurred as follows, Rutnageree Talooka:

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cotton Garden at Mowjay Patgaum, Petta Sugmeshwer:						
Pay to gardeners	18	9	4			
Hire of biggaries	81	5	1			
Muckha wood for fences	11	–	6			
Carpenter for repairing water-wheels	–	4	6			
Straw for buffaloes	–	8	11			
Erecting hut for gardener	2	14	10			
Ploughing the ground	14	15	10			
Grain for buffaloes	1	8	–			
Small earthen pot for wheels	–	2	6			
Manure	2	6	–			
Rent of the ground	31	4	11			
				165	–	5
Cotton Garden at Khond Assoorday, Petta Sugmeshwer:						
Pay to gardener	15	7	–			
Hire of biggaries	41	6	2			
Erecting hut for gardener	–	11	4			
Ploughing the ground	1	4	9			
Mats	–	–	9			
Rent of the ground	34	14	–			
				93	12	–
Cotton Garden at Mowjay Berconday:						
Pay to gardener	9	13	7			
Hire of biggaries	30	13	11			
Erecting hut for gardener	–	13	4			
Ploughing the ground	5	1	1			
Rent of the ground	17	11	4			
				64	5	3
Cotton Garden at Mowjay Arrowsee:						
Pay to gardener	14	8	4			
Hire of biggaries	61	12	7			
Muckha wood for fences	27	3	6			
Erecting hut for gardener	1	8	–			
Ploughing the ground	14	7	5			
Burning the ground	5	11	4			
Carpenter for making plough	–	4	–			
				125	7	2
Cotton Garden at Kusba Newray, Petta Soobah:						
Pay to gardener	22	2	–			
Hire of biggaries	9	9	–			
Rent of the ground	35	–	–			
				66	11	–
Cotton Garden at Kusba Damansay, Petta Soobah:						
Pay to gardener	57	2	2			
Hire of biggaries	162	13	3			
Carpenter work	–	7	–			
Ploughing ground	2	12	9			
Rent of the ground	97	–	11			
				220	4	1

In 1843-44.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Expenses incurred under the Presidency of Bombay, for the Cultivation of Cotton, &c., up to 30 April 1847, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of the Collectorates.	CHARGES.			Total Charges.	RECEIPTS.	Total Receipts.	Excess of Charges.	Excess of Receipts.	REMARKS.
	In 1843–44—*continued.*				In 1843–44—*continued.*				
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Rutnageree—*cont.d*	Cotton Garden at Mowjay Jawday, Petta Sanjay:								
	Pay to gardener	11 12 2							
	Hire of biggaries	57 12 –							
	Straw for buffaloes	– 1 –							
	Ploughing the ground	4 9 6							
	Rent of the ground	50 11 6							
			124 14 2						
	Cotton Garden at Batty, Petta Soobah:								
	Hire of biggaries	22 8 11							
	Dry thorns for fences	3 12 –							
	Rent of the ground	6 – 4							
			32 5 3						
	Cotton Garden at Sowday, Petta Sooba:								
	Hire of biggaries	24 8 –							
	Dry thorns for fences	8 – –							
	Rent of the ground	60 – 4							
			92 8 4						
	Cotton Garden at Mowjay Zargao, Petta Soobah:								
	Hire of biggaries	19 10 3							
	Dry thorns for fences	2 2 –							
	Rent of the ground	1 12 –							
			23 8 3						
	Cotton Garden at Mowjay Sergaum, Petta Soobah:				To amount of proceeds of sale of grass from the cotton garden at Khusha Dhamunsay, in the Rutnageree talooka	2 12 –			
	Pay to gardener	73 11 11			To amount of proceeds of sale of old materials of the shed erected in the garden at Mowjay Jawday, in the Rutnagerce talooka	– 15 6			
	Hire of biggaries	67 11 1			To amount of proceeds of sale in the garden at Mowjay Arrowlee, in the Rutnageree talooka	– 11 6			
	Dry thorns for fence	44 13 –				1 11 –			
	Rent of the ground	219 6 3							
			405 10 3						
			1,414 6 2						
	UNJUNWEL TALOOKA:								
	Cotton Garden at Mowjay Gowal, Turf Chiploon:								
	Hire of biggaries	1 5 2							
	Dry thorns for fences	7 12 6							
	Pots for cleaning cotton	1 2 3							
	Bags	1 1 6							
	Baskets	– 1 6							
			11 6 11	1,425 13 1		4 7 –	1,421 6 1	–	
Tannah	To amount ploughing ground for sowing cotton		6 14 –						
	To weeding and earthing up the plants		18 2 3						
	For making fences		19 0 4						
	Charges for the conveyance of cotton from the districts to Tannah		1 1 –						
	Bag for packing		2 9 –	48 – 7					

Dharwar - -	REVENUE CHARGES, GENERAL, ORDINARY, SALARIES, &c.:							
	W. R. Mercer, Esq., superintendent, his salary from May 1843 to March 1844, at 250 rupees per month - -	*Rs.* 2,750	*a.* –	*p.* –	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
	Travelling allowance from May 1843 to March 1844, at 80 rupees per month - -	880	–	–				
	Deputation allowance, at 5 rupees per diem, 321 days. -	1,605	–	–				
	Horse allowance from May 1843 to March 1844, at 30 rupees per month - - - - -	330	–	–				
					5,5	5	–	
	Amount paid him at Agra on account of pay, including tent and horse allowance, from 9th to 31st December 1842, at 360 rupees per month -	*Rs.* 267	*a.* 1	*p.* 6				
	Tentage allowance from 9th to 31st December 1842, at 5 rupees per diem	115	–	–				
		382	1	6				
	Tentage allowance for the month of January 1843, at 5 rupees per diem - - - - -	155	–	–				
	Salary, tent and horse allowance for the month of February 1843 - - - - - -	360	–	–				
	Salary, tent and horse allowance for March 1843 - - -	360	–	–				
					1,257	1	6	
					6,822	1	6	
	Mr. Channing, Assistant Cotton planter's salary, from 21st April 1843 to 31st March 1844, at 150 rupees per month	1,700	–	–				
	Allowance in lieu of batta, at 50 rupees per month, from 21st April 1843 to 31st March 1844 - - - - - -	566	10	8				
	Horse allowance, from 18th January to 31st March 1844, at 30 rupees per month - -	74	–	–				
					2,340	10	8	
	Establishment, paid from May 1843 to March 1844 - - - - - - - - -				1,071	–	7	
								10,233 12 9

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Expenses incurred under the Presidency of Bombay, for the Cultivation of Cotton, &c., up to 30 April 1847, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of Collectorates.	CHARGES.				Total Charges.	RECEIPTS.	Total Receipts.	Excess of Charges.	Excess of Receipts.	REMARKS.
	In 1843–44—*continued.*				*Rs. a. p.*	In 1843–44—*continued.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
	EXTRAORDINARY:	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs. a. p.*					
Dharwar—*cont^d*-	Cotton cleaning and packing	36	2	10						
	Cotton culture	223	9	3						
	Cattle account, such as fodder, forage, &c.	296	15	8						
	Supplies of stationery	33	5	4						
	Purchase of cattle	748	7	3						
	Cooley hire, transmitting packages, &c.	116	9	–						
	Expenses in the transmission of country and American cotton	39	3	11						
	Transmission of cotton seed	115	5	7						
	Repairing, cleaning, and fitting-up old buildings for bullock sheds and other stores	86	7	6						
	Charges in building a gin-house for the reception and ginning of cotton	487	15	5	2,184 1 9					
	Add,—Rent of the experimental cotton fields in Hoobly and Dharwar Talooks in 1842–43	47	9	9						
	Rent of the experimental cotton fields in Hoobly Talook in 1843–44	353	1	–	400 10 9					
					12,818 9 3	- - - - - - - - - - - -	12,818 9 3	—		
Surat	Labourers for digging the land				51 9 11					
	Ploughing the land				3 – –					
	Furkas or instruments to throw seeds in land in straight lines				– 8 –					
	Servants' wages				60 5 9					
	Hire of carts employed in conveying cotton				1 12 –					
	Dottee for cotton bags				14 13 6					
	Labourers employed in picking up cotton seeds				14 15 4					
					147 – 6	- - - - - - - - - - - -	147 – 6	—		
Broach	Amount paid salaries to the establishment of the Superintendent Cotton experiments				19,927 5 9					
	Amount paid for bills from the general paymaster and other departments for articles supplied for the use of experimental cotton department				2,081 7 7					
	Amount paid for a bill of annual repairs, &c.				43 13 7					
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of experimental cotton culture				1,867 5 8					
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of cotton cleaning, packing and shipping, &c.				891 – –					
						Received from the Superintendent of cotton experiments, on account of cotton seed sold by him — *Rs. a. p.* 3,326 12 11				

	Amount of expenses incurred on account of purchasing kuppas (seed cotton) - - - - - - - - - -	17,530 13 11								
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of feeding and keeping cattle, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	3,562 3 10								
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of construction of buildings on the cotton farms, &c. - - - - - -	309 - -								
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of dead stock, for making up and supplying articles, &c. - - - - - -	131 14 6								
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of supplying stationery, &c. &c. - - - - - - - - - -	73 1 6								
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of charges extraordinary for workmen and materials, &c. - - - - -	249 2 6								
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of annual repairs to the premises of Umjud Bagh - - - - - - -	185 8 -								
	Amount paid to Mr. Q. N. Hawley, being compensation for injury to his kit, *en route* from Coimbatoor - - - -	728 - -								
	Amount stolen from the treasury chest, charged by order of Government - - - - - - - - - -	134 3 10								
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of cotton from Dharwar for supplying churkas, &c. &c. - - - - - -	78 5 -								
			47,853 5 8							
	TOTAL for 1843-44 - - - *Rs.*		62,292 13 1				3,605 12 11			
				Received from the Superintendent of cotton experiments, being the proceeds from the sale of horses belonging to his department -	267 12 -					
				Received from the Superintendent of cotton experiments, on account of proceeds from the sale of peas grown on the lands in his charge - -	11 4 -					
				Certain charges recredited -		- 2 6	3,605 15 5	44,247 6 3	-	
				- - - - - - - - -			3,610 6 5	58,682 6 8	-	

In 1844-45.

In 1844-45.

Surat - -

CHARGES incurred in sowing the cotton seeds in a piece of land containing *Beegas* 20. 11 *v.* 5 *v.*, from 1st May to 30th September 1844:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*							
Duty on 3 ¼ maunds of senna leaves brought to the collector's office - - - - - - - - - -		-	6 -							
Servant wages, from 1st May to 11th September 1844, at *Rs.* 3. 12. per *month* - - - - - - - -		16	6 -							
				16 12 -						
				The receipts at Surat being for the produce of cotton, &c., sold and credited in 1845-46 were rupees - - - - - - -			78 2 1	- - -	61 6 1	
				And the charges (*Rs.* 16. 12.) here given are only up to September 1844, since which they were discontinued.						

Broach - -

Amount paid salaries to the establishment of the Superintendent Cotton Experiments, including rent of the Umjud Bagh - -	14,492	12	4							
Amount *paid, deputation* allowance, to the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments -	170	-	-							
Amount paid for sundry supplies, and for conveyance of the packages from Bombay to the Cotton Experimenting Department at Broach - - - - - - - -	960	9	3							
			15,623	5	7					
Amount paid for expenses incurred on account of workmen and materials, &c.; for experimental cotton culture at the farm of Kakurwara and Karode, &c. &c. - -	1,955	12	8							
Amount paid on account of cotton cleaning, packing, and shipping, &c. &c. - -	523	11	11							

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Expenses incurred under the Presidency of Bombay, for the Cultivation of Cotton, &c., up to 30 April 1847, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of the Collectorates.	CHARGES.				Total Charges.	RECEIPTS.				Total Receipts.	Excess of Charges.	Excess of Receipts.	REMARKS.
					Rs. a. p.					*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
	In 1844-45—*continued.*					In 1844-45—*continued.*							
Broach—*cont^d.*	Amount paid on account of purchasing "kuppas," seed cotton, for sample bale to be forwarded to England, &c.		16	8 –									
	Amount paid on account of cattle, for feeding, keeping, and purchasing, &c.		2,818	14 –									
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of the construction of building farm sheds and house, &c.		444	10 5									
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of dead stock, for making up and supplying articles, &c.		86	5 2									
	Amount of expenses on account of stationery supplied for office use		73	14 9		Amount received from the superintendent of cotton planters on account of cotton and cotton seeds sold by him	*Rs. a. p.* 322 4 3						
	Amount of expenses on account of charges extraordinary for workmen and materials, &c. &c., for extra work		292	11 1		Amount received on account of the sale of wheat, rice, hemp, and castor oil seeds produced on his farm	65 10 5						
	Amount paid to Merwanjee Hormusjee, esq., on account of annual repairs to the premises of Umjud Bagh		50	– –		Amount received on account of rent for gins employed by private individuals to clean their cotton	338 11 5						
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of cotton farm, Dharwar; for packing up a large gin, &c. &c. for transmission to Dharwar		4	10 6									
					6,267 2 6					726 10 1	21,163 14 –		
					21,890 8 1								
	REVENUE CHARGES, GENERAL, ORDINARY, DHARWAR—SALARIES, &c.												
Dharwar	Paid to W. R. Mercer, esq., cotton planter, his salary, from April 1844 to March 1845, at 250 rupees per month	*Rs. a. p.* 3,000	– –										
	Travelling allowance, from April 1844 to March 1845, at 80 rupees per month	960	– –										
	Deputation allowance, from April 1844 to March 1845, at 5 rupees per diem	1,825	– –										
	Horse allowance, from April 1844 to March 1845, at 30 rupees per month	360	– –										
					6,145 – –								
	Paid Mr. Hawley, cotton planter, his salary, from 11th March 1844 to 31st March 1845, at 250 rupees per month	3,169	5 8										
	Travelling allowance, from 11th March 1844 to 31st March 1845, at 80 rupees per month	1,014	3 1										

Horse allowance, from 11th March 1844 to 31st March 1845, at 30 rupees per month -		380	5	2		
Deputation allowance for 380 days, at 5 rupees per diem - - - - - - - -		1,900	–	–		
					6,463	13 11
Paid Mr. Channing, assistant cotton planter, his salary, from April to November 1844, at 150 rupees per month - - - - -		1,200	–	–		
Horse allowance, from April to November 1844, at 30 rupees per month - - -		240	–	–		
Allowance in lieu of batta, from April to November, at 50 rupees per month - -		400	–	–		
					1,840	– –
Paid Mr. Hall his salary, from 16th October to 31st December 1844, at 200 rupees per month - - - - - - - - -		503	3	8		
Batta for 25 days in December 1844, at 5 rupees per diem - - - - - -		125	–	–		
					628	3 8
Establishment, &c., from April 1844 to March 1845 - -					1,255	– –
Amount of arrears paid to Mr. Mercer, on account of his salary and allowance, from January to April 1843 - -					2,035	– –
					18,367	1 7
EXTRAORDINARY—DHARWAR:						
Cotton culture - - -	*Rs.* 509	11	11			
Cotton cleaning and picking -	217	9	10			
Cattle account, such as fodder, forage, &c. - - - -	310	5	10			
Additional expense - - -	34	8	3			
Purchase of stationery - -	21	9	–			
Stock - - - - - -	48	15	9			
Building gin-houses - - - -	296	10	–			
Repairs and alterations to gins, making flues, &c. &c. - -	279	7	3			
Building sheds over wheels -	196	7	4			
Repairs and alterations to ditto -	79	6	4			
Repairing carts - - -	8	4	–			
Conveying cotton to Vingorla -	38	11	–			
				2,041	10	6 —
Hire on churka forwarded to talooka, making bags for cotton, packing and forwarding cotton seed to the talooks - -	52	4	6			
Customs paid on 90 Indian maunds and 37 seers of Government cotton exported from Vingorla to Bombay - - - -	51	2	4			

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Expenses incurred under the Presidency of Bombay, for the Cultivation of Cotton, &c., up to 30 April 1847, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of the Collectorates.	CHARGES.			Total Charges.	RECEIPTS.	Total Receipts.	Excess of Charges.	Excess of Receipts.	REMARKS.
	In 1844–45—*continued.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	In 1844–45—*continued.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
	Extraordinary—Dharwar—*continued.*								
Dharwar—*cont^d.*	Charges incurred by the Collector of Rutnageree for transmitting cotton seeds to Dharwar, including bags - - - - - - 84 12 9								
	Value of a cotton-gin supplied from the gun-carriage manufactory to Mr. Mercer, cotton planter - 60 15 2								
	Charges on 24 cotton churkas supplied to Mr. Mercer - - 12 2 –								
	Sundry articles supplied for the use of the cotton planter - - 2 2 8								
	Freight, boat-hire, landing charges and carriage of nine packages and six cases of saw-gins - - 154 3 9								
	Expenses incurred in the purchase of New Orleans cotton seed from the ryots, as per Government order of the 29th April 1844 - 79 4 4								
	Rewards to the ryots of the Dharwar and Hoobliee talooks whose fields yielded the finest crops of the New Orleans cotton, as per Government sanction, dated 29th October 1844 - - - - - 135 – –								
	Remitted rent of fields in Dummul and Hoobliee talooks cultivated by ryots with New Orleans in 1844–45 - - - - - - 608 4 11								
		1,240 4 5	3,281 14 11	21,649 – 6	Sale, proceeds of 15 bales of cotton at Bombay - - - - - -	333 5 10	21,315 10 8	—	
Belgaum -	Amount of pay and allowance of Mr. Channing, cotton planter, from December 1844 to March 1845 - - - - - - - - - -			852 4 1	- - - - - - - - - -	- - -	852 4 1	—	
	RUTNAGEREE:								
	By Charges incurred as follows:—Rutnageree Talooka:								
	Sewra Garden:								
Rutnageree -	Pay to gardeners during the year - 174 2 3								
	Hire paid to 884 boys for gathering cotton from the plants during the year - - - - - - 41 7 –								

Dry thorns for fence - - -	52	14	3			
Hire paid during the year for separating the seed from the cotton -	10	2	–			
One year's rent of 190 beegas, 1 paud, and 16¼ poles of ground -	280	13	6			
Hire paid during the year for digging holes to set plants - -	296	1	3			
Hire for erecting a stone wall to keep out cattle - - -	9	1	7			
				864	9	10
Shewud Garden:						
One year's rent of 7 beegas, 10 pauds, and 1 pole of ground -	60	–	4			
Hire paid during the year to labourers for sowing seed - -	–	–	9			
Hire paid during the year to 425 boys employed in gathering cotton from the plant - - -	19	14	9			
For making fence - - -	8	4	–			
Hire paid during the year for separating the seed from cotton -	9	8	–			
				97	11	10
Rutnageree Cotton Garden:						
One year's rent of 4 beegas, 7 pauds, and 3 poles of ground - -	1	12	–			
Hire paid during the year to 316 boys for gathering cotton from the plants - - - - -	14	13	–			
Hire paid during the year for separating seeds from cotton - -	4	11	–			
For making fence - - -	4	14	–			
For sowing seed - - - -	–	3	–			
				26	5	–
Newray Cotton Garden:						
Pay to gardeners during the year -	18	7	–			
Hire paid during the year to biggaries for weeding the garden	3	1	–			
Dry thorns for fence - - -	1	–	–			
One year's rent of 9 beegas, 6 pauds, and 19 poles of ground - -	35	–	–			
Hire paid during the year for separating seeds from cotton - -	2	10	–			
Hire paid during the year to 20 boys employed in gathering cotton from the plants - - -	–	15	–			
				61	1	–
Damunsey Cotton Garden:						
One year's rent of 14 beegas, 1 paud, and 17½ poles of ground - -	99	1	–			
Pay to gardeners during the year -	59	5	–			
Hire paid during the year to labourers for weeding the garden	11	4	–			
Dry thorns for fence - - -	5	–	–			
Hire paid during the year for separating seed from cotton - -	4	14	–			
				179	8	–
Bhattia Garden;						
Hire paid during the year to labourers for preparing soil - -	1	7	10			
Hire paid during the year for digging holes to receive cotton plants - - - - - -	1	–	–			

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Expenses incurred under the Presidency of Bombay, for the Cultivation of Cotton, &c, up to 30 April 1847, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of the Collectorates.	CHARGES.			Total Charges.	RECEIPTS.	Total Receipts.	Excess of Charges.	Excess of Receipts.	REMARKS.
	In 1844–45—*continued.*			*Rs. a. p.*	In 1844–45—*continued.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Rutnageree—*continued.*	Bhattai Garden—*continued.*	*Rs. a. p.*							
	Hire paid during the year to 151 boys employed in gathering cotton from the plants	7 1 3							
	Dry thorns for fence	6 5 –							
	Hire paid during the year for separating seeds from cotton	3 6 9							
	One year's rent of 24 beegas 10 pauds 13¼ poles of ground	29 9 8	48 14 6						
	Satowlee Garden:								
	One year's rent of 23 beegas, 12 pauds, and 9 poles of ground	168 5 8							
	For erecting three huts	8 12 9							
	Hire paid to *biggaries* for preparing soil and setting plants	34 13 3							
	Ploughing the ground, &c.	23 1 3							
	Pay to gardeners during the year	20 2 2							
	Ropes supplied to gardeners, to enable them to set the plants in a row, by measuring the ground	– 10 –							
	Mats for drying cotton	– 1 3							
	Baskets used for conveying the plants to other spots for transplantation	– 2 –	256 – 4						
	Patgaum Garden:								
	One year's rent of 25 beegas, 3 pauds, and 11§ poles of ground	40 8 11							
	Hire paid during the year to labourers for preparing soil and setting plants	58 4 7							
	Hire paid during the year to labourers for separating seeds from cotton	– 6 –							
	Hire paid during the year to *biggaries* for digging holes	20 10 4							
	Dry thorns for fence	12 4 10							
	Boat-hire, and duty paid to Government for conveying cotton from Patgow to Rutnageree	1 13 1	133 15 9						
	Koond Assoordeh:								
	One year's rent of 16 beegahs, 17 pauds, and 10 poles of ground	58 6 –							
	Pay to *gardeners* during the year	13 15 –							
	Hire paid during the year to labourers for weeding the garden, &c.	67 13 5							
	Ploughing the ground	7 2 1							

	Hire paid during the year for separating seeds from cotton - -		-	2	-												
	Manure - - - - -		-	7	-												
	Dry thorns for fence - - -		6	-	7												
	Boat-hire, and duty paid for conveying cotton from Kond Assoordey to Rutnageree - -		1	9	1												
						155	7	2									
	Bheerkond Garden, Turf Sungmeshwur:																
	Hire paid during the year to biggaries for erecting fence and weeding the garden - - -		16	8	1												
	Hire paid during the year for separating seeds from cotton - -		-	2	-												
	Ploughing the ground - - -		2	11	1												
	One year's rent of 4 beegas, 18 pauds, and 3¼ poles of ground -		18	4	5												
	Boat-hire, and duty paid to Government for conveying cotton from Bheerkond to Rutnageree		-	13	9												
						38	7	4									
	Katowlee Cotton Garden:																
	Hire paid during the year to biggaries for setting plants - -		8	1	4												
	One year's rent of 5 beegas, 4 pauds, and 16 poles of ground -		10	7	9												
	Ploughing the ground - - -		1	12	10												
						20	5	11									
	Dewrook Garden:																
	Hire paid during the year to biggaries for setting plants, &c. -		28	3	3												
	Dry thorns for fence - - -		-	9	-												
	One year's rent of 7 beegas, 5 pauds, and 9 poles of ground -		12	11	8												
	Hire paid during the year to biggaries for digging holes and setting cotton plants therein - -		27	7	5												
	Paid Government duty on 5 seers of cotton conveyed from Sungmeshwur to Rutnageree - -		-	-	2												
						68	15	6									
	Add,—																
	Amount of difference the return rendered to the Accountant-general's Office and the Government by the Collector of Rutnageree, for 1843–44 and 1844–45, being less charged in the Statement for 1843–44, submitted by the Accountant-general on the 9th April 1845, now included here, as per an intimation of the Collector, dated the 18th September last, to the Accountant-general - - - - - - - - -					1,951	6	2									
						9	8	8									
									1,960	14	10						
Tannah - -	For making fences - - - - - - - - -					5	10	-									
	Weeding and erecting up the plants - - - - - - -					3	1	-									
	Picking cotton from the plants - - - - - - -					1	-	-									
	Charges for conveyance of cotton from districts to Tannah -					2	10	-									
	Bags for packing cotton - - - - - - - -					1	4	-									
									13	9	-						
	TOTAL for 1844–45 - - - *Rs.*								46,383	-	6						

	To amount of proceeds of sale of the grass in the Survey cotton garden - - -	*Rs.*	15	-	-	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*									
	To amount of proceeds of sale of the grass at Satowlee garden -		2	4	4												
	To amount of proceeds of sale of the grass at Asoordey Sungmeshwur - - -		-	8	-												
	To amount of proceeds of sale of the grass at Katowlee - -		2	4	-												
						20	-	4									
	Amount recovered on account of loss sustained in plants destroyed by cattle - - -					2	-	-									
									22	-	4	1,938	14	6	—		
	- - - - - - - - -								-	-	-	13	9	-	—		
	- - - - - - - - -								1,160	2	4	45,284	4	3	61	6	1

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Expenses incurred under the Presidency of Bombay, for the Cultivation of Cotton, &c., up to 30 April 1847, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of the Collectorates.	CHARGES.			Total Charges.	RECEIPTS.		Total Receipts.	Excess of Charges.	Excess of Receipts.	REMARKS.
	In 1845–46.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	In 1845–46.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Broach	Amount paid salaries and establishments of the superintendent cotton experiments, including rent of the Umjud Bagh	15,332 12 4								
	Amount paid deputation allowance to the superintendent and engineer, Mr. Hall	1,035 – –								
	Amount of reward to Mr. Hall, engineer	400 – –								
	Amount of passage money to Mr. Hall, engineer, from Broach to England	1,100 – –								
	Amount of advances to Mr. Laidlaw, engineer	100 – –								
	Amount of sundries supplied and for conveyance of the packages from Bombay to the cotton experimental department at Broach	3,002 6 8	20,970 3 –							
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of workmen and materials, &c., for experimental cotton culture	5,105 7 2								
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of cotton cleaning, packing, and shipping, &c.	227 14 2								
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of cattle, for feeding and keeping, &c.	1,237 14 5								
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of construction of building at farm	128 6 1								
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of stationery supplied for office use	57 – –								
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of dead stock for supplying articles	15 – –								
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of charges extraordinary for workmen, and materials, &c.	86 15 9								
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of annual repairs to the premises of Umjud Bagh	50 – –								
	Amount of expenses incurred on account of the collector of Belgaum, for 16 bags of cotton seed forwarded to him	26 11 1	6,935 4 8	27,905 7 8			1,703 10 11	26,201 12 9	—	
	REVENUE CHARGES GENERAL.									
	ORDINARY:									
Dharwar	Paid W. R. Mercer, esq., cotton planter, his salary from April 1845 to March 1846, at 250 rupees per month	Rs. a. p. 3,000 – –			Amount received from the Superintendent of cotton planters on account of cotton and cotton seed sold by him	Rs. a. p. 876 9 11				
					Amount received on account of the sale of rice, toowar, mutt, jowar, and tull produced on his farm	648 8 9				
					Amount received on account of the value of a piece of tunuch wood sold, &c.	3 4 3				
					Amount received on account of rent for gins employed by private individuals to clean their cotton	175 4 –				

Paid W. R. Mercer, esq., travelling allowance, from April 1845 to March 1846, at 80 rupees per month	960	–	–			
Paid W. R. Mercer, esq., horse allowance, from April 1845 to March 1846, at 30 rupees per month	360	–	–			
Paid W. R. Mercer, esq., deputation allowance, from April 1845 to March 1846, at 5 rupees per diem	1,825	–	–			
				6,145	–	–
Paid Mr. Hawley, cotton planter, his salary from April 1845 to March 1846, at 250 rupees per month	3,000	–	–			
Paid Mr. Hawley travelling allowance, from April 1845 to March 1846, at 80 rupees per month	960	–	–			
Paid Mr. Hawley horse allowance, from April 1845 to March 1846, at 30 rupees per month	360	–	–			
Paid Mr. Hawley deputation allowance, from April 1845 to March 1846, at 5 rupees per diem	1,825	–	–			
				6,145	–	–
Amount of establishment, &c., from April 1845 to March 1846	900	–	–			
Amount paid to 4 gin learners, from April 1845 to March 1846	566	–	–			
				1,466	–	–
						13,756 – –
EXTRAORDINARY:						
Amount of the assessment of the Government lands made over for the cultivation of cotton by Mr. Mercer				1,109	13	10
Gratuities awarded under the Court of Directors' order to Mr. Mercer	1,000	–	–			
Gratuities awarded under the Court of Directors' order to Mr. Hawley	500	–	–			
				1,500	–	–
Purchase of stationery				11	13	–
Cotton culture				212	8	–
Repairs to gin-house				237	13	9
Making wheels for gins				95	15	10
Gathering cotton from the trees in the fields				285	5	–
Packing and forwarding seeds to talooks				35	5	6
Additional expenses				428	5	5
Carriage on saw-gins				5	6	11
Samples of cotton forwarded to Bombay				6	1	7

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Expenses incurred under the Presidency of Bombay, for the Cultivation of Cotton, &c., up to 30 April 1847, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of the Collectorates.	CHARGES.			Total Charges.	RECEIPTS.	Total Receipts.	Excess of Charges.	Excess of Receipts.	REMARKS.
	In 1845-46—*continued.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	In 1845-46—*continued.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Dharwar—*contd.*	Repairing wheels of gins	13 — 4							
	Fodder, forage, &c., for cattle	129 15 3							
	Cost and charges of a model of machine for cleaning cottons invented by the Rev. Mr. Hiller, and forwarded to Bombay	13 4 —	4,084 12 5						
	Purchase of a gin-house, store-room, and additional buildings attached thereto, from the Rev. Mr. Hiller	580 3 3							
	Value of a gin of 25 saws received from the collector of Broach	323 3 7							
	Value of five Europe saw-gins, purchased from Messrs. Remington & Co.	1,625 — —	2,558 6 10						
	Refund to the Rev. Mr. Hiller, on account of two instalments of the regular assessment of the farm of cotton cultivation relinquished by him		437 12 —	20,806 15 3	Amount realised from the sale of old cotton seed effected in Dharwar	35 2 —	20,771 13 3	—	
Belgaum	Amount of pay and allowances and establishment of Mr. Channing, cotton planter, from April 1845 to March 1846		3,010 5 8						
	Charges in bringing 15 bales of cotton seed from Gurruck to Belgaon		21 9 —						
	Extra expenses incurred on account of cotton experiments		728 5 11						
	Paid to Mr. Channing, cotton planter, for erecting a saw-gin house at Naginhal, in the Sumpgaon talook		100 — —	3,860 4 7			3,860 4 7	—	
	By CHARGES incurred as follows: Rutnageree Talooka:								
	Sewra Garden:								
Rutnageree	Pay to gardeners during the year	45 9 2							
	Hire for gathering cotton from plant	39 10 6							
	Hire for separating the seed from cotton	3 2 6							
	Ground-rent	196 9 10							
	For making fence	2 7 9							
	Hire for digging holes to set plants in	17 5 9	304 13 6						
	Shewud Garden:								
	Hire for gathering cotton from the plants	6 3 4							
	Hire for separating the seed from cotton	1 6 3							
	Ground rent	60 — 4							
	Hire for digging holes to set plants in	1 1 6							
	For making fence	— 10 —	69 5 5						

Rutnageree Cotton Garden:					
Hire for gathering cotton from plants		4	3	6	
Hire for separating the seed from cotton		1	1	–	
Hire for digging holes to set plants in		1	9	6	
					6 14 –
Newray Cotton Garden;					
Hire for gathering cotton from the plants		–	3	–	
Hire for separating the seed from cotton		–	2	6	
Pay to gardeners		2	2	4	
					2 7 10
Damunsay Cotton Garden:					
Hire for gathering cotton from plants		13	–	6	
Hire for separating seeds from cotton		3	–	6	
Pay to gardeners		26	12	6	
Ground rent		99	1	–	
					141 14 6
Bhatia Garden:					
Hire for gathering the cotton from plants		3	13	6	
Hire for separating seed from cotton		–	12	9	
Hire for digging holes to set plants in		1	15	–	
Ground rent		3	13	–	
For making fence		1	8	6	
					11 14 9
Patgaum Garden:					
Hire for gathering cotton from plants		2	11	6	
Hire for separating seed from cotton		–	10	–	
Ground rent		40	8	11	
Hire for digging holes to set plants in		1	2	1	
For making fence		–	5	–	
Baskets used for conveying plants		–	3	8	
Hire for conveying the cotton from Patgaum to Rutnageree		1	8	–	
					47 1 2
Bheerkoond Garden:					
Hire for separating the seed from cotton		–	11	6	
Hire for conveying cotton from Bheerkoond to Rutnageree		–	1	–	
					– 12 6
Koond Asoordey Garden:					
Hire for gathering cotton from plants		1	–	6	
Hire for separating the seed from cotton		1	6	–	
Hire for conveying cotton from Koond Asoordey to Rutnageree		–	5	–	
					2 11 6
Dewrook Garden:					
Hire for separating the seed from cotton		–	1	–	
Ground rent		12	11	8	
Hire for digging holes to set plants in		–	7	11	
For making fence		–	3	–	
Basket used for conveying plant		–	–	6	
Hire for conveying cotton from Dewrook to Rutnageree		–	1	6	
					13 9 7

To Amount of Proceeds, as follows:—

Sewra Garden:	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a*	*p.*
Proceeds sale of pine apples	3	8	4			
Proceeds sale of grass	20	2	–			
				23	10	4
Shewud Garden:						
Proceeds sale of the seeds				11	5	3
Rutnageree Cotton Garden;						
Proceeds sale of seeds				4	2	10
Newray Cotton Garden:						
Proceeds sale of grass	–	15	–			
Proceeds sale of the seed	4	2	11			
				5	1	11

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Expenses incurred under the Presidency of Bombay, for the Cultivation of Cotton, &c., up to 30 April 1847, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of the Collectorates.	CHARGES.		Total Charges.	RECEIPTS.		Total Receipts.	Excess of Charges.	Excess of Receipts.	REMARKS.
	In 1845-46—*continued.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	In 1845-46—*continued.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
	Ganjoorda Garden:			Damunsay Cotton Garden:					
Rutnageree—*continued.*	Hire for gathering cotton from the plants - -	2 13 9		Proceeds sale of grass 2 11 –					
	Pay to gardeners - - - - - -	2 11 10		Proceeds sale of the seed - - - 14 5 –					
	Ground rent - - - - - - -	4 13 2			17 – –				
	Hire for digging holes to set plants in - -	4 8 6		Bhatia Garden:					
	For making fence - - - - - -	– 8 –		Proceeds sale of the cotton seed -	3 9 3				
		15 7 3		Satowlee Garden:					
	EXTRA CHARGES at Rutnageree:			Proceeds sale of two huts - - - 2 1 –					
	Charges incurred in purchasing the undermentioned Articles and Implements for use:			Proceeds sale of dry thorns - - - 1 8 –					
					3 9 –				
	Ten wooden boxes for securing cotton, at 8 rupees each - - - - - - - -	80 – –		Patgaum Garden:					
	Five cots to dry cotton on - - - -	3 12 –		Proceeds sale of grass - -	4 1 –				
	Nine spades for digging holes - - - -	– 9 –		Dewrook Garden:					
	Five hoes - - - - - - -	1 4 –		Proceeds sale of grass - -	1 5 –				
	Ten small hoes - - - - - -	1 4 –		Ganjoorda Garden:					
	Five bill hooks - - - - - -	– 10 –		Proceeds sale of grass - -	9 2 –				
	Twenty-nine baskets - - - - - -	3 13 –							
	Five baskets - - - - - - -	– 5 –							
	Six churkas or cotton cleaners - - - -	9 – –							
	Five mats (date) to dry the cotton on - -	– 15 –							
	Duty paid to Government on 27 maunds of cotton consigned to the Collector of Sea Customs, Bombay - - - - - - -	31 6 8							
	Charges for separating the seeds from cotton which remained uncleaned before - - -	1 3 –							
		134 1 8	751 1 8			82 14 7	668 3 1	—	
Tannah - -	For making fences - - - - - - - -	4 10 –							
	Weeding and earthing up the plants - - - - -	4 14 9							
	Picking cotton from the plants - - - - -	1 4 –							
	Charges of conveyance of cotton from district to Tannah -	2 5 –							
	Bags for packing cotton - - - - - - -	– 4 –							
			13 5 9	- - - - - - - - - -		- - -	13 5 9	—	
	TOTAL for 1845-46 - - - *Rs.*		53,337 2 11	- - - - - - - - - -		1,821 11 6	51,515 7 5	—	
	In 1846-47.			In 1846-47.					
Broach - -	Amount paid for salaries and establishments of the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, including rent of the Umjud Bagh -	*Rs. a. p.* 12,094 11 4							
	Amount paid for passage money to Mr. Laidlaw, engineer - - - - - - -	92 – –							
	Amount paid for travelling allowance and tentage to Mr. Mercer, Superintendent of cotton experiments - - - - - - - -	289 12 10							

		Amount paid for horse allowances to Mr. Mercer, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments - -	108 10 10											
		Amount paid for batta to Mr. Mercer, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments - - -	500 - -											
		Amount paid for travelling allowance to Mr. Mercer, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments	75 - -											
		Amount of military stores supplied by the Military Stores for the department of the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments - - -	174 6 4											
		Amount of charges incurred by the Commissariat Department for conveying sundry articles of the department of the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments - - - - - - - -	- 1 2	13,334 10 6										
		Amount of expenses incurred on account of workmen and materials, &c. for experimental cotton culture - - - - - - -	533 10 5											
		Amount of expenses incurred on account of cotton cleaning and packing, &c. - - - - -	339 10 4											
		Amount of expenses incurred on account of cattle account for feeding and keeping bullocks, &c.	799 12 9											
		Amount of expenses incurred on account of stationery supplied for office use - - -	42 7 -											
		Amount of expenses incurred on account of dead stock for supplying articles, &c., &c. - -	26 8 -											
		Amount of expenses incurred on account of charges extraordinary for workmen and materials, &c. - - - - - - - -	502 14 3											
		Amount paid to a peon for his road expenses, through the collector, for conveying a model of gin shaft to Bombay - - - - -	4 - -	2,248 14 9	15,583 9 3									
		ORDINARY:												
Dharwar	- -	Paid W. R. Mercer, Esq., Cotton Planter, his salary from April to November 1846, and from 11th to 21st March 1847, at 250 rupees per month - - -	*Rs.* *a.* *p.* 2,344 5 8											
		Paid W. R. Mercer, Esq., Cotton Planter, his travelling allowance, from April to Nov. 1846, and from 11th to 21st March 1847, at 80 rupees per month -	750 3 2											
		Paid W. R. Mercer, Esq., Cotton Planter, his horse allowance, from April to November 1846, and from 11th to 21st March 1847, at 30 rupees per month - -	281 5 2											
		Paid W. R. Mercer, Esq., Cotton Planter, his batta, from April to November 1846, and from 11th to 21st March 1847, at 5 rupees per diem - - - -	1,426 9 9	4,802 7 9										

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Expenses incurred under the Presidency of Bombay for the Cultivation of Cotton, &c., up to 30 April 1847, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of the Collectorates.	CHARGES.			Total Charges.	RECEIPTS.	Total Receipts.	Excess of Charges.	Excess of Receipts.	REMARKS.
	In 1846-47—*continued.*				In 1846-47—*continued.*				
	Ordinary—*continued.*								
Dharwar—*cont^d.*	Paid Q. N. Hawley, Esq., Cotton Planter, his salary, from April 1846 to March 1847, at 250 rupees per month - - -	Rs. a. p. 3,250 - -	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Paid Q. N. Hawley Esq., Cotton Planter, his travelling allowance, from April 1846 to March 1847, at 80 rupees per month - -	1,040 - -							
	Paid Q. N. Hawley, Esq., Cotton Planter, his horse allowance, from April 1846 to March 1847, at 30 rupees per month - -	390 - -							
	Paid Q. N. Hawley, Esq., Cotton Planter, his batta, from April 1846 to March 1847, at 5 rupees per diem - - - -	1,520 - -							
			6,200 - -						
	Amount of establishment, &c., from April 1846 to March 1847 -	849 10 8							
	Amount of four gin-learners, from April 1846 to March 1847 -	564 - -							
			1,413 10 8						
				12,416 2 5					
	EXTRAORDINARY:								
	Paid for purchasing New Orleans cotton for Government, as per Government order of the 1st April 1846 - - - -	23,100 - -							
	Paid for purchasing cotton seed, for distribution to the ryots, as per Government authority of the 24th February 1845 - -	101 8 -							
	Gratuity awarded under the Court of Directors' Orders to Mr. Mercer -	Rs. a. p. 2,600 - -							
	Travelling expenses from Bombay to Mississippi -	2,260 - -							
		4,860 - -							
	Gratuity awarded under the Court of Directors' orders to Mr. Hawley -	3,100 - -							
	Travelling expenses from Khoosigul to Bombay - -	275 - -							
	Travelling expenses from Bombay to Mississippi -	2,260 - -							
		5,635 - -							

Detailed Statement of the Expenses incurred under the Presidency of Bombay for the Cultivation of Cotton, &c., up to 30 April 1847, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of the Collectorates.	CHARGES.		Total Charges.	RECEIPTS.		Total Receipts.	Excess of Charges.	Excess of Receipts.	REMARKS.
	In 1846-47—*continued.*		*Rs. a. p.*	In 1846-47—*continued.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Belgaum—*contd* -	Charges incurred for transporting one case containing fly-wheels and two standard irons and cases of cotton machinery - - - -	*Rs. a. p.* 13 12 6	*Rs. a. p.* 42 3 1	Amount received from the Mamlutdar of Sumpgaum, being the fine levied by him on stray cattle for damaging fields - - - -	5 8 –				
			3,532 2 10			122 6 –	3,409 10 10	—	
				Amount of proceeds sale of dry thorns composing the fences of the following gardens:—	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*			
				Damunsay Garden	1 3 –				
				Shewray - -	2 4 –				
				Shewud - -	1 4 3				
				Rutnageree -	1 8 –				
				Gunjoorda - -	2 – –				
				Patgaum - -	1 8 –				
						9 11 3			
				Amount of proceeds sale of 4 candies and 12 maunds of cotton, at *Rs.* 5. 13, per candy -		27 – 6			
				Amount of proceeds sale of arrow-root produced in the Sewray garden - - -		25 14 9			
				Amount of proceeds sale of unserviceable cotton, weighing 1 maund and 5 seers - -		1 – –			
				Amount of proceeds sale of 10 wooden boxes - - -		64 2 –			
				Amount of proceeds sale of nine unserviceable spades for digging holes - - - -		1 1 –			
				Amount of proceeds sale of five hoes - - - - -		1 5 –			
				Amount of proceeds sale of five cots - - - - -		1 8 –			
	Charges incurred on the following account; viz.:—	*Rs. a. p.*		Amount of proceeds sale of 10 small hoes - - - -		1 15 –			
	Hire for gathering cotton from the plants - - - -	– 3 –		Amount of proceeds sale of five bill-hooks - - - -		– 14 6			
	Hire for separating the seed from cotton - - - -	11 1 –		Amount of proceeds sale of 29 baskets - - - -		3 – –			
	Hire for making 30 bags for securing cotton - - -	9 11 3		Amount of proceeds sale of six churkas or cotton cleaners -		2 1 –			
	Hire for conveying cotton from the cotton gardens to Rutnageree - - - - - - - - -	1 2 3		Amount of proceeds sale of five small baskets - - - -		– 1 6			
	Hire for repairing churkas or cotton cleaners - - -	1 2 –		Amount of proceeds sale of five mats - - - - -		– 5 –			
	Seven seers of coier for cots - - - - - - -	– 5 3							
			23 8 9			139 15 6	- - -	116 6 9	
Tannah - -	For making fences - - - - - - - - -	7 2 –							
	For picking cotton from the plants - - - - - -	– 11 –							
	Bag for packing cotton - - - - - - - -	– 1 –							
			7 14 –	- - - - - - - - -		- - -	7 14 –	—	
	Total for 1846-47 - - -	*Rs.*	73,132 12 11	- - - - - - - - -	*Rs.*	4,686 15 6	68,562 4 2	116 6 9	

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING.

	RECEIPTS.	CHARGES.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
In 1840–41 - - - -	- - -	9,667 1 11
In 1841–42 - - - -	77 11 6	32,420 5 1
In 1842–43 - - - -	6,633 13 8	32,128 – 11
In 1843–44 - - - -	3,610 6 5	62,292 13 1
In 1844–45 - - - -	1,160 2 4	46,383 – 6
In 1845–46 - - - -	1,821 11 6	53,337 2 11
In 1846–47 - - - -	4,686 15 6	73,132 12 11
	17,990 12 11	3,09,361 5 4
Deduct Receipts - - - -		17,990 12 11
TOTAL NET CHARGES - - *Rs.*		2,91,370 8 5

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 31 December 1847. V. 10923.

(No. 5378 of 1847.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Acting Accountant-General.

Sir,

I HAVE received the instructions of the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the annexed transcript of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 9, dated the 18th May last, and to request that you will prepare, with as little delay as possible, the statement therein called for, made up to 30th April last, and that you will forward similar statements annually. V. 10923.

2. Any consignments of cotton on account of the periods embraced in the statement, for which no account sales have been received, should be noted to admit of the account being made complete on its receipt by the Honourable Court.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
24 December 1847.

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

III.
Bombay.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated the 4th March 1848. V. 2868–72.

(No. 19 of 1848.)

From the Acting Accountant-General to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*, dated 22 February 1848.

Sir,

V. 2868. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th December last, No. 5378, transmitting copy of a despatch from the Honourable Court, No. 9, dated 18th May 1847, requesting that I will prepare, with as little delay as possible, the statement therein called for, made up to the 30th April last, and that I will forward similar statements annually.

2. In reply, I respectfully beg to state, that yearly detailed returns of the kind noticed in the present despatch, showing both the receipts and payments in India on account of the Government cotton farms, under this Presidency, from their commencement to the 30th April 1847, having already been regularly submitted to Government, under dates noted in the margin,* in compliance with their previous order of the 30th November 1844, No. 4318, I have ventured to submit the accompanying abstract statement of the transactions in question, from the period of the arrival of the American planters to the close of 1846–47, and which I trust will furnish the information required by the Honourable Board.

3. A yearly statement with the particulars will be duly forwarded in future in obedience to the present orders.

4. Adverting to the 2d para. of your letter under acknowledgment, I beg to transmit a memorandum (in original) framed by the collector of customs, showing the cotton on account of the Government farms received from the different collectorates under this Presidency, from their commencement to the close of 30th April last, and eventually consigned to Great Britain. The sale accounts of these consignments have not been received in this department.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle, Accountant-General's Office,
22 February 1848.

(signed) *G. J. Blane*,
Acting Accountant-General.

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* Returns of cotton farms, from their commencement up to 1843–44, were sent on the 9th April 1845. Returns of cotton farms for 1844–45 were sent on the 17th January 1846. Returns of cotton farms for 1845–46 were sent on the 10th December 1846. Returns of cotton farms for 1846–47 were sent on the 17th February 1848.

ABSTRACT

V. 2869.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of all the Expenses incurred under this PRESIDENCY, for promoting the Improvement of the Cultivation of COTTON, since the Arrival of the American Planters, up to the 30th April 1847; showing also, Sums received in India for the Sales of Cotton or Cotton Seed produced on the Government Farms, or from the use of Machinery or on any other account, as required by the Honourable Court's Despatch, of the 18th May 1847, communicated with the Government Letter of the 25th December 1847.

NAMES of the COLLECTORATES.	Charges.	Receipts.	Excess of Charges.	Excess of Receipts.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
In 1840-41:					
Collector of Broach	9,647 1 11	- - -	9,647 1 11	- - -	
Collector of Poona	20 - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	
	9,667 1 11	- - -	9,667 1 11	- - -	
In 1841-42:					
Collector of Broach	32,149 2 -	20 1 10	32,129 - 2	- - -	
Collector of Poona	269 - 7	57 9 8	211 6 11	- - -	
Collector of Tannah	2 2 6	- - -	2 2 6	- - -	
	32,420 5 1	77 11 6	32,342 9 7	- - -	The particulars of these transactions were given in the statement submitted on the 9th April 1845, in compliance with the Government letter of the 30th November 1844, No. 4318.
In 1842-43:					
Collector of Surat	143 4 2	82 3 2	61 1 -	- - -	
Collector of Broach	31,812 9 1	6,551 10 6	25,260 14 7	- - -	
Collector of Tannah	172 3 8	- - -	172 3 8	- - -	
	32,128 - 11	6,633 13 8	25,494 3 3	- - -	
In 1843-44:					
Collector of Rutnageree	1,425 13 1	4 7 -	1,421 6 1	- - -	
Collector of Tannah	48 - 7	- - -	48 - 7	- - -	
Collector of Dharwar	12,818 9 3	- - -	12,818 9 3	- - -	
Collector of Surat	147 - 6	- - -	147 - 6	- - -	
Collector of Broach	47,853 5 8	3,605 15 5	44,247 6 3	- - -	
	62,292 13 1	3,610 6 5	58,682 6 8	- - -	
In 1844-45:					
Collector of Surat	16 12 -	78 2 1	- - -	61 6 1	The particulars of these transactions were given in the statement submitted on the 17th January 1846, in compliance with the Government letter of the 30th November 1844, No. 4318.
Collector of Broach	21,890 8 1	726 10 1	21,163 14 -	- - -	
Collector of Dharwar	21,649 - 6	333 5 10	21,315 10 8	- - -	
Collector of Belgaum	852 4 1	- - -	852 4 1	- - -	
Collector of Rutnageree	1,960 14 10	22 - 4	1,938 14 6	- - -	
Collector of Tannah	13 9 -	- - -	13 9 -	- - -	
	46,383 - 6	1,160 2 4	45,284 4 3	61 6 1	
In 1845-46:					
Collector of Broach	27,905 7 8	1,703 10 11	26,201 12 9	- - -	The particulars of these transactions were given in the statement submitted on the 10th December 1846, in compliance with the Government letter of the 30th November 1844, No. 4318.
Collector of Dharwar	20,806 15 3	35 2 -	20,771 13 3	- - -	
Collector of Belgaum	3,860 4 7	- - -	3,860 4 7	- - -	
Collector of Rutnageree	751 1 8	82 14 7	668 3 1	- - -	
Collector of Tannah	13 5 9	- - -	13 5 9	- - -	
	53,337 2 11	1,821 11 6	51,515 7 5	- - -	
In 1846-47:					
Collector of Broach	15,583 9 3	2,611 13 8	12,971 11 7	- - -	The particulars of these transactions were given in the statement submitted on the 17th February 1848, in compliance with the Government letter of the 30th November 1844, No. 4318.
Collector of Dharwar	53,985 12 1	1,812 12 4	52,172 15 9	- - -	
Collector of Belgaum	3,532 - 10	122 6 -	3,409 10 10	- - -	
Collector of Rutnageree	23 8 9	139 15 6	- - -	116 6 9	
Collector of Tannah	7 14 -	- - -	7 14 -	- - -	
	73,132 12 11	4,686 15 6	68,562 4 2	116 6 9	

ABSTRACT

	RECEIPTS. *Rs. a. p.*	CHARGES. *Rs. a. p.*
1840-41	- - -	9,667 1 11
1841-42	77 11 6	32,420 5 1
1842-43	6,633 13 8	32,128 - 11
1843-44	3,610 6 5	62,292 13 1
1844-45	1,160 2 4	46,383 - 6
1845-46	1,821 11 6	53,337 2 11
1846-47	4,686 15 6	73,132 12 11
	17,990 12 11	3,09,361 5 4
Deduct Receipts	- - -	17,990 12 11
TOTAL Net Charges *Rs.*		2,91,370 8 5

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay Castle, Accountant-General's Office, 22 February 1848.

(signed) *G. J. Blane*, Acting Accountant-General.

V. 2870.

MEMORANDUM of Cotton, on account of the Government Farms, received from the different Collectorates under this Presidency, from their Commencement in 1842-43 to 1846-47, and eventually consigned to *Great Britain*.

Number of Bales.	Weight.	On account of what Collectorate.	Names of the Vessels by which Consigned.	Names of Commanders.	Port to which Consigned.	Date of Consignment.
	Cands. lbs.					
177 bales	68 106	Broach	Ship Mary Ann	Capt. Thos. Bolton	London	7 March 1843
71 bales	26 233	ditto	Ship Lady Lilford	Capt. R. Scott	Liverpool	20 May and 16 June 1843
269 bales	114 652	ditto	Ship Mertoun	Capt. F. G. M. Kenn	ditto	19 Dec. 1843
47 bales	20 304	ditto	Ship Catharine	Capt. John William	ditto	19 Dec. 1843
19 bales; one of these bales received from Surat.	8 173	ditto	Ship Ward Chipman	Capt. W. J. Henderson	ditto	29 March 1844
79 bales	35 724	ditto	Ship Princess Charlotte	Capt. P. Griffith	ditto	24 June 1844
28 bales	12 591½	ditto	Ship Adam Lodge	Capt. Joy	ditto	24 Dec. 1844
13 bales	4 133	Dharwar	Ship John Moore	Capt. W. F. Withycombe	ditto	29 April 1845
83 bales and 1 half bale	36 36	Broach	Ship Earl of Eglinton	Capt. John Nevin	ditto	7 July 1845
4 bales	1 551	Dharwar	ditto	ditto	ditto	7 July 1845
15 bales	6 282	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	7 July 1845
59 bales and 1 half bale	25 540	ditto	Ship Lucinda	Capt. Wm. J. Scollay	ditto	9 Aug. 1845
8 bales	3 350	Broach	Ship Camillus	Capt. John Ashton	ditto	7 April 1846
2 bales and 1 half bale	1 63	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	7 April 1846
35 bales	15 49	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	7 April 1846
153 bales	65 644	Dharwar	Barque Clarendon	Capt. Thos. Fyal	ditto	24 July 1846
29 bales	12 345	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	24 July 1846
9 bales	3 689	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	24 July 1846
11 bales	4 590	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	24 July 1846
3 half bales	— 348	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	24 July 1846
24 bales and 2 half bales	10 590	Khandeish	ditto	ditto	ditto	24 July 1846.
10 bales, 5 half bales and 7 bundles.	5 523	Rutnageree	ditto	ditto	ditto	24 July 1846
1,000 bales	425 247	Dharwar	Barque Quintin Leitch	Capt. L. Potter	ditto	8 April 1847

N.B.—The only account sales which have been received from Government into the Accountant-General's Office are those of the ships "Earl of Eglinton," "John Moore," "Lucinda," and "Camillus."

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay Custom-house,
16 February 1848.

(signed) *H. Young*,
Collector of Customs.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board.

V. 2871. COPY to be forwarded to the Honourable Court with the least possible delay, with reference to their despatch of the 18th of May last.

The Accountant-general should, however, first state whether, under the head of "Receipts" in the abstract statement, he has included the sale proceeds of the consignments to England by the ships "Eglinton," "John Moore," "Lucinda," and "Camillus," the accounts of which he notes at the foot of the "Memorandum" that he has received.

The candy used in the memorandum is, I presume, that of 784 lbs. The total consignments to England is therefore 919 candies 139½ lbs., the value of which will be a set off against the balance in favour of expenditure over receipts.

26 February 1848. (signed) *G. R. Clerk.*

(No. 1373 of 1848.)

From Mr. Deputy Secretary *Erskine* to the Acting Accountant-general.

Sir,

V. 2872. ADVERTING to your letter, No. 19, dated the 22d ultimo, I have been directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will state, whether under the head of "Receipts" in the abstract statement herewith forwarded, you have included the sale proceeds of the consignments of cotton to England by the ships "Eglinton," "John Moore," "Lucinda," and "Camillus," the accounts of which you note at the foot of "Memorandum" submitted by you, that you have received.

2. The candy used in the memorandum is, his Honor in Council presumes, that of 784 lbs. The total consignment to England is therefore 919 candies 139½ lbs., the value of which will be a set-off against the balance in favour of expenditure over receipts.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
1 March 1848.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

(No. 21 of 1848.)

From the Acting Accountant-General to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your Deputy's letter of the 1st instant, No. 1373, I have the honour to state that the abstract statement of cotton which accompanied my letter of the 22d ultimo, No. 19, comprises wholly the transactions both in receipt and payments which have taken place in India only, as stated in my said communication, and does not embrace any sale proceeds of the consignments to England, either by the vessels noted in the margin, or by the several others exhibited in the memorandum, dated 16th ultimo, framed by Mr. Young, and forwarded with the aforesaid abstract.

"Earl of Eglinton,"
"John Moore,"
"Lucinda,"
"Camillus."

2. The candy used in the memorandum in question is that of 784 lbs, and the correct total consignment of cotton to Europe is 909 candies 139½ lbs, and not 919 candies 139½ lbs. as stated in the 2d para. of Mr. Erskine's letter under acknowledgment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. J. Blane,*
Acting Accountant-general.

Bombay Castle, Accountant-general's Office,
8 March 1848.

Revenue Letter from the Government of Bombay, dated 23 December (No. 169) 1848.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Cotton:
Rev. Cons. 1848, 13th December, V. 15,971 to 75.

With advertence to our letter, dated the 25th April last, No. 31, we beg to transmit herewith copy of a letter from the Acting Deputy Accountant-general in charge, dated the 28th ultimo, No. 127, submitting three statements, showing the receipts and payments in India on account of the cotton experiments under this Presidency for the year 1847–48.

2. We also beg to transmit copy of a memorandum framed by the Deputy Collector of Customs, showing the quantity of cotton received from the Government farms in 1847–48, from the different collectorates under this Presidency, and eventually consigned to Great Britain.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
L. R. Reid.
J. P. Willoughby.

Bombay Castle,
23 December 1848.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 13 December 1848. (V. 15,971 to 75.)

(No. 127 of 1848.)

From the Acting Deputy Accountant-General in Charge, Bombay, to Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney.*

Sir,

With reference to the letters from your department of the 30th November 1844, No. 4318, and 24th December last, No. 5378, and to the 3d para. of Mr. Blane's communication of the 22d February last, No. 19, I have the honour to submit the accompanying three statements, as per margin,* showing the receipts and payments in India on account of the cotton experiments under this Presidency for the year 1847–48.

V. 15,971.

2. Adverting to the 2d para. of the above letter of the 24th December last, I beg to transmit a memorandum (in original) framed by the Deputy Collector of Customs, showing the quantity of cotton received from the Government farms in 1847–48 from the different collectorates under this Presidency, and eventually consigned to Great Britain. The sale accounts of these consignments have not been received in this department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Spens,*
Acting Depy. Account.-genl. in Charge.

Bombay Castle, Accountant-general's Office,
28 November 1848.

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* No. 1. Statement, showing the transactions of the cotton experiments in Guzerat. No. 2. Statement, showing the transactions of the cotton experiments in the Southern Mahratta country. No. 3. Statement, showing the transactions of the cotton experiments in the Deccan and Concans.

V. 15,972.

No. 1.—STATEMENT, showing, after deducting the Proceeds of the Sale of all Produce, the whole Cost of the Experiments for the Improvement of the Growth of Cotton in Guzerat, during the Year 1847–48, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

BROACH:	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Amount paid salaries and establishments of the superintendent cotton experiments, including rent of the Umjud Bagh	7,507	2	8						
Amount travelling allowances to Mr. Simpson, superintendent cotton experiments	225	–	–						
Amount deputation allowance to engineer, and batta to establishment	216	4	–						
				7,948	6	8			
Amount expended in the purchase of kuppas, or seed cotton, on account of Government	15,950	11	7						
Amount expended for ginning, packing, freight, and shipping charges on cotton shipped to collector of customs of Bombay, on account of Government	1,747	11	5						
Amount expended in ginning cotton for private parties	65	14	2						
Amount expended in feeding and keeping Government cattle, &c.	590	–	9						
Amount expended as "charges extraordinary" for workmen and materials, for hand saw gins, small joles, &c.	1,062	–	1						
Amount expended for conveyance to, and putting up, at Surat, four hand saw gins, &c.	43	5	6						
Amount expended for rent and culture of cotton, &c., of Government land, by the late superindendent	2,702	13	5						
Amount expended for stationery for the use of this establishment	36	8	9						
				22,199	1	8			
				30,147	8	4			
Deduct Receipts,—									
Amount received, being proceeds of the sale of cotton seeds	2,010	9	3						
Amount derived from cleaning cotton, belonging to private individuals, by the gins	398	12	–						
Amount received, proceeds from the sale of toover	160	15	2						
Amount value of certain articles sold	53	4	9						
Amount value of a house at Kookurwara village, sold by public auction	116	8	–						
				2,740	1	2			
							27,407	7	2
						Rupees	27,407	7	2

N. B.—There have been no transactions at Surat, Kaira, and Ahmedabad, on account of the cotton experiments, during the period in question.

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay Castle, Accountant-General's Office,
28 November 1848.

(signed) *A. Spens*,
Acting Deputy Accountant-General in Charge.

V. 15,973.

No. 2.—STATEMENT, showing the whole Cost of the Experiments for the Improvement of the Growth of COTTON in the Southern Mahratta Country for 1847–48, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844, and 24th December 1847.

BELGAUM.								
ORDINARY CHARGES:								
					Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Paid Mr. Channing, cotton planter, his pay and allowances, and establishment, from April to July 1847						965	– –	
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*				
Amount of expenses incurred by Mr. Channing, cotton planter, in repairing and fitting up the two gin-houses at Soundutty and Byle Hongul		132	7	7				
Amount of contingent expenses on account of cotton experiment		814	1	9				
						946	9 4	
Amount of difference of salary of Mr. Channing, cotton planter, between 450 and 230 rupees per month, from May to July 1847, at 220 rupees per month		660	–	–				
Amount of contingent expenses on account of cotton experiment		–	1	–				
						660	1 –	
Pay of the establishment under Mr. Channing, cotton planter, for the following months:								
1 Muccadum, from 1st to 12th August 1847, at 6 rupees per month		*Rs.* 2	5	1				
1 Carkoon, for June and July 1847, at 10 rupees per month		20	–	–				
2 Gin learners, for June and July 1847, at 12 rupees per month		48	–	–				
						70	5 1	
Amount of contingent charges incurred in the cotton experiment						191	9 1	
Pay of the establishment under Mr. Channing, cotton planter, for the following months:								
1 Carkoon, from January to May, August and September 1847, at 10 rupees per month		*Rs.* 70	–	–				
2 Gin learners, from ditto to ditto 1847, at 12 rupees per month		168	–	–				
						238	– –	
Amount of charges incurred by the Commissariat Department in covering with wax cloth and canvas six parcels containing Bourbon cotton seed, consigned to the Collector of Belgaum in July 1846						4	8 –	
Pay of the establishment under Mr. Channing, cotton planter, for October 1847						34	– –	
Pay of the establishment under Mr. Channing, cotton planter, for November 1847						34	– –	
Pay of the establishment under Mr. Channing, cotton planter, for the following months:								
1 Carkoon, from December 1847 to February 1848, at 10 rupees per month		*Rs.* 30	–	–				
2 Gin learners, from December 1847 to February 1848, at 12 rupees per month		72	–	–				
						102	– –	
Amount of contingent charges incurred in the cotton experiment						38	– 2	
Salary and allowances of Mr. Channing, cotton planter, for March 1848						450	– –	
Establishment for Mr. Channing, cotton planter, for March 1848						34	– –	
Amount of contingent charges incurred in the cotton experiment						79	2 8	
						3,847	3 4	
Deduct Receipts,—								
Amount of fines levied by the Mamlutdar of Sumpgaum, on account of damage caused by stray cattle					19	8 –		
Amount received from Mr. Channing, cotton planter, being the proceeds of the sale of the undermentioned, viz.:								
3 Government bullocks	*Rs.*	57	10	–				
336 lbs. of damaged cotton		7	8	–				
282 seers of gram		10	13	6				
180 pylees of wheat		21	1	5				
114 pylees of coosoomba		8	12	–				
					105	12 11		
Amount received from Mr. Channing, cotton planter, being the proceeds of the sale of the following, viz.:								
4 Government bullocks	*Rs.*	79	8	–				
119 pylees of cotton seed, at 12 pylees per rupee		9	10	8				
2 bags of seeded cotton, sent to the collector of Bombay Customs		1	8	–				
					90	10 8		
						215	15 7	
								3,631 3 9
Carried forward							*Rs.*	3,631 3 9

No. 2.—Statement, showing the whole Cost of the Experiments for Improving the Growth of Cotton, &c.—*continued.*

				Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Brought forward - - -				-	-	-	-	-	-	3,631	3	9
DHARWAR.												
ORDINARY CHARGES:												
Paid Mr. Channing, cotton planter, his salary, from August 1847 to February 1848, at 450 rupees per month - - - - - - - - -	*Rs.*	3,150	– –									
Paid Mr. J. M. Blount, superintendent cotton experiments, from 14 December 1847 to March 1848, at 700 rupees per month - - - - - - -		2,506	7 3									
Paid Mr. Vary, engineer, from 22d August 1847 to February 1848, at 250 rupees per month - -		1,580	10 4									
Paid Mr. Frost, engineer, from February to March 1848, at *Rs.* 291. 10. 8. per month - - - - -		583	5 4									
				7,820	6	11						
Amount of establishment, &c., from April 1847 to March 1848 - - - - - - - - -		660	– –									
Amount of four gin learners, from April 1847 to March 1848 - - - - - - - - -		604	12 3									
				1,264	12	3						
							9,085	3	2			
EXTRAORDINARIES:												
Purchase of New Orleans cotton by Mr. Mercer in 1845 - - - - - - - - -	*Rs.*	8,873	13 2									
Amount disbursed on the same account in 1846 - -		46,210	13 10									
				55,084	11	–						
Sundry expenses incurred on account of cotton experiments during the month of February 1847 - - - - - - - - -				42	15	9						
Sundry expenses incurred on account of cotton experiments during March and April 1847 - - - - - - - - -				274	3	7						
For covering with wax cloth and dammering six parcels containing Bourbon cotton seed, forwarded to the Collector of Dharwar, as per bill discharged by the general paymaster - - - - -				4	8	–						
Expenses incurred in the shipment of Dharwar cotton to England in 1845-46 - - - - - - - - - - - -				510	10	8						
Travelling expenses to Mr. Frost, engineer, incurred from Bombay to Dharwar - - - - - - - - - - - -				63	–	–						
Gratuity paid to Mr. Vary, engineer, consequent on his being relieved by Mr. Frost, engineer, as per Government order, dated 21st March 1848 - - - - - - - - - - - -				300	–	–						
Sundry expenses incurred by Mr. Channing in May 1847:												
Repairing gins at Khoosigul -	*Rs.*	56	6 3									
Repairing gin-houses at Khoosigul -		21	4 –									
Stationery - - - - - -		–	8 3									
				78	2	6						
For June 1847:												
Cotton ginning and packing at Khoosigul		1	3 10									
Completing the fitting-up of one 25 saw-gin, re-made from a 60 saw-gin, at Khoosigul - - - - -		28	7 4									
Repairing gins in the district - -		17	4 3									
Repairing gin-house at Dharwar - -		3	11 –									
Additional charges - - - -		3	7 6									
				54	1	11						
For July 1847:												
Repairing gins in the districts - -		29	5 5									
Making up one belt for small gin - -		3	– –									
Stationery - - - - - -		–	3 6									
				32	8	11						
For August 1847:												
Repairing gins in the districts - -		3	6 –									
Stationery - - - - -		1	– 3									
Additional charges - - - -		1	12 –									
				6	2	3						
For September 1847:												
Repairing gins in the districts - -		42	3 –									
Stationery - - - - - -		–	3 3									
				42	6	3						
For October 1847:												
Repairing gins in the districts - -		41	6 4									
Making up a bench and two trestles for the use of the engineer and artificers -		15	15 –									
				57	5	4						
Carried forward - - -	*Rs.*			270	11	2	56,280	1	–	9,085	3	2	3,631	3	9

No. 2.—Statement, showing the whole Cost of the Experiments for Improving the Growth of Cotton, &c.—*continued.*

				Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Brought forward - - -				56,280	1	–	9,085	3	2	3,631	3	9
DHARWAR—Ordinary and Extraordinary Charges—*continued.*												
Sundry expenses incurred by Mr. Channing—*continued.*												
			Rs.	*a.*	*p.*							
For December 1847: Brought forward - - -			270	11	2							
Repairing gins in use in the districts	*Rs.*	42	11	8								
Sundry expenses incurred on account of cotton experiments as per bill - -		4	11	3								
			47	6	11							
Sundry expenses incurred on account of cotton experiments during January 1848 - - - - - -			27	6	4							
Sundry expenses incurred on account of cotton experiments during February 1848 - - - - - -			93	4	5							
Expenses incurred on account of making up new gins during January and February 1848 - - - -			1,149	12	9							
Sundry expenses incurred by Mr. Blount, superintendent cotton experiments, for March 1848:												
In making up new gins, and repairing gins - - - - -	*Rs.*	287	12	10								
Repairing workshop - - - -		39	11	2								
Stationery supplied - - - -		1	13	–								
			329	5	–							
Expenses incurred by Mr. Frost for bringing four gins from Bombay - - - - - - - - -			134	2	–							
Expenses incurred for conveying implements of saw-gins, which were received from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, from Dharwar to Khoosigul in October 1847 - - - - - - -			–	5	–							
Expenses incurred by the Collector of Broach in forwarding 27 maunds and 13 seers of Broach cotton seed to the collector of Customs Bombay, for tranmission to Dharwar - - - - - - - - -			19	14	4							
						2,072	3	11				
									58,352	4	11	
REVENUE DEAD STOCK:												
Value of four complete saw gins, paid for by the general Paymaster, and made over to Mr. Frost, engineer, at *Rs.* 187. 8. per each gin - - - - - - - -							750	–	–			
							68,187	8	1			
Deduct Receipts,—												
Amount of proceeds for the sale of old cotton seed - - - -	*R.*	113	1	4								
Amount of proceeds of a thatched house built by Mr. Hawley - - -		5	4	–								
							118	5	4			
										68,069	2	9
									Rs.	71,700	6	6

(Errors Excepted.)

Bombay Castle, Accountant-General's Office, 28 November 1848.

(signed) *A. Spens,*
Acting Deputy Accountant-General in Charge.

V. 15,974.

No. 3.—STATEMENT, showing, after deducting the proceeds of the Sale of all Produce, the whole Cost of the Experiment of the Growth of COTTON in the Deccan and Concans, for the Year 1847–48, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844, and 24th December 1847.

TANNAH COLLECTORATE.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
For making fences - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	–	15	–
For picking cotton from the plants - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6	1	6
Bags for packing cotton - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	–	9	–
Hire for conveying ditto from District to Hoozoor - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3	–	–
Rs.	10	9	6

N.B.—The Collector of Tannah states that the total weight of the cotton produced during the year 1847-48, and in the store of his office is 9 ½ maunds, the appraised value of which at 20 rupees per candy is *Rs.* 9. 8. There have been no transactions of cotton experiments on account of Government at Rutnageree, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, during the above period. In respect to the transactions in Khandeish, a call has been made on the Collector for a statement, and which will be sent hereafter.

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay Castle, Accountant-General's Office, 28 November 1848.

(signed) *A. Spens,*
Acting Deputy Accountant-General in Charge.

V. 15,975.

MEMORANDUM of Cotton on account of the Government Farms, received from the different Collectorates under this Presidency in 1847–48, and eventually Consigned to Great Britain.

NUMBER OF BALES.	Net Weight.	On account of what Collectorate.	Names of the Vessels by which Consigned.	Names of the Commanders.	Port to which Consigned.	DATE of Consignment.
	candies. lbs.					1848:
168 whole bales 2 half bales	70 209	Dharwar	Pemberton	W. J. Henderson	Liverpool	24 March.
156 whole bales	65 13	Belgaum	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
60 whole bales	25 14	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
21 whole bales	8 656	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
7 whole bales 1 half bale	3 106	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
2 whole bales 1 half bale	1 36	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
1 bundle	0 110	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
95 whole bales 2 bundles	39 364	Khandeish	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
102 whole bales 1 bundle	42 457	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
1 whole bale	0 336	mixed, of the above three collectorates	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
199 whole bales	96 302	Khandeish	Brig Gulterus	Wm. Cockburn	ditto	4 July.
*82 whole bales	39 671	Surat	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
241 whole bales 20 half bales	121 679	Broach	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
49 whole bales	23 552	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
37 whole bales 10 half bales	20 310	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
1 whole bale	0 380	mixed, of the above three collectorates	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.

* Although these 82 bales were the produce of Surat cotton, yet the same were purchased and consigned to Bombay on account of Broach collectorate, as intimated to this department on the 30th October 1848 by the Collector of the former station.

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay Custom-House, 18 October 1848.

(signed) *J. S. D. De Vitre,*
Acting Deputy Collector of Customs in Charge.

REVENUE LETTER from the Government of Bombay, dated 14 February (No. 52) 1849.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Cotton.

WITH reference to our letter, No. 169, dated the 23d December last, and to the note at the foot of the statement No. 3, which accompanied it, we do ourselves the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter from the Accountant-general, No. 21, of the 29th ultimo, and of the statement therewith submitted, showing the receipts and payments of the cotton experiments in the province of Khandeish, for the year 1847–48.

2. We also beg to transmit copy of the statement for 1846–47, received with the Accountant-general's letter above alluded to, of the transactions in Khandeish, which were not included in the return submitted to your Honourable Court with our letter, No. 31, of the 25th April last.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*
D. A. Blane.

Bombay Castle, 14 April 1849.

No. 21 of 1849.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *W. Courtney*, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government.

Sir,

With reference to Mr. Spens' letter, No. 127 of the 28th November last, and to the *N.B.* at the foot of the statement No. 3 of cotton experiments in the Deccan and Concan which accompanied it, I have the honour to forward for the information of his Lordship in Council, a statement, showing the receipts and payments of the cotton experiments in the province of Khandeish for the year 1847-48.

2. I beg at the same time to forward a similar statement for 1846-47, of the transactions in Khandeish, as they were not included (as they ought to have been) in the returns sent with letters Nos. 17 and 19, from this department, of the 17th and 22d February 1848, in consequence of the Collector in that province having had improperly sent in a blank report to this department on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant-General.

Bombay Castle, Accountant-General's Office,
29 March 1849.

Statement, showing after deducting the Proceeds of the Sale of all Produce, the whole Cost of the Experiments for the Improvement of the Growth of Cotton in Khandeish during the Year 1847-48, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

	Rs	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Amount paid salary to S. Simpson, Esq., Government cotton planter, for the year 1847-48	6,480	–	–			
Amount paid to establishment for the year 1847-48	3,964	15	9			
	10,444	15	9			
Amount expended in the purchase and cleaning of cotton for the year 1847-48	9,423	–	8			
Amount expended on screw press for the year 1847-48	2,312	7	7			
Amount expended in the manufacture of gins, &c.	401	1	10			
Amount paid sundry charges and contingent expenses, &c.	191	15	–			
				22,773	8	10
Deduct Receipts,—						
Amount received, being the proceeds of the sale of cotton seeds, &c. in Candeish				1,016	4	3
			Rs.	21,757	4	7

Bombay Castle, Accountant-General's Office,
29 March 1849.

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant-General.

Statement, showing, after deducting the Proceeds of the Sale of all Produce, the whole Cost of the Experiments for the Improvement of the Growth of Cotton in Candeish during the Year 1846-47, as required by the Government Order of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Amount paid salary to S. Simpson, Esq., Government cotton planter, for the year 1846-47	6,454	5	8			
Amount paid salary to J. Blount, Esq., Government cotton planter, for the year 1846-47	4,325	–	–			
Amount paid to establishment for the year 1846-47	1,077	4	8			
	11,856	10	4			
Amount expended in the cultivation and cleaning of cotton for the year 1846-47	13,015	1	7			
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*			
Amount advanced on account of screw press	222	8	–			
Amount expended in the erection of a blacksmith's shop, and charged	60	–	–			
	282	8	–			
Amount paid sundry charges and contingent expenses, &c.	528	1	7			
				25,682	5	6
Deduct Receipts,—						
Amount received, being proceeds of the sale of cotton seeds, &c. in Candeish				2,100	14	4
			Rs.	23,581	7	2

Bombay Castle, Accountant-General's Office,
29 March 1849.

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant-General.

III.
Bombay.

REVENUE LETTER from the Government of Bombay, dated 11 February (No. 14) 1851.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Cotton Experiments.

IN continuation of our letter of the 14th April 1849, No. 52, we have the honour to forward herewith copies of the following papers:

1. Letter from the Accountant-general, dated the 4th July 1850, No. 77, with three statements, showing the receipts and payments in India on account of the cotton experiments under this Presidency for the year 1848-49.

2. Memorandum framed by the collector of customs, showing the quantity of cotton received from the Government farms in 1848-49, from the different collectorates under this Presidency, and eventually consigned to Great Britain.

3. A letter addressed by your Secretary to the Accountant-general, under date the 23d July 1850, No. 5625, and of that officer's reply, No. 8, of 11th January 1851, submitting a further memorandum from the collector of customs, showing the quantity of cotton received by him from the different collectorates under this Presidency in 1848-49, and eventually consigned to Great Britain.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Falkland.*
J. Grey.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

Bombay Castle, 11 February 1851.

(No. 77 of 1850.) Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

ADVERTING to the instructions conveyed in the Government letters, No. 4318 of the 30th November 1844, and No. 5378 of the 24th December 1847, and also to the 3d paragraph of Mr. Acting Accountant-general Blane's communication, No. 19 of the 22d February 1848, to the address of Mr. Secretary Goldsmid, I have the honour to submit for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council the accompanying three statements noted in the margin*) showing the receipts and payments in India on account of the cotton experiments under this Presidency for the year 1848-49.

2. In reference to the 2d para. of the letter of the 24th December 1847, I also transmit a memorandum (in original) framed by the collector of customs, showing the quantity of cotton received from the different collectorates under this Presidency, grown on the Government farms, and eventually consigned to Great Britain; the sale accounts of which consignments, I beg to add, have not yet been received in this department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. E. Elliot,*
Accountant-General.

Bombay Castle, Accountant-General's Office,
4 July 1850.

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* No. 1. Statement showing the transactions of the cotton experiments in Guzerat.
No. 2. Statement showing the transactions of the cotton experiments in the Southern Mahratta country.
No. 3. Statement showing the transactions of the cotton experiments in the Deccan and Concans.

No. 1.—STATEMENT, showing, after deducting the Proceeds of the Sale of all Produce, the whole Cost of the Experiments for the Improvement of the Growth of Cotton in Guzerat during the Year 1848-49, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

BROACH.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Paid superintendent's salary, from 25th August 1848 to 31st March 1849, at 700 rupees per mensem	5,058	1	–						
Paid engineer's salary, from 1st April 1848 to 31st March 1849, at 250 rupees per mensem	3,000	–	–						
Paid establishment salaries, from 1st April 1848 to 31st March 1849	2,762	12	3						
				10,820	13	3			
Paid deputation allowance to the superintendent	185	–	–						
Paid deputation allowance to the engineer	290	–	–						
Paid extra allowance to engineer for conducting superintendent's duty	677	6	8						
Paid batta to office establishment	13	14	10						
				1,166	5	6			
Paid for purchase of kuppas, or seed cotton, on account of Government	22,287	7	9						
Paid charges incurred for ginning, packing, and shipping cotton on account of Government	3,221	–	6						
Paid charges incurred for cleaning cotton for private parties	167	5	6						
Paid charges incurred for feeding and keeping Government cattle	1,404	–	8						
Paid charges incurred on account of workmen and materials for hand gins and cotton press, &c.	1,599	6	7						
Paid charges incurred on account of culture of cotton	–	5	–						
Paid charges incurred on account of stationery	44	3	1						
	28,723	13	1						
Debited here, and credited to the collector of customs, Bombay, being the amount of charges incurred by him in shipping certain quantity of Broach cotton to Liverpool in 1846-47, as per collector of customs' letter of the 9th December 1848, and civil auditor's instructions dated 17th January 1849, No. 878	643	5	9						
				29,367	2	10			
				41,354	5	7			
Deduct Receipts,—									
Amount received, being proceeds of the sale of cotton seeds	2,760	15	8						
Amount derived from the cleaning cotton, &c.	1,346	8	–						
Amount received, being the value of cotton sold	87	7	–						
Amount received, being the value of Dangry cloth sold	12	10	–						
				4,207	8	8			
							37,146	12	11
						Rs.	37,146	12	11

N. B.—There have been no transactions at Surat, Kaira, and Ahmedabad, on account of the cotton experiments, during the period embraced in this return.

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay Castle, Accountant-General's Office, 4 July 1850.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot*, Accountant-General.

No. 2.—STATEMENT, showing the whole Cost of the Experiments for the Improvement of the Growth of Cotton in the Southern Maratta Country for 1848-49, as required by the Goverment Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

DHARWAR.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
ORDINARY CHARGES:									
Paid Mr. J. M. Blount, superintendent cotton experiments, his salary from April 1848 to March 1849, at 700 rupees per month	8,400	–	–						
Paid Mr. Frost, engineer, his salary from 23d August 1847 to January 1848, and from April 1848 to March 1849, at *Rs.* 291. 10. 8. per month (*Rs.* 5,043 – 2)									
Paid batta for 190 days during the year, at 5 rupees per diem (950 – –)									
	5,993	–	2						
Paid Mr. Vary, engineer, his salary from 24th April 1848 to March 1849, at 250 rupees per mensem (2,808 5 4)									
Paid horse allowance from 22d August 1847 to 18th February 1848, and from 24th April 1848 to March 1849, at 30 rupees per month (515 4 9)									
	3,323	10	1						
Carried forward	17,716	10	3						

No. 2.—STATEMENT, showing the whole Cost of the Experiments for Improving the Growth of Cotton, &c.—*continued.*

DHARWAR—Ordinary Charges—*continued.*				*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Brought forward - - - *Rs.*				17,716	10	3	—			—		
Paid Amount of Establishment, &c., from April 1848 to March 1849, viz.—												
			Rs.	*a.*	*p.*							
English writer's pay, at 35 rupees per month - -			420	–	–							
Two muukudums' pay, at 12 rupees per month - -			144	–	–							
Gin learners, their salaries per month:												
One at 20 rupees - - -	*Rs.*	240	–	–								
Two at 24 rupees - - -		288	–	–								
One at 15 rupees - - -		180	–	–								
			708	–	–							
Two peons' pay, at 8 rupees per month - -			96	–	–							
						1,368	–	–				
EXTRAORDINARIES:									19,084	10	3	
Paid Sundry Expenses incurred by Mr. Blount, on account of Cotton Experiments, viz.—												
For April 1848:												
Repairing old gins and making up new gins, unfinished work - - - - - - - - -			292	8	9							
Repairing gin-house and workshop - - - - -			9	4	–							
Additional charges - - - - - - - -			42	15	3							
Stationery - - - - - - - - -			–	8	–							
						345	4	–				
For May 1848:												
In making new gins and repairing old, unfinished work			319	6	–							
In making a new writing desk for office use - -			12	–	–							
Stationery - - - - - - - - -			1	9	6							
Additional charges - - - - - - - -			10	15	–							
Repairing houses at Khoosigul - - - - - -			4	11	–							
						348	9	6				
For June 1848:												
In making up new and repairing old gins, unfinished work - - - - - - - - -			334	15	7							
Stationery supplied - - - - - - - -			1	14	–							
In repairing houses at Khoosigul - - - -			42	4	3							
Additional charges - - - - - - - -			40	2	9							
						419	4	7				
For July 1848:												
In making up new and repairing old gins, unfinished work - - - - - - - - -			420	12	9							
Additional charges - - - - - - - -			4	11	–							
Stationery - - - - - - - - -			19	6	6							
						444	14	3				
For August 1848:												
In making up new gins and repairing old, unfinished work - - - - - - - - -			194	10	1							
Additional charges - - - - - - - -			9	15	–							
						204	9	1				
For September 1848:												
In making up new gins and repairing old, unfinished work - - - - - - - - -			172	10	9							
Repairing the building at Khoosigul - - - -			7	14	6							
Additional charges - - - - - - - -			2	13	–							
Stationery supplied - - - - - - - -			–	8	–							
						183	14	3				
For October 1848:												
In making up new gins and repairing old, unfinished work - - - - - - - - -			264	9	4							
Additional charges - - - - - - - -			10	2	–							
Stationery supplied - - - - - - - -			–	8	–							
						275	3	4				
For November 1848:												
In making up new and repairing old gins, unfinished work - - - - - - - - -			254	7	9							
Additional charges - - - - - - - -			12	6	–							
Stationery supplied - - - - - - - -			1	11	9							
						268	9	6				
For December 1848:												
In making up new and repairing old gins, unfinished work - - - - - - - - -			187	2	2							
Additional charges - - - - - - - -			21	5	7							
Stationery supplied - - - - - - - -			1	2	–							
						209	9	9				
Carried forward - - - *Rs.*						2,699	14	3	19,084	10	3	—

No. 2.—STATEMENT, showing the whole Cost of the Experiments for Improving the Growth of Cotton, &c.—*continued.*

DHARWAR—Extraordinaries—*continued.*				*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Brought forward - - - *Rs.*				2,699	14	3	19,084	10	3	—		
For January 1849:												
In making up new and repairing old gins, unfinished work - - - - - - - - - -			355	7	4							
Additional charges - - - - - - - -			11	7	6							
Stationery supplied - - - - - - - -			2	1	–							
				368	15	10						
For February 1849:												
In making up new and repairing old gins, unfinished work - - - - - - - - - -			189	2	3							
Stationery supplied - - - - - - - -			–	9	–							
				189	11	3						
For March 1849:												
In making up new and repairing old gins, unfinished work - - - - - - - - - -			227	9	4							
For sending three small gins to Vingorla - - -			42	13	–							
Additional charges - - - - - - - -			4	3	1							
Stationery supplied - - - - - - - -			–	9	–							
				275	2	5						
				3,533	11	9						
Cart hire for conveying 36 maunds of cotton seed from Dharwar to the Deputy-Assistant Commissary-general at Belgaum, consigned to the collector of customs for the Khandeish collector, as per Bill passed 29th June 1848 - - - - - - - - -				3	1	–						
Charge for boxes for packing, including paper for packing, 130 circular saws for cotton gins, supplied by the Principal Commissary of Ordnance during the quarter ending 31st January 1848, as per Acting Secretary Military Board's Bill, No. 73, dated 20th March 1849 - - - - - - - - - - - -				4	10	4						
							3,541	7	1			
REVENUE, DEAD STOCK:												
Amount value of six gins of 25 saws, supplied by the agent for gun-carriages during the quarter ending 31st July 1846 to 30th April 1847, to the cotton experiments department, as per Bill of the Secretary Military Board, dated 7th June 1848, and Accountant-general's letter, No. 220, of 16th October 1848 - - - -				129	12	3						
Price of the following saw-gins and thrashers purchased of Messrs. Remington & Co., Bombay; discharged by the general paymaster in 1846:—												
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*						
No. 6. One gin, 18 saws, 104 at 278½ per % - - -	289	10	3									
No. 7. One gin, 18 saws, 104 at 278½ per % - - -	289	10	3									
No. 8. One gin, 18 saws, 90 at 278½ per % - - -	250	10	5									
	829	14	11									
Less 20 rupees each on account of cylinders -	60	–	–									
				769	14	11						
No. 9. One large thrasher saws, 266 at 278½ per % - - - - - - - -				557	–	–						
No. 10. One small thrasher saws, 80 at 278½ per % - - - - - -				222	12	10						
				1,549	11	9						
Value of 130 circular saws for cotton gins, supplied by the Principal Commissary of Ordnance during the quarter ending 31st January 1848, as per Acting Secretary Military Board's Bill, No. 73, dated 20th March 1849, and Accountant-general's letter, No. 64, of 9th April 1849 - - - - - - - - - -				334	4	10						
							2,013	12	10			
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BOMBAY:												
Cost and charges incurred by Mr. Blount, superintendent of cotton experiments, for the purchase of New Orleans cotton, consigned to Bombay, through Coompta, during the months of October, November, and December 1848; passed 21st April 1849; viz.:—												
New Orleans cotton, purchased in 1848 - - - - -				12,946	15	–						
Bullocks' hire for conveying it from districts to Coompta - -				1,384	1	7						
Sundry expenses and carkoon' wages - - - - - -				21	15	10						
							14,353	–	5			
Carried forward - - - *Rs.*							38,992	14	7	—		

No. 2.—STATEMENT, showing the whole Cost of the Experiments for Improving the Growth of Cotton, &c.—*continued.*

DHARWAR—*continued.*			*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Brought forward - - -			- - -	38,992 14 7	—
Deduct Receipts at Dharwar,—					
Amount received, being proceeds of the sale of 14 saw gins effected by Mr. Blount, superintendent cotton experiments - - -			2,684 12 –		
Amount value of cotton received and sold by the collector of customs, forwarded from Dharwar by Mr. Mercer, the late cotton planter, as per memorandum received from Mr. Young, viz.:					
928 packages of Dharwar cotton, weighing net candies 131. 87 lbs., at 113 rupees per candy		*Rs. a. p.* 14,901 7 1			
Deduct,—	*Rs. a. p.*				
For landing from the Pattamar boats, weighing and storing in the godown, and again weighing for delivery to the purchasers - -	49 7 1				
Paid the "Bombay Times" office for advertising the sale - -	18 – –				
Paid the "Telegraph and Courier Press" for advertising the sale -	11 4 –				
Paid the crier for selling cotton in proportion - - - - -	2 – –				
Paid the person for weighing cotton for delivery to the purchaser, proportion - - - - - -	3 – –				
		83 11 1			
			14,817 12 –		
Amounts received from the Political Agent of Shorapoor, being the charges of forwarding the New Orlean cotton seed supplied by Mr. Blount to that officer - - - - - - - - -			13 7 8		
Amount proceeds of the sale of 66 hoes and pickaxes belonging to the cotton experiments, which were sent to Belgaum, and there sold - - - - - - - - - - - - -			33 1 –		
Amount received from Messrs. Remington & Co., Bombay, by the collector of customs on policy insurance, for damage of 439 lbs. of cotton, bound for Liverpool per "Clarendon," at the insured rate of 10,000 rupees for 84,733 lbs., after deducting less 2 per cent. abatement, *Rs.* 1. 7. - - - - - - - - - - -			50 12 4		
			17,599 13 –		
REVENUE DEAD STOCK:					
Amount realised by the sale of a gin by Mr. Blount, superintendent cotton experiments - - - - - - - - - - -			220 – –		
				17,819 13 –	
					21,173 1 7
BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.					
Paid Mr. Channing, cotton planter, his pay and allowances from April 1848 to March 1849, at 450 rupees per month - - -			5,400 – –		
Paid Mr. Channing, cotton planter, on account of his establishment of one carkoon and two gin learners, from April 1848 to March 1849, at 34 rupees per month - - - - - - - -			408 – –		
Amount advanced to Mr. Channing, cotton planter, for the purchase of cotton on account of Government during the year - - -			6,100 – –		
Paid sundry expenses incurred on landing and stowing the cotton sent from this collectorate, and for disposing the same by the collector of customs, Bombay - - - - - - - -			19 13 11		
Amount advanced to Mr. Channing, cotton planter, for the construction of gins - - - - - - - - - - -			1,800 – –		
Paid sundry expenses incurred on account of cotton experiment -			398 10 1		
Amount of reward paid to certain individuals of the Sumpgaon, Pursghur, and Badamee talooks, for their exertions in cultivating the New Orleans variety of cotton - - - - - - - -			259 – –		
Amount of reward paid to certain individuals of the Purghur talook, for their exertions in cultivating the superior samples of cotton -			38 – –		
Paid contingent charges - - - - - - - - - -			1,392 12 4		
Carried forward - - - *Rs.*			- - -	15,816 4 4	21,173 1 7

No. 2.—STATEMENT, showing the whole Cost of the Experiments for Improving the Growth of Cotton, &c.—*continued.*

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE—*continued.*				*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Brought forward				-	-	-	15,816	4	4	21,173	1	7
Deduct, Receipts at Belgaum,—												
Proceeds of the sale of 40 candies 3 seers and 16 lbs. of New Orleans cotton sent to the collector of customs, Bombay, which is sold by him by public auction, at 120 rupees per candy, and debited to this collectorate in his account for July 1847, the same now credited here	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*									
	701	3	-									
Proceeds of the sale of 36 candies and 12 lbs. of Broach cotton sent to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, and sold by him by public auction at 125 rupees per candy, and debited to this collectorate in his account for July 1847, the same now credited here	644	9	5									
				1,345	12	5						
Amount received from Mr. Channing, cotton planter, being the proceeds of the sale of the following, *vide* his credit in the accounts from May to October 1848, viz.:												
Received for the use of gin for three days, in February 1848	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*									
	-	12	-									
Proceeds of the sale of cotton seed	836	6	5									
Proceeds of the sale of implements for the use of the Naginhal farm	25	-	-									
Received for ginning cotton	6	8	-									
				868	10	5						
							2,214	6	10			
										13,601	13	6
									Rs.	34,774	15	1

Note.—There is a credit of *Rs.* 37,291. 7. 11. in the statement from the collector of Dharwar for cotton forwarded by him and shipped to England per ship "Quintin Leitch" and "Pemberton" on the 8th of April 1847 and 24th March 1848, which is not included in this statement. The invoices of these shipments were submitted to Government with my letters of the 21st March and 5th April 1850, and were respectively of the following amounts:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Per "Quintin Leitch"	31,994	13	4
Per "Pemberton"	5,296	10	7
Rs.	37,291	7	11

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay Castle, Accountant-General's Office, 4 July 1850. (signed) *E. E. Elliot*, Accountant-general.

No. 3.—STATEMENT showing, after deducting the Proceeds of the Sale of all Produce, the whole Cost of the Experiments of the Growth of Cotton in the Deccan and Concans, for the Year 1848-49, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

TANNAH COLLECTORATE.				*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
For making fences				5	11	6			
Gunny bags for packing cotton				-	4	-			
Hire for conveying cotton from district to Hoozoor				-	2	-			
							6	1	6
N. B.—The collector of Tannah states that the total weight of the cotton produced during the year 1848-49, and now in his stores, is 1 maund 26½ seers, and is, at the appraised value of 20 rupees per candy, *Rs.* 1. 10. 7.									
KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.				*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*			
Paid on account of buildings and fitting up gins				326	4	5			
Paid on account of the manufacture of gins, &c.				639	10	10			
Paid on account of purchase ginning packages and carriage of cotton to the Presidency				14,199	15	3			
ESTABLISHMENT:									
Permanent				5,781	-	-			
Temporary				282	4	8			
Sundry charges defrayed by contingent bill, &c.				195	11	9			
							21,424	14	11			
Deduct Receipt in Khandeish,—												
By sundry savings, such as sale of cotton seed, &c.							2,350	2	6			
										19,074	12	5
									Rs.	19,080	13	11

There have been no transactions of cotton experiments on account of Government at Rutnageree, Poonah, Ahmednuggur, and Sholapoor, during the above period.

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay Castle, Accountant-General's Office, 4 July 1850. (signed) *E. E. Elliot*, Accountant-General.

MEMORANDUM of Cotton, on account of the Government Farms, received from the different Collectorates under this Presidency in 1848–49, and eventually consigned to Great Britain.

Number of Bales.	Net Weight.	On account of what Collectorate.	Names of the Vessels by which Consigned.	Names of the Commanders.	Port to which Consigned.	Date of Consignment.
	Candies *lbs.*					
108 whole and 1 half bales	52 750	Khandeish -	Brahmin -	S. Taylor -	Liverpool -	22 March 1849.
55 whole and 1 half bales -	26 708	Belgaum -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
39 whole bales - - -	18 741	ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
84 whole and 1 half bales -	40 653	ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
227 whole bales - -	110 254	Dharwar -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
105 whole and 20 half bales	56 199	ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
1 half bale - - - -	0 186	Mixed, of the above three collectorates.	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
335 whole and 1 half bale -	173 288	Broach -	George Buckham	John Thatcher	- ditto -	17 May 1849.
34 whole bales - - -	16 516	ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
149 whole and 1 half bales	72 719	Khandeish -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
80 whole bales - - -	38 768	ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
8 whole bales and 1 bundle	3 753	ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
37 whole bales - - -	18 59	Surat -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
20 half bales - - -	4 782	Dharwar -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
51 whole and 1 half bales, and 1 bundle.	25 52	Khandeish -	Anne Cropper	D. B. Morton	- ditto -	15 June 1849.

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay, Custom House,
1 August 1849.

(signed) *H. Young*,
Collector of Customs.

(No. 5625 of 1850.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet* to the Accountant-General.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 77, dated 4th instant, submitting three statements, showing the receipts and payments in India on account of the cotton experiments under this Presidency, for the year 1848–49.

2. His Lordship in Council does not understand whether the cotton inserted in the memorandum from the collector of customs, as having been received in 1848–49, is the cotton whose cost is charged for in the three statements submitted by you, or thecotton of the previous year; it also appears doubtful whether you are correct in stating that the cotton entered in that memorandum was "grown on the Government farms." You will be pleased to furnish explanation on these points.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23 July 1850.

(No. 8 of 1851.) Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *H. E. Goldsmid* Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, No. 5625 of the 23d July last, I have the honour to hand up, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, a further memorandum from the collector of customs, showing the quantity of cotton received by that officer from the different Bombay collectorates in 1848–49, and eventually consigned to Great Britain.

2. The two last columns of the memorandum, I have to observe, indicate the season in which the various parcels of cotton were grown; and that, instead of this cotton having been grown on Government farms, as I inferred from the collector of customs' former memorandum, it was all purchased on account of Government.

3. In the column for remarks in the collector's memorandum, his Lordship will observe it asserted that "the cost of cotton for previous years" had been included in the collector of Candeish's statement, which led me to suppose that that officer might have brought charges to account in his present statement which had appeared in former ones; his reply to my references have satisfied me that such is not the case.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant-General.

Bombay Castle, Accountant-general's Office,
11 January 1851.

Memorandum of Cotton received on account of Government from the different Collectorates under the Presidency of Bombay in 1848-49, and eventually consigned to Great Britain.

Number of Bales.	Net Weight.	From what Collectorate.	Names of the Vessels by which Consigned.	Names of the Commanders.	Port to which Consigned.	Date of Consignment.	Whether Purchased or the Produce of Government Farm.	Season in which the Cotton was Grown.	REMARKS.
	Cand. Lbs.								
108 whole and 1 half bales	52 750	Khandeish	Brahmin	S. Taylor	Liverpool	22 Mar. 1849	Purchased	1848-49	A. In the statement forwarded by the collector of Khandeish to the Accountant-general for the cost of this cotton, the cost of cotton for previous years has also been included.
55 whole bales	26 708	Belgaum	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	1847-48	B. No statement of cotton herein alluded to, was, it appears, forwarded to the Accountant-general. The cost and charges of the same were charged in the cash account of the Belgaum collectorate for April 1849.
39 whole bales	18 741	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	„	
84 whole and 1 half bales	40 653	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	„	
227 whole bales	110 254	Dharwar	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	„	C. The following entries have been shown in the statement forwarded to the Accountant-general from the Dharwar collectorate, viz.:
105 whole and 20 half bales	56 199	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	„	For 1848–49, dated 30th April 1849, forwarded on the 25th Sept. 1849 — *Rs.* 14,353 – 5
1 half bale	0 186	Mixed of the above 3 collectorates.	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	„	For 1849–50, dated 30th Sept. 1850, forwarded on the 4th Oct. 1850 — 608 8 8
									Rs. 14,961 9 1
355 whole and 1 half bales	173 288	Broach	Geo. Buckham	J. Thatcher	ditto	17 May 1849	ditto	1848-49	D. The statement of charges for 1848–49, forwarded by the collector of Broach on the 10th August 1849, includes certain charges for 1847-48, these being marked in the statement by letter A. in red ink, and explained in a note at the foot of the statement.
34 whole bales	16 516	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	„	
149 whole and 1 half bales	72 719	Khandeish	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	„	*Vide* remarks marked A. for Khandeish cotton.
80 whole bales	38 768	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	„	
8 whole bales and 1 bundle	3 753	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	„	
37 whole bales	18 59	Surat	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	„	*Vide* remarks marked D. for Broach cotton.
20 half bales	4 782	Dharwar	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	1847-48	*Vide* remarks marked C. for Dharwar cotton.
51 whole and 1 half bales, and 1 bundle.	25 52	Candeish	Anne Cropper	D. B. Morton	ditto	15 June 1849	ditto	1848-49	*Vide* remarks marked A. for Khandeish cotton.

Bombay Custom House, 5 November 1850.

(signed) *H. Young*,
Collector of Customs.

III.
Bombay.

REVENUE LETTER from the Government of Bombay, dated 10th September (No. 142) 1851.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Cotton Experiments.

IN continuation of our letter No. 14, of the 11th February last, we have the honour to forward herewith copies of the following papers:

1. Letter from the Accountant-general, No. 510, dated the 21st ultimo, with three statements, showing the receipts and payments in India on account of the cotton experiments under this Presidency for the year 1849–50.

2. Memorandum framed by the Collector of Customs at the Presidency, showing the quantity of cotton received on account of government from the different collectorates under this Presidency in 1849–50, and eventually consigned to Great Britain.

2. We beg to inform your Honourable Court that we have not yet been favoured by you with the sale accounts of the consignments above referred to.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Falkland.*
D. A. Blane.
A. Bell.

Bombay Castle, 10 September 1851.

(No. 510 of 1851-52.) Territorial Department, Revenue.

From the Accountant-General to Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet.*

Sir,

ADVERTING to the instructions conveyed in the Government letters, No. 4318 of the 30th November 1844, No. 5378 of the 24th December 1847, and also to the 3d para. of Mr. Acting Accountant-general Blane's communication, No. 19, of the 22d February 1848, to the address of Mr. Secretary Goldsmid, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying three statements (noted in the margin*), showing the receipts and payments in India on account of the cotton experiments under this Presidency for the year 1849–50.

2. In reference to the 2d para. of the letter of the 24th of December 1847, I also transmit copies of two memoranda framed by the collector of customs, showing the quantity of cotton received from the different collectorates under this Presidency, and eventually consigned by Great Britain; the sale accounts of which consignments, I beg to add, have not yet been received in this department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. E. Elliot,*
Accountant-General.

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
21 August 1851.

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* No. 1. Statement showing the transactions of the cotton experiments in Guzerat. No. 2. Statement showing the transactions of the cotton experiments in the Southern Mahratta country. No. 3. Statement showing the transactions of the cotton experiments in the Deccan and Concans.

No. 1.

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the Proceeds of the Sale of Cotton, after deducting the Cost of the Experiments for the Improvement of the Growth of Cotton in Guzerat during the Year 1849-50, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

BROACH.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount received, being the value of a certain quantity of Broach and Surat cotton forwarded to the collector of customs, Bombay				21,583	2	1
Amount received of 442 lbs. of cotton pilfered in the shipment to Bombay recovered				50	10	–
Amount received, being the sale proceeds of cotton seeds and rough cotton				10	–	–
Amount received of one bullock sold				3	1	6
Amount received of sundry articles of gin machinery sold				–	7	–
Amount received of bullocks sold				15	–	–
Amount received of 18 bullocks sold	598	4	–			
Deduct feeding	26	14	7			
				571	5	5
Amount of sale proceeds of bamboo mats and frames used in the saw-gin room at Surat				2	5	–
Amount of sale proceeds of hand-gins, &c.				367	7	–
Amount of sale proceeds of articles appertaining to the cotton experiments at Broach				47	5	8
Amount of the sale proceeds of cotton seeds				3,282	8	–
Amount of the sale proceeds of seeded cotton				84	9	6
Amount of the sale proceeds from Mr. James Landon, being the amount of cash balance in his hand on the 31st July 1849				21	15	5
				26,039	12	7

Deduct Disbursements at Broach,—

	Rs.	a.	p.			
Salary of the superintendent	2,800	–	–			
Salary of the superintendent of the native establishment	485	4	6			
Rent of the Umjud Bang premises	1,200	–	–			
Engineer's pay	1,000	–	–			
Batta to native establishment	9	8	4			
Feeding and keeping cattle	449	8	7			
Charges extraordinary for workmen and materials	89	2	4			
Batta to engineer	105	–	–			
Charges for cotton cleaning, packing and shipping	17	12	9			
Charges for stationery	–	12	–			
Deputation allowance to the superintendent	30	–	–			
Charges for conveyance and putting up hand-gins	27	10	–			
Charges for making one-man power gin	20	5	6			
Charges for repairs to gin-house	4	9	–			
Repairs to gin-house at Surat	1	13	3			
Repairs to hand-gin at Surat	7	5	11			
Value of military stores supplied by the commissary of ordnance	91	–	9			
Charges for shipping cotton from Surat to Bombay	54	15	9			
				6,394	12	8
						19,644 15 11
Excess of Receipts				Rs.		19,644 15 11

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
21 August 1851.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant-General.

N.B.—There have been no transactions at Surat, Kaira, and Ahmedabad on account of cotton experiments during the period embraced in this return.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Improvement of the Growth of Cotton, in the Southern Marratta Country, for 1849-50, after deducting the Receipts on that account, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

DHARWAR.								
ORDINARY CHARGES:				*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Salary of Mr. J. M. Blount, superintendent cotton experiments, from April 1849 to March 1850, at 700 rupees per month				8,400	–	–						
Salary of Mr. Frost, engineer, from April 1849 to March 1850, at *Rs.* 291. 10. 8. per month	*Rs.* 3,500	*a.* –	*p.* –									
Batta for 226 days during the year, at 5 rupees per diem	1,130	–	–									
				4,630	–	–						
Salary of Mr. Vary, engineer, from April to 19 September 1849, at 250 rupees a month	1,408	5	4									
Horse allowance from April to 19 September 1849, at 30 rupees a month	169	–	–									
				1,577	5	4						
Salary of Establishment, &c., viz.:												
English writer's pay, from April 1849 to March 1850, at 35 rupees per mensem	420	–	–									
Two muccuddums, one at 12 rupees, from April to 19 September 1849, and another at 20 rupees, from 20 September 1849 to March 1850	194	14	10									
Four Gin-learners, viz.:												
One at 20 rupees, from April 1849 to March 1850	240	–	–									
One at 15 rupees, from April 1849 to March 1850	180	–	–									
One at 12 rupees, from April to 15 June 1849	30	–	–									
One at 12 rupees, from April to 26 December 1849	106	1	–									
Two peons, from April 1849 to March 1850, at 8 rupees per month	96	–	–									
				1,266	15	10						
							15,874	5	2			
EXTRAORDINARIES:												
							15,874	5	2			
Expenses incurred on account of cotton experiments in making up new gins and repairing old, &c.				1,928	5	–						
Expenses incurred in shipping three small gins from Vingorla to Bombay				14	7	6						
Additional charges				309	8	7						
Stationery supplied				38	9	11						
Expenses incurred on account of cotton experiments in the Belgaum collectorate, for conveying unfinished gins and tools from Belgaum to Khoosigul, as per bill passed 20 October 1849				36	–	–						
Expenses incurred in repairing buildings, &c., at Khoosigul				86	6	11						
Expenses incurred in forwarding American cotton seed to Shorapoor in May 1848				13	7	2						
Carriage hire for conveying cotton seed from Dharwar to Dhoolia				121	4	–						
Expenses incurred in forwarding American cotton seed on account of the Khandeish collectorate, from Khoosigul to Dharwar				62	–	–						
Expenses incurred in forwarding cotton seed, American, to the collector of Khandeish				686	9	–						
Expenses incurred in forwarding cotton seed to the collector of Khandeish				9	11	8						
							3,306	5	9			
Charges incurred on account of the shipment of 165 candies and 243 lbs. of New Orleans cotton from Coompta to Bombay in March 1849, as per bill passed 1st October 1849							608	8	8			
							19,789	3	7			
Deduct Receipts at Dharwar,—												
Amount received from Mr. J. M. Blount, superintendent cotton experiments, for repairing gins belonging to private individuals				190	–	5						
Sale proceeds of cotton seeds				648	2	11						
Sale proceeds of gunny bags				371	14	9						
Proceeds of the sale of old gin materials at Dharwar				–	12	7						
Proceeds of the sale of saw-gins				1,574	12	–						
Hire for gins				31	10	6						
							2,817	5	2			
										16,971	14	5
				Carried forward					*Rs.*	16,971	14	5

No. 2.—Statement, showing the Cost of the Experiments for Improving the Growth of Cotton, &c.—*continued.*

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward							16,971	14	5
Belgaum Collectorate:									
Mr. Channing, cotton planter, pay and allowances from April to July 1849, at 450 rupees per month, from August to October, a moiety of his pay, at 225 rupees, and from November 1849 to March 1850, at 450 rupees per month	4,725	–	–						
Salary of a karkoon and two gin-learners during the year	296	–	–						
Advanced to Mr. Channing, cotton planter, for the purchase of cotton on account of Government during the year	10,902	10	3						
Paid Mr. Channing, cotton planter, for forwarding cotton bales to Bombay	900	–	–						
Charges incurred in conveying New Orleans cotton seed to the Moorgode Mahal	4	–	–						
Moiety of Mr. Channing's salary, paid to Mr. Blount, in charge of the cotton experiments, from August to October 1849, at *Rs.* 112. 8. per month	337	8	–						
Salary of Mr. W. Laidlaw, assistant superintendent cotton experiment, from August 1849 to February 1850	1,750	–	–						
Mr. Laidlaw, assistant cotton planter, travelling allowance and batta during the year	577	–	–						
				19,492	2	3			
Deduct Receipts at Belgaum,—									
Charges incurred for conveying New Orleans cotton seed to the Moorgode Mahal, recovered				4	–	–			
							19,488	2	3
						Rs.	36,460	–	8

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
21 August 1851.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot,*
Accountant-General.

No. 3.—Statement showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Growth of Cotton in the Deccan and Concans, after deducting the Receipts on that account, for the year 1849-50, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Tannah Collectorate:									
Charges incurred in planting cotton trees, reaping cotton, and fencing the cotton plantations				5	11	6			
Bag for packing cotton				–	9	–			
							6	4	6
N.B.—The collector of Tanna states that the total weight of the cotton produced during the year 1849-50, and now in his stores, is 1 maund 35 seers, and is, at the appraised value of 20 rupees per candy, *Rs.* 1. 14.									
Khandeish Collectorate.									
Charges for buildings and fitting up gins	1,430	8	5						
Charges for buildings in manufacture of gins	640	–	5						
Purchase, ginning, packing, and carriage of cotton to the presidency	29,052	5	6						
Permanent	7,661	10	7						
Temporary	583	–	–						
Charges defrayed under contingent bills, &c.	555	–	6						
				39,922	9	5			
Deduct receipts,—									
By sale of gins, cotton seed, &c.				4,267	15	4			
							35,654	10	1
						Rs.	35,660	14	7

There have been no transactions in connexion with experiments in the growth of cotton on account of Government at Rutnagherry, Poona, Ahmednuggur, and Sholapoor during the above period.

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
21 August 1851.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot,*
Accountant-General.

MEMORANDUM of Cotton, on account of Government, received from the different Collectorates under this Presidency in 1849–50, and eventually consigned to Great Britain.

Number of Bales.	Net Weight.		On Account of what Collectorate.	Names of the Vessels by which Consigned.	Names of the Commanders.	Port to which Consigned.	Date of Consignment.
	Candies.	*lbs.*					
161 whole bales - -	330	762	Dharwar -	India - -	William Campbell	Liverpool -	16 April 1850
38 whole bales - - -	18	373	- ditto -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto.
1 whole bale - - -	0	381	- ditto -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto.
104 whole and 20 half bales	55	418	- ditto -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto.
32 half bales - - -	7	654	- ditto -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto.
7 whole and 1 half bales -	3	524	- ditto -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto.
135 whole and 1 half bales -	65	213	Belgaum -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto.
22 whole bales and 1 bundle	10	610	- ditto -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto.
40 whole and 1 half bales -	19	400	- ditto -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto.
451 whole bales, 7 half bales and 1 bundle - - -	220	329	Khandeish -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto.
25 whole and 1 half bales -	12	302	- ditto -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto.

Bombay Custom House,
1 August 1850.

(Errors excepted)
(signed) *H. Young,*
Collector of Customs.

MEMORANDUM of Cotton, on account of Government, received from the different Collectorates under this Presidency in 1849–50, and eventually consigned to Great Britain.

Number of Bales.	Net Weight.		On Account of what Collectorate.	Names of the Vessels by which Consigned.	Names of the Commanders.	Port to which Consigned.	Date of Consignment.
	Candies.	*lbs.*					
212 whole bales - -	102	339	Khandeish -	Marion - -	Lewis Bilton -	Liverpool -	14 August 1850
1 whole bale - - -	0	377	- ditto -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto.
65 whole bales - - -	31	421	- ditto -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto.
1 half bale - - - -	0	181	- ditto -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto.

Bombay Custom House,
17 August 1850.

(Errors excepted.)
(signed) *H. Young,*
Collector of Customs.

REVENUE LETTER from the Government of Bombay, dated 12th May (No. 71) 1852.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Cotton Experiments.

Honourable Sirs,

IN continuation of our letter No. 142, dated the 10th September last, we have the honour to forward herewith copies of the following papers:

1. Letter from the Accountant-general, No. 1753, dated the 27th ultimo, with three statements, showing the receipts and payments in India on account of the cotton experiments under this Presidency for the year 1850–51.
2. Memorandum framed by the Collector of Customs at the Presidency, showing the quantity of cotton received from the different collectorates under this Presidency in 1850–51, and eventually consigned to Great Britain, accompanied with a letter from the superintendent of cotton experiments in Khandeish.

2. We

2. We beg to inform your Honourable Court that we have not yet been favoured by you with the sale accounts of the consignments above referred to.

We have, &c.
(signed) *D. A. Blane.*
A. Bell.
J. Warden.

Bombay Castle, 12 May 1852.

No. 1753 of 1851–52.

To *H. E. Goldsmid*, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Adverting to the instructions conveyed in the Government letters, No. 4318 of the 30th November 1844, and No. 5378 of the 24th December 1847, and also to the 3d paragraph of Mr. Acting Accountant-general Blane's communication, No. 19 of the 22d February 1848, to the address of Mr. Secretary Goldsmid, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying three statements noted in the margin,* showing the receipts and payments in India on account of the cotton experiments under this Presidency for the year 1850–51.

2. In reference to the 2d para. of the letter of the 24th December 1847, I also transmit copy of a memorandum framed by the Collector of Customs showing the quantity of cotton received from the different collectorates under this Presidency, and eventually consigned to Great Britain. The sale accounts of which consignments I beg to add have not yet been received in this department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. E. Elliot,*
Accountant-General.

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
27 April 1852.

* No. 1. Statement showing the transactions in reference to the cotton experiments in Guzerat. No. 2. Statement showing the transactions in the Southern Mahratta Country. No. 3. Statement showing the transactions in the Deccan and Concans.

No. 1.—Statement showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Improvement of the Growth of Cotton in Guzerat for 1850–51, after deducting the Receipts on that Account, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

AHMEDABAD.	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *d.*
Ordinary Charges:			
Salary of Mr. Thomas Price, superintendent of cotton experiments, from 1st December 1850 to 31st March 1851, being four months, at 250 rupees per month	1,000 – –		
District travelling allowance of Mr. T. Price, from 1st January to 31st March 1851, being 90 days, at 3 rupees per diem	270 – –		
Pay of Hurry Kalidass, acting carcoon for the month of March 1851	10 – –		
		1,280 – –	
Extraordinary:			
Contingent expenses during the year, as per bills passed by the civil auditor on different dates	35 9 3		
Expenses incurred in setting up four gins and erecting a temporary shed, as per bill passed by the civil auditor on the 3d May 1851	59 6 8		
Expenses incurred in the purchase and ginning of cotton, as per bills passed by the civil auditor on the 27th May 1851	869 13 –		
		964 12 11	
		2,244 12 11	
Deduct Receipts,—			
Value of two saw-gins sold by the superintendent	– – –	280 8 –	
			1,964 4 11
		Rs.	1,964 4 11

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
27 April 1852.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot,*
Accountant-General.

N. B.—There have been no transactions at Broach, Surat, and Kaira on account of cotton experiments during the period embraced in this return.

No. 2.—Statement showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Improvement of the Growth of Cotton in the Southern Mahratta Country for 1850-51, after deducting the Receipts on that account, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

DHARWAR:				*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Ordinary Charges:								
Salary of Mr. J. M. Blount, superintendent cotton experiments, from April 1850 to March 1851, at 700 rupees per month				8,400	–	–		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*					
Salary of Mr. Frost, engineer, from April 1850 to March 1851, at *Rs.* 291. 10. 8. per month	3,500	–	–					
Batta for 175 days, at 5 rupees per diem	865	–	–					
				4,365	–	–		
Salaries of establishment, &c., viz.:								
English writer's pay from April 1850 to March 1851, at 35 rupees per month	420	–	–					
Two gin-learners from April 1850 to March 1851, one at 20 rupees and another at 15 rupees per month	420	–	–					
One muçudum from April 1850 to March 1851, at 20 rupees per month	240	–	–					
Two peons, one from April 1850 to March 1851, and another for April and May 1850, and again from July to March 1851, at 4 rupees each per month	92	–	–					
				1,172	–	–		
							13,937	– –
Extraordinaries:								
Expenses incurred on account of cotton experiments in making-up new gins and repairing old, &c.				2,705	13	11		
Sundry charges				322	–	6		
Stationery supplied				37	2	9		
Expenses incurred in forwarding two gins to Khandeish and Broach				38	12	6		
Expenses incurred in forwarding American cotton seed to the Sattara Commissioner and the Collector in Khandeish, as per bills passed on the 20th November 1850 and 20th January following				1,402	10	–		
Expenses incurred in forwarding 600 lbs. of cotton from Khoosigul to Vingorla, as per bill passed on the 29th June 1850				13	14	–		
Expenses incurred in the erection of a workshop for the Cotton Experiment Department				2,711	4	9		
Expenses incurred in the purchase, consignment, and shipment of American and indigenous cotton from Khoosigul to Bombay, as per bill passed 23d May 1850				28,175	14	9		
Expenses incurred in forwarding cotton from Khoosigul to Kompta and Vingorla, as per bill passed 23d May 1850				4,960	10	1		
Expenses incurred in the consignment of the above to Bombay, as per bill passed, dated 2d September 1850				376	7	6		
							40,744	10 9
Deduct receipts at Dharwar,—								
							54,681	10 9
Received from Mr. J. H. Blount, superintendent cotton experiments, on account of the following; viz.:								
Sale proceeds of saw-gins				5,120	6	–		
Preparing gins belonging to private individuals				202	8	6		
Sale proceeds of cotton seed				71	–	–		
Refund of advance made to him				7	8	–		
							5,401	6 6
								49,280 4 3
Belgaum Collectorate:								
Mr. Channing, cotton planter, his pay from April 1850 to February 1851, at 450 rupees per month				4,950	–	–		
Salary of a carcoon and two gin-learners during the year				351	2	7		
Advanced to Mr. Channing, cotton planter, for the purchase of cotton on account of Government during the year				16,113	2	–		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*					
Salary of Mr. W. Laidlaw, assistant cotton planter, for March and April 1850, at 250 rupees per month	500	–	–					
Deducted by the general paymaster, Bombay, for payments made to his father in England	166	10	8					
				333	5	4		
Salary of Mr. Hinton, assistant superintendent cotton experiments, from June 1850 to February 1851, at 35 rupees per month				315	–	–		

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Paid Mr. Channing, cotton planter, for making alterations to seventeen new saw-gins, as per Government order, No. 2587, dated 6th April 1850	200 – –		
Batta to Charles Hinton, assistant superintendent cotton experiments, for October 1850	11 10 –		
Paid to Mr. Channing, superintendent cotton experiments, for making saw-gins, as per Government order, No. 2587, dated 6th April 1850	3,000 – –		
Paid to Mr. Channing for conveying saw-gins from Belgaum to Hoongoond	300 – –		
		25,574 3 11	
Deduct, Undisbursed portion of the sums paid for the purchase of cotton on account of Government		354 9 2	
			25,219 10 9
		Rs.	74,499 15 –

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office, 27 April 1852.

(signed) *E. Elliot*, Accountant-General.

No. 3.—STATEMENT showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Growth of Cotton in the Deccan and Concans, after deducting the Receipts on that Account for the Year 1850-51, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

TANNAH COLLECTORATE:	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Charges incurred in fencing the cotton plantation, and reaping and cleaning cotton	2 – –	
Instrument for cleaning cotton	1 8 –	
Charges incurred in making new bags of Dungree cloth, and repairing old ones	8 5 –	
		11 14 –

N. B.—The collector of Tannah states that the total weight of the cotton produced during the year 1850–51, and now in his store, is 1 maund 28 seers and 16 tolas, and is, at the appraised value of 20 rupees per candy, *Rs.* 1. 11. 5.

KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE:	Rs. a. p.		
Charges for buildings and fitting-up gins	3,581 2 7		
Charges for the manufacture of gins	1,931 11 2		
Purchase, ginning, packing, and carriage of cotton to the Presidency	23,200 14 3		
ESTABLISHMENT:			
Permanent	13,592 1 2		
Temporary	741 6 11		
Charges defrayed under contingent bills, &c.	621 8 –		
		43,668 12 1	
Deduct receipts,— By sale of gins, cotton seed, &c.		3,736 9 4	
			39,932 2 9
		Rs.	39,944 – 9

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office, 27 April 1852.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot*, Accountant-General.

There have been no transactions in connexion with experiments in the growth of cotton on account of Government at Poonah, Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, and Rutnageree during the above period.

MEMORANDUM of Cotton received on account of Government from the different Collectorates under the Presidency of Bombay in 1850-51, and eventually consigned to Great Britain.

Number of Bales.	Net Weight.	From what Collectorate.	Names of the Vessels by which Consigned.	Names of the Commanders.	Port to which Consigned.	Date of Consignment.	Whether Purchased or the Produce of a Government Farm.	Season in which the Cotton was Grown.	Year in which it is charged for in the Collector's Statement.
	Cand. Lbs.								
122 whole and 1 half bales	59 465	Belgaum -	Alival - -	Js. Anderson -	Liverpool -	1 April 1851 -	Purchased -	1849-50	In 1850.
113 whole and 1 half bales	54 690	- ditto -	ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- „ -	- ditto -	- „ -	- „
79 whole and 15 half bales	42 61	- ditto -	ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- „ -	- ditto -	- „ -	„
677 whole and 1 half bales	318 234	Dharwar -	ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- „ -	- ditto -	- „ -	The collector of Dharwar states that the cotton will be charged for in his statement for the current year 1851-52.
820 whole and 16 half bales	356 364	- ditto -	Armide - -	C.H.M. Langley	- ditto -	5 May 1851 -	- ditto -	- „ -	
172 whole bales - -	74 357	- ditto -	ditto - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- „ -	- ditto -	- „ -	
458 whole bales - -	196 412	- ditto -	David Clarke -	Robt. Swan -	- ditto -	1 July 1851 -	- ditto -	- „ -	*Vide* above remark for Dharwar cotton.
11 half bales - - -	2 651	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- „ -	- ditto -	- „ -	
87 whole bales - -	37 514	Khandeish -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- „ -	Mixed * -	1850-51	The collector of Khandeish states that in consequence of a part of the cotton having been purchased from the ryots, and the mamlutdars not having sent in their accounts, the statement is incomplete. The year in which it will be charged for cannot, therefore, be given at present.
200 whole bales - -	86 230	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- „ -	- ditto -	- „ -	
36 whole bales - -	15 444	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- „ -	- ditto -	- „ -	
27 half bales - - -	5 612	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- „ -	- ditto -	- „ -	
20 whole bales - -	8 485	- ditto -	Theodore -	John Morton -	- ditto -	10 July 1851 -	- ditto -	- „ -	
214 whole bales - -	92 455	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- „ -	- ditto -	- „ -	
9 whole and 1 half bales -	4 114	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- „ -	- ditto -	- „ -	
1 whole and 1 half bale -	0 462	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- „ -	- ditto -	- „ -	
1 half bale - - -	0 193	Dharwar -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- „ -	Purchased -	1849-50	*Vide* above remark for Dharwar cotton; will be charged for in the collector's statement for the present year 1851-52, as intimated by the acting collector of Ahmedabad.
12 whole bales - -	5 156	Ahmedabad -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- „ -	- ditto -	1851	

* *Vide* the accompanying copy of a letter dated 24th July 1851, No. 153, from the superintendent cotton experiments, Dhurumgaum.

Bombay Custom House,
1 August 1851.

(signed) *H. Young*,
Collector of Customs.

(No. 153 of 1851.)

To *W. A. Ritchie*, Esq., Assistant Collector in Charge, Hoozoor Kutcherry, Dhoolia.

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement, No. 358, of 22d instant, I have the honour to inform you, that unfortunately no distinct accounts have been kept of the cotton purchased from the ryots, and that grown on Government farms; nor, as I am given to understand, did the late superintendent, Mr. Simpson, keep the cotton separate whilst it was being ginned and baled; but taking the nearest proximation attainable, I should say that out of the total quantity of 1,82,535 lbs. of cotton despatched to Bombay during the past season, about 9,000 lbs. was the produce of the Government farms, the statement of the expenditure on account of which has not yet been submitted, nor can it be done so, until the mamledars, through whose agency all the cotton is purchased for this department, send in their accounts.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. Edwards*,
Superintendent Cotton Experiments.

Superintendent's Office, Dhurumgaum,
21 July 1851.

Revenue Letter from the Government of Bombay, dated 15 June (No. 68) 1853.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

In continuation of our letter, No. 71, dated the 12th May 1852, we have the honour to forward herewith copies of the following papers: Cotton experiments.

1. Letter from the Accountant-general, No. 114, dated the 20th ultimo, with three Statements, showing the receipts and payments in India on account of the cotton experiments under this Presidency, for the year 1851-52.
2. Memorandum framed by the Acting Collector of Customs, showing the quantity of cotton received from the different collectorates under this Presidency in 1851-52, and eventually consigned to Great Britain.

We have, &c.
(signed) *D. A. Blane.*

Bombay Castle, 15 June 1853.

No. 114, 1853-54.—Territorial Department Revenue.

To *H. E. Goldsmid*, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Adverting to the instructions conveyed in the Government letters, No. 4318 of the 30th November 1844, and No. 5378 of the 24th December 1847, and also to the 3d para. of Mr. Acting Accountant-general Blane's communication, No. 19 of the 22d February 1848, to the address of Mr. Secretary Goldsmid, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying three statements (noted in the margin *), showing the receipts and payments in India on account of the cotton experiments under this Presidency for the year 1851-52.

2. In reference to the second paragraph of the letter of the 24th December 1847, I also transmit copy of a memorandum framed by the Collector of Customs, showing the quantity of cotton received from the different collectorates under this Presidency, and eventually consigned to Great Britain; the sale accounts of which consignments, I beg to add, have not yet been received in this department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant-general.

Bombay Accountant-general's Office,
20 May 1853.

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* No. 1. Statement showing the transactions in reference to the cotton experiments in Guzerat. No. 2. Statement showing the transactions in reference to the cotton experiments in the Southern Mahratta country. No. 3. Statement showing the transactions in reference to the cotton experiments in the Deccan and Concan.

No. 1.—Statement showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Improvement of the Growth of Cotton in Guzerat for 1851–52, after deducting the Receipts on that Account, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
AHMEDABAD.			
Ordinary Charges.			
Salary of Mr. Thomas Price, superintendent of cotton experiments, during the year	3,000 – –		
District travelling allowance of Mr. Thomas Price, superintendent of cotton experiments, during the year	1,098 – –		
Establishment of Mr. Thomas Price, superintendent of cotton experiments, during the year	290 – –		
		4,388 – –	
Extraordinary.			
Contingent expenses during the year, as per bills passed by the civil auditor on different dates	283 1 9		
Amount of cart-hire for conveying from Kaira to Ahmedabad bags of cotton seeds received from Surat, as per Broach collector's letter, No. 59, dated 9th March 1852	2 – –		
Expenses incurred in the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in the Ahmedabad zillah, as per bills passed by the civil auditor on different dates	275 6 3		
		560 8 –	
			4,948 8 –
SURAT.			
Salary of Mr. Daley, superintendent cotton experiment, from April 1851 to March 1852, at 150 rupees per month	1,800 – –		
Deputation allowance to Mr. Daley, superintendent cotton experiment, from April 1851 to March 1852, at 3 rupees per diem	1,098 – –		
Pay to a carkoon from May 1851 to March 1852, at 10 rupees per month	110 – –		
		3,008 – –	
Amount advanced to the superintendent cotton experiment, for setting up and working of six saw-gins		1,242 – –	
Charges incurred in repairing and converting two out-houses attached to the gin-house into a workshop		60 – –	
Charges incurred in landing and conveying certain packages of cotton seeds supplied from Bombay, and forwarding nine of them to the collector of Ahmedabad		35 10 9	
Charges incurred by the collector of Belgaum in forwarding 1,792 lbs. of New Orleans cotton seeds in May 1851		45 12 2	
	Rs. a. p.		
Amount paid by the collector in Khandeish to Mr. Daley on account of salary due to him as assistant surveyor and builder, from 1st to 16th October 1851, at 100 rupees, and as superintendent of cotton experiments from 17th to 31st October 1851, at 150 rupees per month	124 3 –		
Amount paid by the collector in Khandeish to Mr. Daley on account of deputation allowance due to him as assistant surveyor and builder, from 1st to 16th October 1851, at 20 rupees per month, and from 17th to 31st October 1851, at 3 rupees per diem	55 5 2		
Amount paid by the collector in Khandeish to Mr. Daley on account of salary as superintendent of cotton experiments for November 1851	150 – –		
Amount paid by the collector in Khandeish to Mr. Daley on account of deputation allowance as superintendent of cotton experiments for November 1851	90 – –		
		419 8 2	
			4,810 15 1
		Rs.	9,759 7 1

N. B.—There have been no transactions at Broach and Kaira in connexion with cotton experiments during the period embraced in this Return.

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay, Accountant-general's Office,
20 May 1853.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant-general.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Cost of Experiments for the Improvement of the Growth of COTTON in the Southern Mahratta Country for 1851–52, after deducting the Receipts on that Account, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

DHARWAR.								
ORDINARY CHARGES.				*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Salary of Mr. J. M. Blount, superintendent cotton experiments, from April 1851 to March 1852, at 700 rupees per month							8,400 – –	
Salary of Mr. Frost, engineer, from April 1851 to March 1852, at *Rs.* 291. 10. 8. per month				3,500	–	–		
Batta for 42 days, at 5 rupees per diem				210	–	–		
							3,710 – –	
Salaries of Establishment, &c., viz.:								
English writer's pay from April 1851 to March 1852, at 35 rupees per month				420	–	–		
English writer's pay from November 1851 to March 1852, at 25 rupees per month				125	–	–		
One gin learner from November 1851 to March 1852, at 25 rupees per month				125	–	–		
One gin learner from December 1851 to March 1852, at 25 rupees per month				100	–	–		
One gin learner from April 1851 to March 1852, at 20 rupees per month				240	–	–		
One gin learner from April 1851 to March 1852, at 15 rupees per month				180	–	–		
Four gin learners from November 1851 to March 1852, at 15 rupees each per month				300	–	–		
One gin learner from December 1851 to March 1852, at 15 rupees per month				60	–	–		
Seven gin learners from November 1851 to March 1852, at 12 rupees per month				420	–	–		
One muccudum from April 1851 to March 1852, at 12 rupees per month				144	–	–		
One muccudum from April 1851 to March 1852, at 8 rupees per month				96	–	–		
Two peons from April 1851 to March 1852, at 4 rupees each per month				96	–	–		
							2,306 – –	14,416 – –
EXTRAORDINARY.								
Expenses incurred on account of cotton experiments in making up new gins							3,357 15 8	
Sundry charges							2,797 3 11	
Stationery supplied							23 – 6	
Expenses incurred on account of boat and cooly hire for conveying 119 bundles of cotton seeds from Bombay to Vingorla, consigned by the acting collector of customs for the Belgaum and Dharwar collectorates							18 – –	
Batta to the establishment							47 3 –	
Value of articles, &c., supplied for the use of the superintendent cotton experiments, including package charges							690 5 11	
Paid Ramrow Cutwal on account of Captain Taylor, political agent at Shorapoor, being the value of cotton gins returned by him, as per Government sanction, No. 5353, dated 13th May 1851							180 – –	
Paid Mr. J. M. Blount, superintendent cotton experiments, his travelling allowance for 49 days, whilst proceeding to and from Bombay on duty, at 5 rupees per diem							245 – –	
Charges incurred by the superintendent cotton experiments, Belgaum, for making cotton gins, &c.							726 9 8	
Charges incurred on account of four maunds of cotton seeds supplied by the superintendent for the Ceylon Government, under the Government order, No. 884, dated 5th September 1851							13 7 –	
Value of articles supplied by the following Officers for the use of the Cotton Experimenting Department:				*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*		
By the superintendent of stationery				118	14	5		
Ditto ditto				3,078	10	6		
By the principal commissary of ordnance				71	9	2		
Ditto ditto				3,466	2	–		
							6,735 4 1	
Carried forward				*Rs.*			14,833 9 9	14,416 – –

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Cost of Experiments for the Growth of Cotton, &c.—*continued.*

Brought forward - - - *Rs.*				*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
				14,833	9	9	14,416	–	–
DHARWAR—Extraordinary Charges—*continued.*									
Amount of Charges incurred in 1850–51 for purchasing Cotton for Government, as per bills passed by the Civil Auditor on the following dates:	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*						
On the 15th May 1851 - - - - -	77,525	14	10						
On the 21st August 1851 - - - -	3,322	1	10						
On the 20th September 1851 - - - -	28	4	–						
	80,876	4	8						
Deduct the amount paid back by the superintendent - - - - -	232	6	6						
	80,643	14	2						
Amount of Charges incurred in 1851–52 for purchasing Cotton for Government, as per bills passed by the Civil Auditor on the following dates:									
On the 16th March 1852 - - - - -	819	8	–						
Ditto - - ditto - - - - -	2,059	4	8						
Ditto - - ditto - - - - -	3,300	12	4						
On the 12th April 1852 - - - - -	3,682	1	3						
Ditto - - ditto - - - - -	4,377	5	1						
				94,882	13	6			
							1,09,716	15	3
							1,24,132	15	3
Deduct receipts at Dharwar:—Received from Mr. J. M. Blount, superintendent cotton experiments, being the proceeds of saw-gins, &c., sold during the year - - - - - - - - - - -							8,149	3	–
									1,15,983	12	3
BELGAUM.									
Mr. Channing, cotton planter, his pay from 1st to 29th March 1851, at 450 rupees per month - - - - - - - - - - - - -							420	15	6
Salary of a carcoon from March 1851 to March 1852, at 10 rupees per month - -							130	–	–
Salary of two *gin learners* from March to October 1851, and of one from November 1851 to March 1852, at 12 rupees each per month - - - - - - -							252	–	–
Travelling allowance to Mr. Frost, engineer of the cotton experiments, from 15th July to 4th August 1851 - - - - - - - - - - - - -							115	–	–
Paid to Mr. Blount for purchasing and cleaning the Government cotton, and forwarding the same to Bombay - - - - - - - - - - - -							20,476	9	8
Sundry expenses incurred on account of cotton experiments during the year - -							1,530	15	6
Paid to the workmen employed on account of cotton experiments - - - -							108	5	1
Batta to carcoon attached to the cotton experiments - - - - - -							12	2	–
Charges incurred for conveying saw-gins, &c., from Soundutty to Dharwar - -							15	–	–
							23,060	15	9
Deduct Receipts:	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*						
Received on account of proceeds of cotton seeds sold - - - -	963	8	5						
Received from certain individuals on account of hire for ginning cotton	8	8	–						
Amount received, being the value of saw-gins supplied by the late Mr. Channing - - - - - - - - - - -	315	8	–						
Proceeds of old unserviceable articles in the cotton experiments, sold by public auction - - - - - - - - - -	32	12	–						
Undisbursed portion of the sums paid for purchase of cotton and making saw-gins, included in the three items of *Rs.* 16,113. 2., 200 rupees, and 3,000 rupees, in the cotton statement for the year 1850–51 -	807	14	7						
							2,128	3	–
									20,932	12	9
								Rs.	1,36,916	9	–

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay, Accountant-general's Office,
20 May 1853.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot,*
Accountant-general.

No. 3.—STATEMENT showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Growth of Cotton in the Deccan and Concan, after deducting the Receipts on that account for the year 1851-52, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
TANNAH COLLECTORATE.						
Paid for two canvas bags for packing cotton				–	5	–
Paid for cooley hire for conveying cotton from the Bunder to the Hoozoor cutcherry at Tannah				–	2	–
						– 7 –
N.B.—The collector of Tannah states, that, agreeably to the Revenue Commissioner's letter, dated 28th July 1851, no experiment in the plantation of cotton was made in this collectorate during the official year ending 30th April 1852; the items above shown are the charges incurred in the year 1850-51 for conveying the produce of cotton from Sanksee talooka to the sudder station, which were paid and brought to account in the year 1851-52.						
KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Charges for building and fitting up gins, &c.	290	7	1			
Charges for the manufacture of gins, &c.	1,611	2	3			
Establishment:—Permanent	5,329	6	5			
Charges defrayed under contingent bills, &c.	287	13	5			
				7,518	13	2
Deduct Receipts,—						
By sale of gins, cotton seeds, and hire of gins, &c.				2,948	14	4
						4,569 14 10
SHOLAPOOR COLLECTORATE.						
Amount of Charges incurred by the under-mentioned Collectors on account of Cotton Seed consigned to Sholapoor, and debited in the Accounts of that Collectorate:						
	Rs.	a.	p.			
By the collector of Dharwar	28	4	–			
Ditto of Belgaum	165	7	8			
Ditto of Customs, Bombay	7	6	–			
				201	1	8
Amount of expenses incurred at Sholapoor on account of cotton seed received from Dharwar				27	9	9
						228 11 5
				Rs.		4,799 1 3

There have been no transactions in connexion with experiments in the growth of cotton on account of Government at Poona, Ahmednuggur, and Rutnageree, during the period embraced in the Return.

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay, Accountant-general's Office,
20 May 1853.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant-general.

MEMORANDUM of Cotton received on account of Government from the different Collectorates under the Presidency of *Bombay* in 1851-52, and eventually consigned to *Great Britain*.

1. Number of Bales.	2. Net Weight.	3. From what Collectorate.	4. Names of the Vessels by which Consigned.	5. Names of the Commanders.	6. Port to which Consigned.	7. Date of Consignment.	8. Whether Purchased or the Produce of a Government Farm.	9. Season in which the Cotton was grown.	10. Year in which it is charged for in the Collector's Statements.
	Cand. *Lbs.*								
500 whole bales	235 562	Dharwar	Chancellor	James Turner	Liverpool	16 June 1852	Purchased	1850-51	In 1851-52.
767 whole and 9 half bales	362 293	ditto	Loch Lomond	William Bray	ditto	30 June 1852	ditto	„	„
194 whole bales	90 607	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	„	„
18 whole bales	9 24	Schwan (Scindh)	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	1851-52	In May 1852.
6 whole and 1 half bales	3 187	Hydrabad (Scindh)	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	1851	In actual statements for December 1851, and March and August 1852.
4 whole and 1 half bales	2 18	Ahmedabad	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	Purchased & sown.	1852	Will be charged in the collector's statement for the year 1852-53.
1 whole bale	0 366	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	„	
5 whole bales and 1 bundle	2 352	Candeish	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	Purchased	1850-51	The year in which this cotton has been charged for cannot be exactly stated. *Vide* para. 3 of Mr. Deputy Collector Ram Nuid's letter to the Accountant general, No 836, dated 15th January 1853.
31 whole and 1 half bales	14 557	Belgaum	Anglesey	Thos. Morrison	ditto	29 July 1852	ditto	„	1851 52.
18 whole bales	8 299	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	„	„
73 whole and 1 half bales	34 283	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	„	„

Bombay, Custom-House,
7 January 1853.

(signed) *Richard Spooner*,
Acting Collector of Customs.

REVENUE LETTER from the Government of Bombay, dated 27 April (No. 23) 1854.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

IN continuation of our letter, No. 68, dated the 15th June 1853, we have the honour to forward herewith copies of the following papers: Cotton experiments.

1. Letter from the Accountant-general, No. 2246, dated the 18th instant, with three Statements, showing the receipts and payments in India on account of the cotton experiments under this Presidency, for the year 1852-53.
2. Memorandum framed by the Acting Collector of Customs, showing the quantity of cotton received from the different collectorates under this Presidency in 1852-53, and eventually consigned to Great Britain.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*
John Warden.
J. S. Lumsden.

Bombay Castle, 27 April 1854.

No. 2246, 1853-54.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *H. E. Goldsmid*, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

ADVERTING to the instructions conveyed in the Government letters, No. 4318 of the 30th November 1844, and No. 5378 of the 24th December 1847, and also to the third paragraph of Mr. Acting Accountant-general Blane's communication, No. 19 of the 22d February 1848, to the address of Mr. Secretary Goldsmid, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying three Statements (noted in the margin*), showing the receipts and payments in India on account of cotton experiments under this Presidency, for the year 1852–53.

2. In reference to the second paragraph of the letter of the 24th December 1847, I also transmit copy of a Memorandum framed by the Collector of Customs, showing the quantity of cotton received from the different collectorates under this Presidency, and eventually consigned to Great Britain: the sale accounts of which consignments, I beg to add, have not yet been received in this department.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot,*
Accountant-general.

Bombay, Accountant-general's Office,
18 April 1854.

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* No. 1. Statement showing the transactions in reference to the cotton experiments in Guzerat. No. 2. Statements showing the transactions in reference to the cotton experiments in the Southern Mahratta Country. No. 3. Statement showing the transactions in reference to the cotton experiments in the Deccan and Concan.

No. 1.—Statement showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Improvement of the Growth of Cotton in Guzerat for 1852-53, after deducting the Receipts on that account, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
AHMEDABAD.			
Ordinary Charges.			
Salary of Mr. Thomas Price, superintendent of cotton experiments, from 1st May to 30th November 1852, at 250 rupees per month -	1,750 – –		
District travelling allowance to Mr. Thomas Price, superintendent of cotton experiments, from 1st May to 30th November 1852, being 214 days, at 3 rupees per diem - - - - - -	642 – –		
Establishment of Mr. Thomas Price, superintendent of cotton experiments, during the year - - - - - - - - - -	366 9 1		
Salary of Mr. Edwards, superintendent of cotton experiments, from 1st February to 30th April 1853, at 150 rupees per month - -	450 – –		
District travelling allowance to Mr. Edwards, superintendent of cotton experiments, from 1st February to 30th April 1853, being 89 days, at 3 rupees per diem - - - - - - - - -	267 – –		
		3,475 9 1	
Extraordinary.			
Contingent expenses, as per bills passed by the civil auditor on different dates - - - - - - - - - - - -	100 1 10		
Amount of freight for conveying saw-gins from Surat to Dholera -	33 8 –		
Amount of expenses incurred for cultivation of New Orleans cotton in the Ahmedabad zilla - - - - - - - - - -	119 8 9		
Amount of expenses incurred in the purchase and ginning of New Orleans cotton - - - - - - - - - -	29 5 6		
Amount of expenses incurred in the construction of 16 gins, of 20 saws each - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,055 9 7		
Amount of articles supplied by the principal commissary of ordnance to the superintendent - - - - - - - - -	109 – 3		
		2,447 1 11	5,922 11 –
SURAT.			
Paid salary to Mr. C. Daley, superintendent of cotton experiments, during the year - - - - - - - - - - -	1,800 – –		
Deputation allowance to Mr. C. Daley, superintendent of cotton experiments, during the year - - - - - - - -	1,095 – –		
Pay to carcoons - - - - - - - - - - -	480 – –		
Batta to peons - - - - - - - - - - - -	– 5 –		
Value of cotton received from Khandeish - - - - - -	12 8 –		
Charges incurred in conveying cotton from the above place to Surat -	18 – –		
Charges incurred in forwarding cotton to Bombay - - - - -	11 4 1		
Rent of the land used for cultivating cotton - - - - - -	208 4 2		
Charges incurred in conveying a bullock-power machine from Broach	6 14 –		
Charges incurred in supplying New Orleans cotton seed - - -	90 2 1		
Cost of 17 gins complete, supplied, including packing charges -	4,174 6 6		
		4,521 11 10	7,896 11 10
		Rs.	13,819 6 10

N. B.—There have been no transactions at Broach and Kaira in connexion with cotton experiments during the period embraced in this Return.

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay, Accountant-general's Office,
18 April 1854.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant-general.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Improvement of the Growth of Cotton in the Southern Mahratta Country for 1852–53, after deducting the Receipts on that account, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
DHARWAR.				
ORDINARY CHARGES:				
Salary of Mr. J. M. Blount, superintendent cotton experiments, from April 1852 to March 1853, at 700 rupees per month		8,400 – –		
Salary of Mr. H. Frost, engineer, from April to 24th June 1852, at *Rs.* 291. 10. 8., and from 25th June 1852 to 31st March 1853, at 500 rupees per month	*Rs. a. p.* 5,416 10 8			
Batta for 19 days, at 5 rupees per diem	95 – –			
		5,511 10 8		
		13,911 10 8		
SALARIES of ESTABLISHMENT:				
Two English writers' pay, from April 1852 to March 1853, at 35 and 25 rupees per month	720 – –			
Sixteen gin learners' pay, from April 1852 to March 1853, 4 at 25 rupees each; 1 at 20; 4 at 15; and 7 at 12 rupees each per month	3,168 – –			
Two gin learners' pay, one from April 1852 to September 1853, and another from April to July 1852, and from October to January 1853, at 15 rupees each per month	210 – –			
One gin learner's pay, from August 1852 to March 1853, at 12 rupees per month	96 – –			
Two muccudums' pay, from April 1852 to March 1853, at 12 rupees and 8 rupees per month	240 – –			
Two peons' pay, from April 1852 to March 1853, at 4 rupees each per month	96 – –			
		4,530 – –		
			18,441 10 8	
EXTRAORDINARIES:				
Paid Mr. J. M. Blount, superintendent cotton experiments, his travelling allowances for 84 days, whilst proceeding to and from Bombay on duty, at 5 rupees per diem		420 – –		
Batta to the establishment		266 9 –		
Paid on account of sundry charges		4,547 9 6		
Charges incurred on account of cart hire, &c., for conveying 108 bags of cotton seed from Vingorla to Dharwar, consigned by the acting collector of customs		310 10 3		
Charges incurred by the collector of customs, Bombay, for conveying 76 bags of cotton seed consigned from Dharwar to the Commissioner of Scinde, and to the collector of Surat		198 – –		
Value of articles supplied by the principal commissary of ordnance to the superintendent of cotton experiments, Southern Maratta Country		32 12 5		
Charges incurred for the conveyance of articles supplied to the superintendent by the principal commissary of ordnance		148 13 2		
Amount of charges incurred by the superintendent cotton experiments for purchasing cotton for Government during the years 1850–51, and 1851–52		75,088 11 9		
			81,013 2 1	
			99,454 12 9	
Deduct Receipts,—				
Received from Mr. J. M. Blount, superintendent cotton experiments, being the proceeds of saw gins, &c. sold during the year			11,970 12 3	
				87,484 – 6
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS at DHARWAR			*Rs.*	87,484 – 6
BELGAUM.				
RECEIPTS:				
Amount recovered from the ryots, being part of advances made to them for purchasing cotton, &c., on account of Government			8 1 6	
Received on account of proceeds of cotton seed sold			1,118 2 9	
Amount credited, being part of the sums paid in 1851–52 to Mr. Blount, superintendent cotton experiments, for purchase of cotton, &c.			10,849 13 5	
Amount recovered from Mullappah, carcoon of the cotton experiments, being the pay of Mr. Roane, pensioner, employed for making saw gins, &c., on being discovered that it was not paid to him			9 – 6	
Carried forward			*Rs.* 11,985 2 2	

No. 2.—Statement showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Growth of Cotton, &c.—*continued.*

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward - - -				11,985	2	2
BELGAUM—Receipts—*continued.*						
Deduct Disbursements,—	Rs.	a.	p.			
Salary of a carcoon, from April 1852 to March 1853, at 10 rupees per month - - - - - - - - - - - - -	120	–	–			
Salary of a gin learner, from April 1852 to January 1853, at 12 rupees per month - - - - - - - - - - - -	120	–	–			
Batta to the establishment - - - - - - - - -	56	7	–			
Sundry expenses incurred on account of cotton experiments - - -	13	14	–			
Charges incurred in forwarding New Orleans cotton seed to the districts	18	8	–			
Hire of carriage, including freight, &c. for conveying 11 bales of New Orleans cotton seed from Vingorla to Belgaum - - - - -	33	4	10			
Hire of carts for conveying a machine for the use of cotton experiments at Dharwar - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4	–	–			
				366	1	10
						11,619 – 4
TOTAL RECEIPTS at BELGAUM - - - *Rs.*						11,619 – 4

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
18 April 1854.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot,*
Accountant-General.

No. 3.—STATEMENT showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Growth of Cotton in the Deccan and Concans, after deducting the Receipts on that account for the Year 1852–53, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
CANDEISH.						
ORDINARY CHARGES:	Rs.	a.	p.			
Salary to the Superintendent during the year - - - - -	1,950	–	–			
Establishment of the Superintendent during the year - - -	2,929	2	9	4,879	2	9
EXTRAORDINARY:						
Travelling allowance to the Superintendent - - - - -	981	–	–			
Hire for conveying cotton seed from Dhurrumgaum to different talookas	182	10	6			
Reward for cotton culture - - - - - - - - -	110	–	–			
Paid for making gins - - - - - - - - - -	1,375	–	–			
Purchase of cotton seed - - - - - - - - -	672	–	–			
				3,320	10	6
				8,199	13	3
Deduct Receipts, by sale of saw gins - - - - - - - - -				197	8	4
						8,002 4 11
SHOLAPOOR.						
Amount of charges incurred in forwarding New Orleans cotton seed to Bombay -				75	3	–
Paid to Mr. G. Vary, superintendent, for expenses incurred on account of cotton experiments - - - - - - - - - - - - -				132	7	8
Amount of seed supplied by the collector of Dharwar - - - - - -				702	10	6
						910 5 2
					Rs.	8,912 10 1

N.B.—There have been no transactions in connection with experiments in the growth of cotton on account of Government at Tannah, Poona, Ahmednuggur and Rutnageree, during the period embraced in the Return.

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay, Accountant General's Office,
18 April 1854.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot,*
Accountant-General.

MEMORANDUM of Cotton received on account of Government from the different Collectorates under the Presidency of Bombay in 1852-53, and eventually consigned to Great Britain.

1. Number of Bales.	2. Net Weight.	3. From what Collectorate.	4. Names of the Vessels by which Consigned.	5. Names of the Commanders.	6. Port to which Consigned.	7. Date of Consignment.	8. Whether Purchased or the Produce of a Government Farm.	9. Season in which the Cotton was grown.	10. Year in which it is charged for in the Collector's Statement.
	Cands. Lbs.								
500 whole bales	234 290	Dharwar	Dundonald	J. Gillies	Liverpool	28 March 1853	Purchased	1851-52	1852-53.
246 whole bales.	115 545	ditto	Marian Moore	James Tweedie	ditto	8 June 1853	ditto	„	„
26 whole and 2 half bales	12 527	Belgaum	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	„	„
8 whole and 6 half bales	5 111	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	„	„
15 whole bales	7 56	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	ditto	„	„
4 whole bales	1 675	Ahmedabad	ditto	ditto	ditto	„	Purchased and sown.	1852-53	1853-54.

Bombay Custom House,
2 August 1853.

(signed) *Richard Spooner*,
Acting Collector of Customs.

III.
Bombay.

REVENUE LETTER from the Government of Bombay, dated 8th June (No. 52) 1855.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

IN continuation of our letter No. 23, dated 27th April 1854, we have the honour to forward herewith copies of the following papers:

Letter from the Accountant-general, No. 178, dated the 22d ultimo, with three statements, showing the receipts and payments in India on account of the cotton experiments under this Presidency, for the year 1853-54.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden.*
A. Malet.

Bombay Castle, 8 June 1855.

No. 178, 1855-56. Territorial Department—Revenue.

To *W. Hart*, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir,

ADVERTING to the instructions conveyed in the Government letters, No. 4318 of the 30th November 1844, and No. 5378 of the 24th December 1847, and also to the third paragraph of Mr. Acting Accountant-general Blane's communication, No. 19 of the 22d February 1848, to the address of Mr. Secretary Goldsmid, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, three statements (noted in the margin*), showing the receipts and payments in India on account of cotton experiments under this Presidency, for the year 1853-54.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot,*
Accountant-general.

Bombay, Accountant-general's Office,
22 May 1855.

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* No. 1. Statement showing the transactions in reference to the cotton experiments in Guzerat. No. 2. Statements showing the transactions in reference to the cotton experiments in the Southern Mahratta country. No. 3. Statements showing the transactions in reference to the cotton experiments in the Deccan and Concans.

No. 1.

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Improvement of the Growth of Cotton in Guzerat for the official year 1853-54, after deducting the Receipts on that account, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

AHMEDABAD.								
ORDINARY:				*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Salary of Mr. Edwards for December 1852 and January 1853, and from May to October 1853, at 150 rupees per month				1,200	–	–						
District travelling allowance to Mr. Edwards from ditto to ditto, at 3 rupees per diem				738	–	–						
							1,938	–	–			
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*								
District travelling allowance to Mr. Charles Daley, for the month of February 1854		56	–	–								
Establishment under Mr. Charles Daley, for January, and from May to September 1853		172	–	–								
					228	–	–					
Salary of Ebrahim Husskel, assistant surveyor, from 24th January to 28th February, and from 1st April to 30th September 1853, at 40 rupees per month					290	5	1					
								2,456	5	1		
EXTRAORDINARY:												
Contingent Expenses, as per bills passed by the civil auditor on different dates					13	3	4					
Amount of charges incurred in packing the articles supplied by the principal Commissary of Ordnance, during the quarter ending 31st July 1851					27	9	5					
Amount of expenses incurred in the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in the Ahmedabad zillah					109	4	10					
Amount of hire, &c. for conveying saw gins					9	7	–					
								159	8	7		
											2,615	13	8
SURAT.												
ORDINARY:												
Salary to Mr. Charles Daley, superintendent of cotton experiments, from 1st April 1853 to 31st March 1854, at 150 rupees per month					1,800	–	–					
Deputation allowance to Mr. Charles Daley, from 1st April 1853 to 31st March 1854, at 3 rupees per diem					1,095	–	–					
Pay to carcoons from May to August 1853, at 40 rupees per month					160	–	–					
								3,055	–	–		
EXTRAORDINARY:												
Charges incurred in supplying certain articles to the superintendent					4	12	5					
Charges incurred in forwarding 1,000 bales of new cotton seed from Candeish to Surat					18	5	3					
								23	1	8		
											3,078	1	8
										Rs.	5,693	15	4

There have been no transactions at Broach and Kaira in connexion with the cotton experiments during the period embraced in this Return.

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay, Accountant-general's Office,
22d May 1855.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant-general.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Improvement and Growth of Cotton in the Southern Mahratta Country for 1853–54, after deducting the Receipts on that account, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

DHARWAR.								
ORDINARY:				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Salary of Mr. J. M. Blount, superintendent of cotton experiments, from 1st April to 20th June 1853, at 700 rupees per month							1,866	10	8			
Salary of Mr. H. Frost, engineer, from 1st April to 4th June 1853, at 500 rupees per month				1,066	10	8						
Salary of Mr. H. Frost, Engineer, from 5th June 1853 to 31st March 1854, at 650 rupees per month				6,413	5	4						
							7,480	–	–			
SALARIES of the ESTABLISHMENT:												
Salary of an English clerk from April to October 1853, at 35 rupees per month				245	–	–						
Salary of an English clerk from October 1853 to March 1854, at 25 rupees per month				300	–	–						
GIN APPRENTICES:												
			Rs.	a.	p.							
Two from April to July 1853, at 25 rupees each a month			200	–	–							
Two from August 1853 to March 1854, at 40 rupees each a month			640	–	–							
Two from April 1853 to March 1854, at 25 rupees each a month			600	–	–							
Four from April 1853 to March 1854, at 15 rupees each a month			720	–	–							
Eight from April 1853 to March 1854, at 12 rupees each a month			1,152	–	–							
One from April 1853 to March 1854, at 20 rupees a month			240	–	–							
One from July 1853 to March 1854, at 15 rupees a month			135	–	–							
			3,687	–	–							
Deduct, on account of absentees			38	1	8							
						3,648	14	4				
Pay of one mocuddum, from April to September 1853, at 12 rupees per month			72	–	–							
Pay of one mocuddum from September 1853 to March 1854, at 8 rupees per month			96	–	–							
			168	–	–							
Deduct, on account of absentees			11	2	3							
						156	13	9				
Pay of two peons, from April 1853 to 31st March 1854, at 4 rupees each a month			96	–	–							
Pay of three peons for March 1854, at 4 rupees each per month			12	–	–							
			108	–	–							
Deduct, on account of absentees			–	2	1							
						105	15	–				
									4,456	11	1	
												13,803	5	9
Paid salary to the cotton press establishment at Hooblee during the year												356	–	–
										Carried forward		14,159	5	9

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Cost of the Experiments for Improving the Growth of Cotton, &c.—*continued.*

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward				14,159	5	9
EXTRAORDINARY:						
Batta to the establishment	240	10	–			
Sundry charges	2,369	–	3			
Amount of expenses incurred in erecting two wooden cotton screw presses at Hooblee	263	2	7			
Amount of expenses incurred in constructing an additional workshed for the accommodation of workmen in the gin factory at Dharwar	771	–	1			
Amount of expenses incurred in pressing 162 bales of New Orleans and 24 of native cotton at the Hooblee press	78	13	–			
Amount of expenses incurred in purchasing 700 lbs. of New Orleans cotton seed (including cart hire for conveyance to Vingorla), consigned to the Collector of Customs for transmission to Scinde	73	9	2			
Amount of expenses incurred in packing, &c., two cotton screw presses, and their appurtenances, supplied by the agent for gun carriages, during the quarters ending 31st July and 31st October 1852, and 31st January and 30th April 1853	58	5	9			
Amount of expenses incurred by the agent for gun carriages, in supplying certain articles during the quarters ending 31st July and 31st October 1852, and 31st January and 30th April 1853	5,085	13	3			
Amount of expenses incurred by the superintendent of cotton experiments, Southern Mahratta country, in purchasing cotton for the Government	30,256	6	5			
Value of iron sheet boiler plates ¼-inch thick, weighing 12 cwts. 1 quarter and 13 lbs., at 8¾ rupees per cwt. supplied by the principal Commissary of Ordnance during the quarter ending 31st October 1852	108	3	3			
Paid to Mr. Sequeira, transit agent at Vingorla, on account of charges incurred for conveying 140 bags of New Orleans cotton seed to Bombay, consigned to the Commissary-general at the Presidency for transmission to the Commissioner in Scinde	28	8	6			
				39,333	8	3
				53,492	14	–
Deduct receipts,—Received from Mr. H. Frost, Engineer cotton experiments, being the sale proceeds of saw gins, &c., during the year				4,703	7	–
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS at DHARWAR			Rs.	48,789	7	–

BELGAUM.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:						
Salary of a carcoon attached to the cotton experiments, from April to 27th June 1853, at 10 rupees per month	29	–	–			
Salary of a gin learner attached to the cotton experiments, from February to June 1853, at 12 rupees per month	60	–	–			
				89	–	–
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:						
Amount of charges incurred in purchasing and forwarding into the districts the New Orleans cotton seed in August 1853	92	1	8			
Amount of charges incurred in conveying dufter boxes belonging to the cotton experiments from Dharwar to Belgaum	1	1.	6			
Amount of batta to the establishment	2	13	–			
				96	–	2
				185	–	2
Deduct receipts,—						
Amount credited, being part of the sum paid to Mr. Blount, superintendent cotton experiments, for the purchase of cotton on account of Government, in 1852-53				15	–	–
Amount received on account of proceeds of cotton seed sold				2	12	–
				17	12	–
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS at BELGAUM			Rs.	167	4	2

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay, Accountant-general's Office,
22 May 1855.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot,*
Accountant-general.

No. 3.—STATEMENT showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Growth of Cotton in the Deccan and Concans, after deducting the Receipts on that Account for the Year 1853-54, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
KHANDEISH.									
ORDINARY:									
Salary to the superintendent during the year	3,250	–	–						
Establishment of superintendent during the year	3,083	6	9						
				6,333	6	9			
EXTRAORDINARY:									
Batta to the superintendent during the year	1,426	6	–						
Batta to the head carpenter during the year	8	4	–						
	1,434	10	–						
Purchase of cotton	291	5	8						
Charges for conveying cotton seed	21	11	–						
				1,747	10	8			
							8,081	1	5
Deduct Receipts,—									
Amount of sale, proceeds of cotton seed and saw gins							56	4	–
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS IN KHANDEISH						Rs.	8,024	13	5
SHOLAPOOR.									
Paid to Mr. G. Vary, superintendent, for expenses incurred on account of cotton experiments							65	6	–

There have been no transactions in connexion with the experiments on the growth of cotton on account of Government at Tanna, Poona, Ahmednuggur, and Rutnageree during the period embraced in this return.

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay, Accountant General's Office,
22 May 1855.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot,*
Accountant-General.

REVENUE LETTER from the Government of Bombay, dated 15th February (No. 11) 1856.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

IN continuation of our letter No. 52, dated the 8th June 1855, we have the onour to forward herewith copies of the following papers:

Letter from the Accountant-General, No. 1958, dated the 8th instant, with three statements, showing the receipts and payments in India on account of the cotton experiments under this Presidency for the year 1854-55.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Elphinstone.*
H. Somerset.
J. G. Lumsden.
A. Malet.

Bombay Castle, 15 February 1856.

No. 1958, 1855-56. Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *H. Young*, Esq., Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

ADVERTING to the instructions conveyed in the Government letters, No. 4318 of the 30th November 1844, and No. 5378 of the 24th December 1847, and also to third paragraph of Mr. Acting Accountant-general Blane's communication, No. 19 of the 22d February 1848, to the address of Mr. Secretary Goldsmid, I have the honour to submit for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, three statements noted in the margin,* showing the receipts and payments in India on account of cotton experiments under this Presidency for the year 1854-55.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant-General.

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
8 February 1856.

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* No. 1.—Statement, showing the transactions in reference to the cotton experiments in Guzerat. No. 2.—Statement, showing the transactions in reference to the cotton experiments in the Southern Mahratta Country. No. 3.—Statement, showing the transactions in reference to the cotton experiments in Deccan and Concons.

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Improvement of the Growth of Cotton in Guzerat for the Official year 1854–55, after deducting the Receipts on that Account, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
SURAT.			
ORDINARY:			
Salary of Mr. Charles Daley, Superintendent of cotton experiments, from April to October 1854, at 150 rupees per month	1,050 – –		
Deputation allowance to Mr. Charles Daley, Superintendent of cotton experiments, from April to October 1854, at 3 rupees per diem	642 – –		
Establishment, from August 1853 to October 1854, at 40 rupees per month	600 – –		
		2,292 – –	
EXTRAORDINARY:			
Freight for conveying 2 packages from Bombay to Surat, containing certain articles required by the Superintendent	1 9 4		
Charges incurred in packing 1,000 lbs. of American cotton seed, despatched from Nandoorbar to Surat	4 8 –		
Commissariat stores supplied	2 – 1		
		8 1 5	
			2,300 1 5
AHMEDABAD.			
ORDINARY:			
Travelling allowance due to Mr. Charles Daley, from 29th December 1853 to 31st January 1854		68 – –	
EXTRAORDINARY:	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*		
Amount of the cost of 5 cottage saw-gins forwarded by the Collector of Khandeish to the superintendent of cotton experiments in the year 1851	42 8 6		
Amount of expenses incurred in the purchase and ginning of New Orleans cotton	169 8 3		
Amount of expenses incurred in the erection of four gin sheds at Ranpoor	132 – 2		
Amount of freight for conveying one box containing saw-gins to Cambay	– 12 8		
Amount of value of New Orleans cotton seed, &c. purchased for cultivation	60 15 5		
		405 13 –	
			473 13 –
		Rs.	2,773 14 5

There have been no transactions at Broach and Kaira in connection with the cotton experiments during the year 1854–55.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant-General.

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
8 February 1856.

No. 2.—Statement showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Improvement and Growth of Cotton in the Southern Mahratta Country, for the year 1854-55, after deducting the Receipts on that Account, as required by Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

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No. 3.—Statement showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Growth of Cotton in the Deccan and Concans, after deducting the Receipts on that Account for the Year 1854–55, as required by Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

KHANDEISH.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ordinary:			
Salary to the superintendent during the year	1,532 4 2		
Establishment under superintendent during the year	2,808 – –		
		4,340 4 2	
Extraordinary:			
Batta to the superintendent during the year	561 – –		
Contingent charges during the year	30 6 1		
Repairs to gin-sheds	161 5 10		
		752 11 11	
			5,093 – 1
Deduct Receipts,—Received on account of labour in making cattle-power gins for merchants, &c.			200 – –
Total Disbursements in Khandeish		Rs.	4,893 – 1

There have been no transactions in connexion with the cotton experiments at Tannah, Poona, Ahmednuggur, and Rutnageree, during the year 1854–55.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant-General.

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
8 February 1856.

Revenue Letter from the Government of Bombay, dated 30 April (No. 36) 1857.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

In continuation of our letter, No. 11, dated the 15th February 1856, we have the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter from our Accountant-general, No. 2829, dated the 22d instant, and of its accompanying statement, showing the receipts and payments in India on account of the cotton experiments under this Presidency for the year 1855–56.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Elphinstone.*
J. G. Lumsden.
A. Malet.

Bombay Castle, 30 April 1857.

(No. 2829, 1856–57.)

To *H. Young*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Adverting to the instructions conveyed in the Government letters, No. 4318 of the 30th November 1844, and No. 5378 of the 24th December 1847, and also to 3d paragraph of Mr. Acting Accountant-General Blane's communication, No. 19, of the 22d February 1848, to the address of Mr. Secretary Goldsmid, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, three statements (noted in the margin)* showing the receipts and payments in India on account of cotton experiments under this Presidency for the year 1855–56.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant-General.

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
22 April 1857.

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* No. 1. Statement showing the transactions in reference to the cotton experiments in Guzerat. No. 2. Statement showing the transactions in reference to the cotton experiments in the Southern Mahratta Country. No. 3. Statement showing the transactions in reference to the cotton experiments in the Deccan and Concans.

No. 1.—Statement showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Improvement and Growth of Cotton in Guzerat, for the Official Year 1855-56, after deducting the Receipts on that Account, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
SURAT.			
Ordinary:			
Salary of Mr. C. Daley, superintendent of cotton experiments, from November 1854 to October 1855, at 150 rupees a month	1,800 – –		
Establishment, from November 1854 to October 1855, at 40 rupees a month	480 – –		
		2,280 – –	
Extraordinary:			
Deputation allowance to Mr. C. Daley, superintendent, from November 1854 to October 1855, at 3 rupees per diem	1,095 – –		
Charges incurred in conveying smiths' and carpenters' tools from Surat to Dhollera	30 – –		
Charges incurred in conveying saw-gins from Surat to Dhollera	90 4 –		
Charges incurred in repairing saw-gins, house-rent, &c.	344 – –		
Charges incurred in altering 17 saw-gins	134 15 8		
Contingencies	224 1 1		
		1,918 4 9	
			4,198 4 9
AHMEDABAD.			
Ordinary:			
Salary of Mr. C. Daley, superintendent, from December 1855 to March 1856, at 250 rupees a month	1,000 – –		
Establishment, from January to March 1856, at 40 rupees a month	120 – –		
Salary to Soondur Goverdhun Maistree, from 1st March to 30th June 1855, at 6 rupees a month	24 – –		
		1,144 – –	
Extraordinary:			
Charges incurred in purchasing New Orleans cotton, as per bill passed by the civil auditor on the 21st December 1854	3 9 10		
Charges incurred on account of repairs to the buildings under the superintendent, as per bill passed by the civil auditor on the 3d May 1855	6 4 –		
Pay to the establishment under the superintendent, from October 1853 to February 1855, as per abstract passed by the civil auditor on the 13th June 1855	345 9 7		
Travelling allowance to Mr. C. Daley, superintendent, from December 1855 to March 1856	366 – –		
		721 7 5	
			1,865 7 5
		Rs.	6,063 12 2

There have been no transactions at Broach and Kaira in connexion with the cotton experiments during the year 1855-56.

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
22 April 1857.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant-General.

No. 2.—Statement showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Improvement and Growth of Cotton in the Southern Mahratta Country, for the Official Year 1855-56, after deducting the Receipts on that Account, as required by Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

DHARWAR.		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Ordinary:				
Salary of Mr. Frost, engineer, for the month of January 1855 - -		650 – –		
Salary of Dr. Forbes, superintendent, from 30th December 1854 to March 1856, at 200 rupees per month - - - - - -		3,012 14 5		
			3,662 14 5	
Establishment:				
Pay of one English writer, from April 1855 to March 1856, at 30 rupees a month - - -	*Rs. a. p.* 360 – –			
Gin Apprentices:				
Four at 40 rupees each per month, from April 1855 to March 1856 -	*Rs. a. p.* 1,920 – –			
Five at 15 rupees each per month, from April 1855 to March 1856 -	900 – –			
Eight at 12 rupees each per month, from April 1855 to March 1856 -	1,152 – –			
One apprentice, from April 1855 to March 1856, at 20 rupees per month - - - - - -	240 – –			
	4,212 – –			
Six peons, from April 1855 to March 1856, at 4 rupees each per month - - - - -	288 – –			
		4,860 – –		
Deduct,—				
Savings - - - - - - - - - - - -		232 5 6		
			4,627 10 6	
Establishment for the Cotton Press House at Hooblee:				
Pay of a carcoon for April 1855 - - - - - - - -		4 – –		
Pay of two peons, from April 1855 to March 1856, at 4 rupees each a month - - - - - - - - - - - -		96 – –		
			100 – –	
Extraordinary:				
Batta to the establishment during the year - - - - - -		112 12 –		
Sundry expenses during the year - - - - - - - -		4,118 3 2		
Amount of passage money from Aden to England, paid to Mr. A. Frost, engineer, cotton experiments, Southern Mahratta Country, as per Government order of the 29th January 1855 - - -		830 – –		
Value of certain articles supplied by the principal commissary of ordnance to the superintendent cotton gin factory at Dharwar during the quarter ending 30th April 1855 - - - - -		1,687 5 8		
			6,748 4 10	
			15,138 13 9	
Deduct Receipts,—				
Received from the cotton experimental department, Southern Mahratta Country, on account of the sale proceeds of saw gins, &c. during the year - - - - -			5,432 15 3	
				9,705 14 6
BELGAUM.				
Extraordinary:				
Charges incurred in lithographing 1,352 Canarese and 388 Mahratta copies of notifications regarding the supply of best cotton seed and saw gins to the cotton cultivators, as per Government Resolution, No. 5605, dated 22d September 1853 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				15 2 –
			Rs.	9,721 – 6

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
22 April 1857.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot,*
Accountant-General.

No. 3.—Statement showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Growth of Cotton in the Deccan and Concans, after deducting the Receipts on that Account for the Official Year 1855-56, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

CANDEISH.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Ordinary:						
Salary to the establishment of the cotton factory at Dhurumgaum, in Khandeish -	1,997	10	4			
Extraordinary:	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*			
Batta to the head carpenter - - - - - - - - -	7	8	–			
Repairs to gin-house - - - - - - - - - -	123	14	5			
Contingent charges - - - - - - - - - -	62	7	11			
	193	14	4			
				2,191	8	8
Deduct Receipts,—						
Received on account of labour in making gins for merchants - - - - -	279	3	10			
Received on account of rent of cotton godown - - - - - - -	6	–	–			
Received on account of hire of Government saw-gins employed by merchants - -	212	14	2			
				498	2	–
			Rs.	1,693	6	8

There have been no transactions in connexion with cotton experiments at Tanna, Poona, Ahmednuggur, and Rutnageree during the year 1855-56.

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
22 April 1857.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot,*
Accountant-General.

Revenue Letter from the Government of Bombay, dated 3 October (No. 65) 1857.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

In continuation of our letter No. 36, dated the 30th April last, we have the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter from the Accountant-general, No. 1171, dated 21st ultimo, and of its accompanying statements, showing the receipts and payments in India, on account of cotton experiments, under this Presidency, for the year 1856-57.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Elphinstone.*
H. Somerset.
A. Malet.
Henry Reeves.

Bombay Castle, 3 October 1857.

(No. 1171, 1857-58.)—Territorial Department, Finance.

To *J. D. Inverarity,* Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Adverting to the instructions conveyed in the Government letters No. 4318 of the 30th November 1844, and No. 5378 of the 24th December 1847, and also to the 3d para. of Mr. Acting Accountant-General Blane's communication, No. 19 of the 22d February 1848, to the address of Mr. Secretary Goldsmid, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, and transmission to the home authorities, three statements noted in the margin,* showing the receipts and payments in India on account of cotton experiments under this Presidency for the year 1856-57.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. E. Elliot,*
Accountant-General.

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
21 September 1857.

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* No. 1. Statement showing the transactions in reference to the cotton experiments in Goozerat (Ahmedabad). No. 2. Statement showing the transactions in reference to the cotton experiments in the Southern Mahratta Country (Dharwar). No. 3. Statement showing the transactions in reference to the cotton experiments in Deccan (Dhurrumgaum).

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the Cost of the Experiments in Guzerat, for the Improvement and Growth of Cotton in the Collectorate of Ahmedabad, for the Official Year 1856-57, after deducting the Receipts on that account, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th Nov. 1844 and 24th Dec. 1847.

AHMEDABAD.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
DISBURSEMENTS, ORDINARY:									
Mr. Charles Daley, his salary for November 1855, and from April 1856 to March 1857, at 250 rupees	3,250	–	–						
District travelling allowance to Mr. Charles Daley for November 1855, and from April 1856 to March 1857, at 3 rupees per diem	1,185	–	–						
				4,435	–	–			
Mr. J. Carvalho, assistant superintendent cotton experiments, his salary from 5th April 1856 to 31st March 1857, at 60 rupees a month	694	10	8						
District travelling allowance to Mr. J. Carvalho, from 1st to 13th May 1856	9	12	–						
				704	6	8			
Establishment for December 1855 and from April 1856 to March 1857				520	–	–			
							5,659	6	8
DISBURSEMENTS, EXTRAORDINARY:									
Contingent charges as per bill passed by the civil auditor on the 30th May 1856							35	11	–
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS						Rs.	5,695	1	8

P. S.—There have been no receipts at Ahmedabad in 1856-57.

N. B.—The establishments in connexion with the cotton experiments in the collectorates of Surat, Broach, and Kaira, have been abolished.—*Vide* Honourable Court's despatch, No. 4, of the 30th April 1856, paragraphs 6 and 8.

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
21 September 1857.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant-General.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Improvements and Growth of COTTON in the Southern Mahratta Country for the Official Year 1856-57, after deducting the Receipts on that Account, as required by Goverment Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

DHARWAR.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
RECEIPTS, EXTRAORDINARY:									
Sale proceeds of saw-gins, from May 1856 to April 1857							16,155	2	3
Deduct Disbursements,—									
Ordinary:									
Dr. Forbes, superintendent, his salary, from April 1856 to March 1857, at 200 rupees per month	2,400	–	–						
One English writer, his pay, from April 1856 to March 1857, at 30 rupees per month	360	–	–						
One gin apprentice, from April 1856 to March 1857, at 40 rupees per month	480	–	–						
One gin apprentice, from April 1856 to January 1857, at 40 rupees a month	400	–	–						
One gin apprentice, from April 1856 to September 1857, at 40 rupees a month	240	–	–						
One gin apprentice for the month of April 1856, at 40 rupees a month	40	–	–						
Four gin apprentices, from April 1856 to March 1857, at 15 rupees each a month	720	–	–						
One gin apprentice, from April 1856 to March 1857, at 20 rupees a month	240	–	–						
One gin apprentice, from April 1856 to September 1856, and from November to March 1857, at 15 rupees a month	165	–	–						
One gin apprentice, from August 1856 to March 1857, at 14 rupees per month	112	–	–						
Carried forward	5,157	–	–				16,155	2	3

No. 2.—Statement showing the Cost of the Experiments for Improving the Growth of Cotton, &c.—*continued.*

DHARWAR—Disbursements, Ordinary—*continued.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Brought forward - - -	5,157	–	–	-	-	-	16,155	2	3
Six gin apprentices, from April 1856 to March 1857, at 12 rupees each per month - - - - - - - - - -	864	–	–						
Two gin apprentices, from April 1856 to July 1856, at 12 rupees per month - - - - - - - - - - -	96	–	–						
One gin apprentice, from August 1856 to March 1857, at 10 rupees per month - - - - - - - - - -	80	–	–						
Six peons, from April 1856 to March 1857, at 4 rupees each a month - - - - - - - - - - - -	288	–	–						
	6,485	–	–						
Deduct savings - - - - - - -	53	15	5						
				6,431	–	7			
Establishment for the Cotton Press at Hooblee:									
One carkoon, from June 1856 to March 1857, at 10 rupees a month -	100	–	–						
Two peons, from April 1856 to March 1857, at 4 rupees each a month - - - - - - - - - - -	96	–	–						
	196	–	–						
Deduct savings - - - - - - -	3	7	–						
				192	9	–			
				6,623	9	7			
Extraordinary:									
Batta to the native establishment during the year, passed audit - -	164	9	–						
Sundry expenses during the year, passed audit - *Rs.* 3,770 10 10 1,776 15 7	5,547	10	5						
Freight paid by the Acting Deputy Commissary-General at Bombay for conveying 74 packages and two pawlins, containing military stores for the use of cotton experiments, passed audit - - -	16	6	–						
Charges incurred in conveying tools, &c., connected with cotton gin factory, from Sattara to Dharwar, passed audit - - - -	91	13	10						
Charges incurred on account of freight for conveying tools, &c., connected with cotton gin factory, from Sattara to Dharwar, passed audit - - - - - - - - - - -	3	4	6						
				5,823	11	9			
DEAD STOCK:									
Tools purchased at Bombay for the use of the cotton gin factory, as per bill, passed audit - - - - - - - - -	55	–	–						
Charges incurred in constructing additional sheds for the accommodation of the cotton gin factory, as per bill, passed audit - -	299	10	6						
				354	10	6			
							12,801	15	10
RECEIPTS in excess of Disbursements - - - *Rs.*							3,353	2	5

N.B.—The establishments in connexion with the cotton experiments in the collectorate of Belgaum have been abolished. *Vide* Honourable Court's Despatch, No. 4, of the 30th April 1856, paragraphs 6 and 8.

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
21 September 1857.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot,*
Accountant-General.

No. 3.—Statement showing the Cost of the Experiments for the Growth of Cotton in the Khandeish Collectorate, after deducting the Receipts on that Account, for the Official Year 1856-57, as required by the Government Orders of the 30th November 1844 and 24th December 1847.

DHURRUMGAUM:								
Disbursements, Ordinary:					*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Salary to the establishment during the year					1,416	–	–	
Disbursements, Extraordinary:	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*					
Batta to the overseer in charge of the cotton factory	11	4	–					
Contingent charges	73	14	11					
					85	2	11	
Deduct Receipts,—								1,501 2 11
Amount received on account of labour of the permanent establishment employed for repairing merchants' gins					13	5	5	
Amount of hire received from merchants on account of Government gins					230	8	10	
Amount received on account of rent of cotton godown					4	–	–	
								247 14 3
				Net Charges			*Rs.*	1,253 4 8

N.B.—The establishments in connexion with the cotton experiments in the collectorates of Tanna, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, and Rutnageree, have been abolished. *Vide* Honourable Court's Despatch, No 4, of the 30th April 1856, paragraphs 6 and 8.

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
21 September 1857.

(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant-General.

Revenue Department.—No. 3 of 1848.

Our Governor in Council at Bombay.

We transmit for your information copy of a letter dated the 1st instant, which has been addressed to us on behalf of the Manchester Commercial Association, relative to the results which have followed the measures adopted under our orders for encouraging the cultivation of a superior description of cotton in Coimbatore and the Southern Mahratta country, and suggesting certain measures which, in their opinion, are calculated to promote the object in view, to which we desire that you will give early consideration.

We are, &c.
(signed) *H. St. G. Tucker*,
and other Directors.

London, 15 March 1848.

Manchester Commercial Association, 1 March 1848.

To *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq., &c., &c., &c., Chairman of the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Sir,

On the part of the deputation from this Association, which had the honour of waiting upon you on the 28th ultimo, and in accordance with your expressed wish I beg to submit the following observations.

The great importance of encouraging the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton plant in India has been frequently and strongly urged upon your Honourable Court by this Association, and its value has been fully attested by the high prices obtained for the importation recently made by Government.

That it can be produced cheaply and profitably has also been satisfactorily proved.

In the district of Dharwar, where the natives have entered extensively into its culture, the Association believe that a very few years will suffice to render Government aid unnecessary.

But it may be expedient that purchases on Government account should for a time continue to be made; not, however, to such an extent as would amount to a monopoly of the article.

III.
Bombay.

The Association would also recommend that, of the cotton so purchased, one-half should be shipped to England, and that the remainder should be sold in India by public auction, so as to keep up the standard of quality, and attract the general attention of buyers in the markets of both countries.

The Association, although gratified at the progress made in Dharwar, cannot but express their great disappointment that in the district of Coimbatore, where the cotton produced is so much superior in quality, and where, according to the testimony of Dr. Wight, it can be grown quite as cheaply, if not more so, than at Dharwar, the results in point of quantity have hitherto been so insignificant; and they cannot but think that had the same amount of encouragement been afforded in that part of India as has been given in Dharwar, far greater quantities would ere this have been produced.

The Association would therefore most strongly urge the Honourable Court to give immediate instructions to Dr. Wight to offer such inducements to the native growers as will insure its extensive cultivation.

The construction of roads and quays is also a matter of the first importance, and to which the attention of the Honourable Court is respectfully directed.

The Association desire to express their continued confidence in the system of early sowing, recommended in a former letter, and doubt not that its introduction into other quarters of India would be attended with advantage.

In conclusion, the Association would express their warmest approbation of the skill displayed by Dr. Wight in the conduct of the important experiments entrusted to his care, and ardently hope that his residence in India may be prolonged until he has witnessed the complete success of an undertaking so happily begun.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Peel.*

(No. 154 of 1848.)

Territorial Department Revenue.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Cotton cultivation. Reporting proceedings on the subject of encouraging the cultivation of a superior description of cotton.
Revenue Cons. 1848.
17th May, V. 5875.
27th September, V. 11,825 and 26.
22d November, V. 14,801 to 7.

Honourable Sirs,

We do ourselves the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Honourable Court's despatch, No. 3, of the 15th of March last, transmitting for our information copy of a letter which had been addressed to you on behalf of the Manchester Commercial Association, on the subject of encouraging the cultivation of a superior description of cotton, and suggesting certain measures calculated in the opinion of that body to promote it.

2. These measures were:—

1st. That purchases on Government account should for a time continue to be made.

2d. That of the cotton so purchased, half should be shipped for England, and half sold in India by public auction.

3d. The construction of roads and quays, &c.

4th. A system of early sowing.

3. This letter was forwarded to the two Revenue Commissioners, with a request that they would, after consulting the local authorities in the cotton-producing districts, offer such remarks as occurred to them on the subject, and we have now the honour to submit to your Honourable Court the replies of those officers.

4. The principal propositions submitted by those officers, in furtherance of the views of your Honourable Court, appear to be the following:—

1st. The purchase of a portion of the exotic cotton crop for some years to come.

2d. The quantity to be purchased to be regulated every year with reference to the crop and the state of the market, monopoly being avoided, and the advice of the Collector and Superintendent, as to the quantity to be purchased, to be followed.

3d. An enhanced price to be offered for clean picked cotton, and that which is unmixed with the native kind.

5. With

5. With regard to the last of these, viz. the enhanced price to be paid, Mr. Channing, the Superintendent of experiments at Belgaum, proposes 13 annas per maund of 28 lbs., while Mr. Price, the Superintendent of experiments in Khandesh, recommends that double the price of the day be paid; a suggestion made by Mr. Townsend, the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, that the collectors should be authorised to fix the proper price when the season is more advanced and the state of the market better understood, and report to Government the amount that they see fit to offer, appears to us unobjectionable, and has been sanctioned. The collectors have been instructed at the same time to state the quantity they propose to purchase with reference to the instructions of your Honourable Court, conveyed in your despatch (No. 6) of the 4th of July last.

6. The propositions of the Superintendent of experiments in Khandesh to establish small farms under Government management in the neighbourhood of the factories, to pay the cost of conveyance to the Government factories, and grant a premium to mamlutdars, are not recommended by Mr. Blane, the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, and do not seem to us advisable expedients.

7. Some of the other propositions submitted, such as distribution of seed gratis, advances of tuccavee to those who desire them, remission of assessment on failure of crops, &c. can be considered by the Collectors, and carried out in connexion with the general revenue administration of their charges, and do not appear to us to require separate consideration or disposal.

8. Your Honourable Court, in your despatch of the 15th of March last, refer entirely to the encouragement to be offered to the growth of superior descriptions of cotton. Mr. Townsend, in his 3rd para., recommends also attention to a proposition by Mr. Blount, the Superintendent of experiments in Dharwar, that from 200 to 300 candies of country cotton, well cleaned, be purchased in that collectorate at a liberal price, part to be sold in Bombay and part in England

9. In your subsequent despatch of the 4th of July last, your Honourable Court state that for the present you wish to be supplied annually with a moderate quantity of saw-ginned cotton, both of the indigenous and American descriptions; the experiment proposed by Mr. Blount seems therefore well worth a trial, and has been sanctioned.

10. Adverting to the recommendation of the Manchester Association in favour of early sowing, we beg to draw your Honourable Court's attention to the observations made by the Collector of Dharwar, Mr. Bell, in his 6th para., in which he shows, that, in all probability it might not be found to answer so well in Dharwar as in Coimbatoor.

11. The subject of the construction of roads and quays adverted to by the Manchester Association, in connexion with the improvement of the cotton trade of this Presidency, will be considered in the General Department, whence any proceedings which may be adopted thereon will be reported in due course to your Honourable Court.

12. We beg in conclusion, however, to record our opinion in this place, that the only real and effectual mode of improving the cotton cultivation of this country is by opening the fresh means of communication between the cotton-growing districts and the Presidency, either by railways or by well-constructed roads, passable at all seasons; and we much fear lest the large expenditure we are now incurring in other ways will produce results similar to those we have recently had occasion to report to your Honourable Court in the Ahmednuggur sheep farm, and which have always attended the direct interference of Government in forcing the agriculture of the country into particular channels.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Falkland.*
Willoughby Cotton.
L. R. Reid.
J. P. Willoughby.

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1848.

III.
Bombay.

"EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 17 May 1848. V. 5875.

(No. 2755 of 1848.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner in Charge, S. D.

Sir,

V. 5875. I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for such remarks as you may have to offer on the subject, after communicating with the local authorities in the cotton-producing districts, the accompanying copies of a despatch, No. 3, dated the 15th March last, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and of its enclosure, relative to certain measures which the Manchester Commercial Association are of opinion are calculated to promote the cultivation of a superior description of cotton.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Bombay Castle, 16th May 1848. Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department Revenue, dated 27th September 1848. V. 11825 and 26.

(No. 1768 of 1848.)

From the Revenue Commissioner N. D., to Mr. Secretary *Lumsden*.

Sir,

V. 11825. I HAVE the honour, with reference to Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter, No. 2755, of 16th May last, to submit letters, as per margin,* from the collectors of Broach and Khandesh, reporting on the suggestions of the Manchester Commercial Association for the promotion of the cultivation of superior descriptions of cotton.

2. The collector of Broach briefly represents that the experiments for introducing the culture of foreign kinds of cotton having been repeatedly tried in that zillah, and found to fail, none but the indigenous plant of the country now occupies the attention of the growers. Of this question the merits were discussed at great length in the correspondence received in the extract of the Honourable Court's despatch, No. 17 of 1842, transmitted with Government letter, No. 2518, of 31st August 1842. That the failure of the experiments was such as to discourage all future attempts, does not appear from the tenor of the remarks in the said extract to have been conclusively recognised by the Honourable Court. Cultivation by means of Government establishments is on many accounts an operation which there is much difficulty in conducting in a satisfactory manner, and any success which may attend it being looked upon by the native cultivators as the result of expenditure, and other appliances quite beyond their reach, they are not disposed to regard it as affording any assurance that the same would be attainable through their more limited means. A renewal of the experiments in this form is not therefore, I think, to be advocated; but as no great expense is involved in prosecuting them through the medium of the cultivators themselves, some inducement to further trials might perhaps be held out on that plan.

3. By the collector of Khandesh, a report from the officiating Superintendent of cotton experiments in that zillah containing certain proposals, in which, generally, he expresses his concurrence, is submitted. These proposals will be seen to comprise both the establishment of small farms under Government management in the neighbourhood of the factories, and the offer of an enhanced price for the produce of the exotic cotton grown by the ryots. In the former, as above observed, much reliance is not, in my opinion, to be placed; but I entertain no doubt as to the ryots being induced to give the cultivation of any description of product a full trial by means of the latter.

4. Adverting to the details of the said proposals, the offer of double the price of the indigenous cotton is recommended. So high a premium appears to me to be unnecessary, and liable even to objection as leading to subsequent disappointment, and I would, therefore, limit it to a per-centage somewhat proportionate to the difference of value in the market. Gratis distribution of seed, and advances in the form of tuccavee, to those who require them, are appropriate means of encouragement, and remission of the assessment might, I think, be promised in case of the seed failing, or the crop proving so deficient as to be unremunerative. The remaining proposals, viz., payment of the cost of conveyance to the Government factories, and allowance of a premium to the mamlutdars in the distribution of seed, do not appear to me to be advisable.

I have, &c.
Revenue Commissioner's Office, Poona, (signed) *D. A. Blane,*
5 September 1848. Revenue Commissioner N. D.

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* From the Collector of Broach, No. 202, of 7 June 1848. From the Collector of Khandesh, No. 1164, of 5 August, with accompaniment.

(No. 202 of 1848.)

To *D. A. Blane*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Sir,

V, 11826.

I DO myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement, No. 916, of the 17th ultimo, on a letter from Government, No. 2755, of the 16th idem, forwarding copy of a despatch received from the Honourable Court of Directors, and of its enclosure, relative to certain measures recommended by the Manchester Commercial Association to promote the cultivation of a superior description of cotton, and in reply to observe that the experiment of introducing the culture of foreign kinds of cotton having been repeatedly tried in this zillah and found to fail, none but the indigenous plant of the country now occupies the attention of the growers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. Davies*,
Collector.

Broach Collector's Office,
7 June 1848.

(No. 1164 of 1848.)

To *D. A. Blane*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement, No. 917, of the 17th May last, on copy of Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter, No. 2755, dated the 16th idem, with accompaniments, requesting the submission of any remarks that I may have to offer, on certain suggestions proffered by the Manchester Commercial Association to promote the cultivation of a superior description of cotton in this country.

2. It appears to me that the inducements suggested by the Assistant Superintendent in charge of cotton experiments in this province, as set forth in the accompanying letter No. 96, dated the 1st June last, from him, would certainly have the effect of accelerating the introduction of New Orleans cotton into this collectorate, as desired by the Honourable Court of Directors.

3. In addition to these inducements, I can only further suggest that a large supply of New Orleans cotton seed should be furnished early in the season, free of cost, from the Dharwar collectorate to the cultivators in Khandesh, and that the two principal roads to the seaports of Surat and Bombay (where the cotton goes from hence) should be quickly made perfect, the former by being repaired, and the latter by being completed in the neighbourhood of the Kassara Ghaut, on the confines of the Nassick subdivision and the Tanna collectorate, which would facilitate and lessen the expense of the land-carriage of cotton.

4. The cultivation of New Orleans cotton has recommenced in this zillah, and the measures now recommended, if tried for two or three years, would give an impulse to the cultivation, which is worthy of encouragement, as the greater part of this extensive collectorate, and the countries around, are capable of largely producing cotton, and I hope it may be found that the more valuable New Orleans cotton, when acclimated, will thrive as well as the indigenous variety; and, if so, the higher price the former produce would secure would in time probably cause it to supersede the latter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alex^r Elphinston*, Collector.

Candeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
5 August 1848.

(No. 96 of 1848.)

To *A. Elphinston*, Esq., Collector of Candeish.

Sir,

I BEG to submit, with reference to the correspondence bearing your endorsement, No. 713, dated the 24th ultimo, my views as to the measures which, in my humble opinion, I consider are likely to tend greatly to extend the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton in this zillah.

2. It would appear from the records of this office that some cultivation of New Orleans cotton had already been tried, for which purpose a batch of 2,000 lbs. of seed was sent from Dharwar, by order of Government, in June 1846, and though the results unfortunately obtained through adverse local circumstances were far from being favourable, yet you will perceive in the concluding part of the late superintendent's report, No. 71, dated 5th April last, that that gentleman was still of opinion that "they gave grounds for ultimate success." In another letter of Mr. Simpson, No. 64 of 1847, he states of the New Orleans cotton, that, "however owing to the small quantity obtained from the fields, the staple of which was not of first rate, or, indeed, of second rate quality, I do not look upon this part of the experiment as being likely to result in any great good; but viewing it as an experiment, it would be perhaps puerile to despair from the results of one season alone, and on this account it deserves further trial."

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Bombay.

3. Such then being the opinion of that gentleman with regard to the soil of Candeish turning out favourable to the growth of New Orleans cotton, it now remains to be seen what measures he had adopted with a view to its culture.

4. In letter No. 34 of 1846, I find Mr. Simpson expressing the difficulty of procuring ground in the vicinity of Dhurrumgaum for the purpose of a farm to grow New Orleans cotton, in consequence of which he was obliged to direct his attention to some other part of the country. In letter No. 58 of 1846, he mentions his having obtained 42 beegas of land at the village of Dowdah, on the bank of the Taptee, and that, owing to the lateness of the season incapacitating him to make purchases of cattle, implements, &c., to enable him to carry out the agricultural process under his own superintendence, he, as a last resource, was obliged to contract for the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton at five rupees a beegah. A similar arrangement was also made at the village of Rotud for 18 beegas, and a small patch of ground, of about 1½ beega, was sown with New Orleans cotton in the Dhurrumgaum Factory Compound, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Simpson.

5. In letter No. 65 of 1846, Mr. Simpson states, "the plants in these fields," meaning on the bank of the Taptee, "are from four to eight inches high; but I regret to add that about 12 beegas are I fear quite lost, this amount of land being inundated with water, and no possible way of drawing it, without incurring a greater expense than the cotton is worth. However, should the water subside within two weeks from this time, I am resolved to plant the land again in New Orleans cotton." I next come to letter No. 75 of 1846, where it mentions that "the small field of New Orleans cotton at Dhurrumgaum is putting forth flowers and young fruit, and, considering the land was waste land, the plants look as well as could be expected;" and with regard to the fields on the Taptee, that although portions of them were replanted, yet now, for want of rain, the seed had "only partially sprouted out; besides, I fear these plants are too late to produce much this season, and most likely I should sow the ground with chuna." In 3d para. of letter No. 79 of 1846, Mr. Simpson again states that "the plants at Rohtud and Dowdah are respectable in appearance, though they begin to show incipient signs of blight;" and again, "the plants from the second sowing being much more affected than those of the first."

6. In letter No. 84 of 1846, I find Mr. Simpson again revert to the New Orleans cotton of the small field at Dhurrumgaum, where he states that it "is still yielding a moderately fair crop;" and, speaking of the fields in the direction of the Taptee River, that "they do not appear to be quite so good, a small return will be obtainable from them in a few days."

7. I believe I have quoted enough to show that the lands about Dhurrumgaum are favourable to the culture of New Orleans cotton, and that it has not only been otherwise on the bank of the Taptee, but, by being injudiciously selected, either for want of time, or carelessness on the part of the individual who pointed it out to the Superintendent, the result had turned out such as to induce the authorities to suspend its further cultivation. It has, however, afforded us the means of judging of the sort of land which ought to be selected for the establishment of a Government farm, if it should in your opinion appear to be expedient to do so.

8. Another remarkable feature in the contract entered into with the ryots for sowing New Orleans cotton has occurred to me as likely never to attain the object for which it was intended, viz., that of paying five rupees per beegah, which I humbly think ought to have been five rupees a maund of kuppas, by which the care and responsibility would devolve on the ryot, instead of the Superintendent, whereas in the former case the ryot only sows the field, and little cares of what the result may turn out, for the moment his business of sowing is over he establishes his claim according to agreement. The case would have been otherwise had the superintendent been on the spot to watch his proceeding; but unfortunately these fields were situated about 10 or 12 miles from Dhurrumgaum, and difficult to come at after a heavy fall of rain; hence the necessity of having the farm attached, if possible, to the Factory Compound.

9. It is also very desirable to take into consideration, that the Superintendent was left on his own resources, and that no assistance further than pointing out the ground required by that officer was afforded him: his application also to more than eight mamlutdars to induce their ryots to sow the New Orleans cotton, was responded to by two, that of Sowdah and Bhurgaum, in which the ryots had consented to sow about 10 or 12 beegas; the rest did not give themselves the trouble even to answer the application; such poor efforts on the part of the functionaries, through whom alone we have the only means of demonstrating to the natives the ultimate advantages that are likely to be derived by the extensive application of the culture of the New Orleans cotton, are really anything but gratifying; and unless they evince a better desire than hitherto shown, it is difficult to come to the conclusion that the New Orleans will take the place of the indigenous cotton.

10. I shall now proceed to lay down my plan of operation, which, after a most mature consideration, I conclude to be, according to my judgment, the most likely to attain the object in view; at the same time, I most respectfully beg to be understood that they are mere suggestions, and subject to whatever alterations and additions you may deem it necessary to make.

1. I would respectfully propose the attachment of two small farms, of about 20 or 25 beegas of land adjoining each of the factories; viz., Dhurrumgaum and Julgaum, with sufficient stock to keep the same in efficient cultivation.

2. I would

2. I would further propose, as a general measure, to continue for the space of three years, for the extended cultivation of the New Orleans cotton, the following:

1. That New Orleans seed be supplied to ryots throughout the zilla, gratis.

2. That the crop derived from said seed be purchased from the grower at double the price of the day for indigenous cotton.*

3. That the conveyance of produce to the Government factories be paid by the department.

4. That the ryot who agrees to sow New Orleans cotton, to receive an advance of money to enable him to carry out the expense of cultivation, and the rate of two rupees per beega made through the mamlutdar of his district.

5. That such of the mamlutdars who would take the trouble and pains to introduce the culture of New Orleans cotton in his district, should receive a reward of five rupees for every candy of seed cotton, of 1,600 lbs., produced in their respective talooks.

11. In conclusion, I beg to state that I firmly believe the experiments in Candeish will greatly benefit by the adoption of the foregoing plan of operation, and ardently hope its success will ultimately lead to results similar to those obtained in the Southern Mahratta country.

I beg, &c.

Superintendent's Office, Dhurrumgaum, 1 June 1848.

(signed) *T. Price*,
Assistant Superintendent Cotton Experiments in Charge.

(signed) *A. Elphinston*, Collector.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

THE report of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, may be awaited.

(signed) *Falkland.*
L. R. Reid.
J. P. Willoughby.

12 September 1848.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated the 22d November 1848. V. 14801 to 7.

(No. 2729 of 1848.)

From the Revenue Commissioner S. D. to Mr. Secretary *Lumsden*.

Sir,

IN reply to the Government letter of 16 May last (No. 2754) with enclosures, I have the honour to transmit replies from the collector of Dharwar and Belgaum, of the dates quoted in the margin, on the subject of promoting the cultivation of a superior species of cotton in this Presidency.

V. 14801.
Dharwar, 9 June; Belgaum, 12 June.

2. The collector of Dharwar forwards a letter from Mr. Blount, the cotton planter at that station, which is also transmitted for the information of Government. Mr. Bell makes the following propositions in furtherance of the intentions of the Honourable Court:

1. (Paragraph 2.) The purchase (at Dharwar, *vide* Mr. Blount's letter) of a portion of the New Orleans crop for some years to come.

2. (Paragraph 3.) Government to regulate annually the quantity to be purchased, with reference to the crop and the state of the market, all approach to a monopoly being avoided.

3. (Paragraph 4.) The Collector's and Superintendent's advice to be followed in respect to the quantity to be so purchased.

4. (Paragraph 5.) In regulating the amount to be so purchased, strict reference to be had to the necessity which may exist for Government to enter the market; all interference with private enterprise being carefully avoided.,

3. The above recommendations all relate to the Honourable Court's desire to encourage superior sorts of cotton. In his 7th paragraph, the Collector, in addition to this, recommends attention to a proposition of Mr. Blount's, that from 200 to 300 candies of country cotton, well cleaned, be purchased at Dharwar, at a liberal price, part of which should be sold in Bombay, part in England. In all these propositions I wholly concur.

4. I also concur in the Collector's remarks (paragraph 5) as to the importance of the mercantile

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* If clean and unexceptionable, otherwise to be purchased at its market value.

(signed) *A. Elphinston*, Collector.

III.
Bombay.

cantile body in Bombay exerting themselves to secure large supplies of this cotton, the consequence of which would certainly be an increase of its cultivation.

5. The acting Collector of Belgaon is of opinion that all that is required to extend the production and secure the purity of the New Orleans cotton, is an enhancement of the price and the multiplication of saw-gins.

6. With regard to the first of these propositions, it is, I submit, important that an enhanced price be offered only for clean picked cotton and that which is unmixed with the native kind; inattention to either of these restrictions will materially tend to encourage fraud, and to injure the character of the New Orleans cotton in the market. With regard to the price proposed by Mr. Channing (13 annas per maund of 28 lbs) the collector may perhaps be authorised to fix the proper price when the season is more advanced, and the state of the market better understood than it can be at present. When the time comes for deciding, he should report to Government the price that he sees fit to offer.

7. With regard to the supply of two gins, the letters referred to by the acting collector at the end of his letter were forwarded to Government on the dates quoted in the margin,* the Government letter of 27 July last (No. 4489) now in course of disposal, announces the arrival from England of a liberal supply of gin-saws, in aid of the cotton establishments.

8. Since writing the foregoing lines, I have received Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter of 31st ultimo (No. 5113), enclosing extract of a despatch from the Honourable Court, dated 4 July last. I am happy indeed to observe that all the propositions contained in this letter and its accompaniments are so much in unison with the sentiments of the Honourable Court.

9. One other subject demands a notice before closing this letter. In paragraph 9 of their letter, received with the Honourable Court's despatch of 15th March last, the Manchester Association notice the importance of constructing "roads and quays," as one of the great measures for promoting the improvement of India. This is a subject on which I have so often addressed Government, that it seems almost superfluous to revert to it, further than to quote in the margin,† some of the letters in which during the last two years I have endeavoured to bring this very important subject before them. The Honourable Court exhibit an earnest desire for the benefit of Western India; this is abundantly testified by the correspondence from which this letter emanates, by the experimental sheep and silk farms in the Deckan, and by the various endeavours made from time to time to encourage superior agricultural produce in this country.

10. The history of most of these philanthropic exertions, however, is one of failures; the agriculture of this Presidency is smothered at the outset by the want of a cheap and easy communication with the coast; from Nassick to Belgaum, an extent exceeding four degrees of latitude, there are through the ghauts, only two cart-roads, viz., the Thul and Bhore Ghauts; two bridle-roads, viz., the Rurthonda and Koombharlee Ghauts, and one (the Rham Ghaut) which scarcely merits the name of road. The new road which is, I believe, being made by the Phonda Ghaut to Viziadroog, will, when completed, be added to the above scanty list, but whether available for carts or only for bullocks, I am not aware.

11. Cart-roads are urgently required from Joonere to Calian; from some point of this collectorate to Mahar; through the Sattara country to Chiploon; down the Anuskoora Ghaut to Rajapoor; and through the hills near the Ram Ghaut to Vingorla; in all, five ghauts, of which two would be new roads, and three a great improvement of those already existing.

12. When these roads shall have been completed, much will yet remain to be done; the Deccan is intersected by numerous rivers and large nullas, and till these are bridged over, the trade of the country will not be free, and its agriculture will continue to wither from stagnation. Even the valuable cotton crop to which this correspondence relates, instead of proceeding from Dharwar to Vingorla, the nearest port, travels south-west to Compta, and then farther from its destination than when it set out, it commences a weary struggle up the coast against the north-west wind of March and April before it reaches Bombay.

13. Were the Sholapoor-road completed, and a few bridges thrown over the Bheema and a few minor rivers between Poona and Sholapoor, the communication would be opened between an extensive district and the coast, whence a large supply of cotton, in spite of rivers, rocks, and nullahs, forces its way every year to the Presidency.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner S. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Poona,
4 September 1848.

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* 6 December 1847 (No. 3052); 13 January 1848 (No. 139); 14 February 1848 (No. 572).

† Revenue Commissioner to Government, 24 June 1846 (No. 1222), paras. 59 to 62. Revenue Commissioner to Government, 7 July 1846 (No. 1303), para. 58, &c. Revenue Commissioner to Government, 7 November 1846 (No. 2206), para. 6, &c. Revenue Commissioner to Government, 25 March 1847 (No. 571), para. 20. Revenue Commissioner to Government, 13 July 1847 (No. 1587), paras. 35, 36. Revenue Commissioner to Government, 29 April 1848 (No. 1424), para. 46.

(No. 1088 of 1848).

To the Revenue Commissioner (in temporary charge), S. D.

Sir,

V. 14802.

In compliance with the request contained in your endorsement, No. 1641, dated the 19th ultimo, on a letter from the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, No. 2754, dated the 16th ultimo, forwarding copies of a despatch, No. 3, dated the 15th March last, from the Honourable Court of Directors, and of its enclosure relative to certain measures which the Manchester Commercial Association are of opinion are calculated to promote the cultivation of a superior description of cotton, I have the honour to forward copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in this collectorate, and to express my entire concurrence in Mr. Blount's remarks.

2. The purchase of a portion of the New Orleans cotton crop for a few years more from the native dealers, will, I am of opinion, very materially conduce to the ultimate attainment of the object Government has in view, and to which its efforts have been for several years directed. This mode of encouragement is the most eligible, inasmuch as it applies itself indirectly to the cultivator of cotton, through the agency of parties whose influence and assistance can be exerted without the disadvantages inseparable from direct Government interference through its subordinate officers with the cultivators.

3. It would perhaps be expedient that Government should regulate the quantity of New Orleans cotton to be purchased annually with reference to the crop and the state of the market, so as to secure to the grower and local trader a ready sale, and at the same time to avoid any approach to a monoply, or grounds for a supposition that Government has any direct interest in these transactions, which would have the effect of deterring the local traders from making advances to the ryots. The Government should come into the market with the sole object of giving confidence to the above-named parties, and should withdraw as soon as they no longer require its aid.

4. It is most important to guard against erroneous impressions on the part of the cultivators and traders, the existence of which may seriously obstruct the accomplishment of our wishes, and therefore I am of opinion that it would be better to leave it to the discretion of the Collector, aided by the advice of the Superintendent of the Cotton Experiments, to purchase annually that portion of the New Orleans crop which circumstances may dictate, than for Government to order the purchase of a certain quantity. We shall then be at liberty to act as may be most expedient, coming into the market when a stagnation may threaten to make this description of cotton unpopular, and withdrawing whenever the transactions of the mercantile body may be sufficient to obtain for the producer a fair price and a ready market.

5. I respectfully submit my opinion, that the extension of the cultivation of this species will depend chiefly upon its popularity in the Indian market; though this, of course, will be regulated by the opinion entertained of it in England. There can be little doubt that if the Bombay merchants would exert themselves to secure large supplies of this cotton for the English market the demand would be readily met by the local traders, and, through them, by the cultivators. This course would in every way be preferable to the purchase of cotton for consignment by Government, which has the effect of rendering the small traders dependent upon Government rather than upon the commercial body; and to it our efforts should be constantly directed. I would therefore advocate the purchase of the New Orleans cotton grown in this collectorate, with strict reference to the necessity which may exist for Government entering the market, and to the extent only which will meet the exigency, leaving the mercantile body at perfect liberty to step in and accomplish the objects of the Government measures, and encouraging them by all means to do so.

6. The system of early sowing in which the Manchester Association expresses its confidence, is not so likely to succeed in this collectorate as in Coimbatore. It is well known that the supply of rain during the south-western monsoon, and especially in the early part of it, is more scanty above the Ghauts than in the tracts which are below them. Coimbatore has, I believe, usually the full benefit of the south-western monsoon as it prevails on the Malabar coast, and there the early sowing will probably answer. Here the rain, during the first month or two of the monsoon season is generally light and uncertain, and the young plants would be liable to suffer from want of moisture; the crop would also ripen before the dry season had fairly set in, and the produce would be subject to injury from the north-eastern monsoon in October and November, which extends partially to this tract of country.

7. I think Mr. Blount's suggestion, to purchase a supply of the indigenous cotton for consignment to England and sale in Bombay is judicious, and I would solicit the sanction of Government to its adoption.

8. A supply of the seed of the Broach cotton has just been received and forwarded to Mr. Blount, and will be sown immediately; the result shall, in due course, be reported for the information of Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
9 June 1848.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 87 of 1848.)

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 987 of 1848, dated Dharwar, 28th May, and the enclosed copies of letters noted in the margin,* asking for suggestions regarding the further encouragement of the growth of the American cotton in this district.

I think the proposal of the Manchester Commercial Association, that Government should for a few years longer continue the purchase of New Orleans cotton crop, would induce to the further extension of the cultivation of that description of cotton. Many of the dealers now engaged in the purchase of American cotton are not even of sufficient capital to engage in shipment of it to the Presidency. Government, by purchasing a portion of the crop, would afford a market to these small dealers, and afford them the opportunity of disposing of their cotton at a fair profit, and enable them to realise their investments much earlier than if they are compelled to ship to Bombay; and it would have the effect, I think, of inducing the dealers to encourage the ryot in planting more extensively the American cotton. When the produce of the American cotton of the Southern Mahratta country is so much increased as to supply a regular demand, no doubt native dealers of sufficient capital will establish their agencies for purchasing it, and Government may then withdraw from the market.

There are portions of this district where, on account of the general want of sufficient rain, the New Orleans cotton does not produce well; I think, therefore, an effort should be made to raise the character of the native cotton, the staple of which is very near as good as any cotton produced in India. It is the dirt and trash, and other impurities mixed with it (and in most instances intentionally) which ruins it in the foreign markets. I would propose (if it meet the sanction of Government) to purchase, of the next season's crop, 250 or 300 candies of this cotton (by giving a small increase over the common rate, I think I can secure it free of trash), to be cleaned on the saw-gins; half of it to be sold in Bombay, and the other half, as recommended in the letter of the Manchester Commercial Association in regard to the New Orleans cotton, shipped direct to Manchester. The Guzerat (Broach) cotton has not yet been tried in this district, but there is no doubt it will be found admirably adapted to this climate (experiments made in Belgaum collectorate with it have proved most successful), and its cultivation should be encouraged, as it is a better description of cotton than the indigenous plant of this district, and, the leaves of the plant continuing green for a longer period, the cotton does not gather so much of the dry leaf complained of by the manufacturer.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. M. Blount*,
Superintendent Cotton Experiments.

Koosigul, 1 June 1848.

(True copy.)

(signed) W. W. Bell, Collector.

(No. 233 of 1848.)

To *D. Blane*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir, In charge, Southern Division, Poona.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of copies of the correspondence transmitted with your endorsement, No. 1642, dated the 19th ultimo, on the subject of the measures calculated to promote the production of a superior description of cotton.

2. In reply, I beg to submit copy of a letter No. 52, dated the 8th instant, containing the views of Mr. Channing, cotton planter, upon the subject, and to offer my own opinion, as requested in your endorsement above quoted, that all that is required to extend the production and secure the purity of the New Orleans variety of cotton is an enhancement of the price now paid to the ryot, and the multiplication of saw-gins throughout the country.

3. The first measure was advocated by the prize committee in their report, dated the 29th ultimo, copy of which was forwarded to your address with my letter, No. 229, dated 5th instant, and the rate of 13 annas per maund, as suggested by Mr. Channing, was recommended as the price to be paid for good clean picked New Orleans cotton. The necessity

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* 1. Letter 2754, from H. E. Goldsmid, Esq., to D. A. Blane, Esq., Revenue Commissioner. 2. (No. 3 of 1848.) To the Honourable the Governor of Bombay from the Honourable Court of Directors, and a letter from the Manchester Commercial Association, dated 1 March 1848, to the Honourable Court.

necessity for the multiplication of saw-gins has been already brought to your notice in my letters, No. 498, dated 6th October 1847, No. 2, dated 1st January 1848, and No. 30, dated 22d January 1848.

I have, &c.

Belgaum, Collector's Office,
12 June 1848.

(signed) *J. D. Inverarity,*
Acting Collector.

(No. 52 of 1848.)

To *J. D. Inverarity*, Esq. Acting Collector of Belgaum.

Sir,

With reference to instructions contained in your letter, No. 215, dated 25th ultimo, after a careful perusal of the letter from the Manchester Association, which accompanied it, I respectfully state, as my opinion, founded on three years' experience in the Belgaum collectorate, during which time the cultivation of New Orleans seed has increased from (40) forty acres to (3,200) three thousand two hundred that, in order to meet the wishes expressed in the above letter, of increasing the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, and improving its quality, it is necessary that a sufficient number of gins be supplied to admit of their being placed so as to be convenient to the growers of it: many are now prevented from planting, from the distance they would have to convey the produce to the gin stations, preferring the native kind, which, being cleaned in their houses, makes the seed available as food for their cattle on the spot.

2. As the principal object must now be the keeping the New Orleans variety as pure as possible, and thereby improving it in quality, I would suggest as an excellent plan the fixing a price for clean-picked unmixed kuppas as high as practicable, without incurring a loss to Government. This method would, I am led to believe, induce the ryots to take a much greater interest in its cultivation than has heretofore been bestowed on it; and from the price which has been obtained for it in Bombay and England, I am led to suggest that (13) thirteen annas per maund, of 28 lbs., would not be too much. This sum will admit of the cotton being cleaned, and laid down at Bombay, at 95 rupees per candy, of 784 lbs., including all expenses, whilst it being guaranteed to the ryot would stimulate him to use exertions in producing a good article; and I feel assured, if made known through the districts that such will be given for good kuppas next picking season, that the cultivation will be increased six fold. This plan will also remove the necessity of awarding prizes for superior specimens of cotton, as its amount will prove sufficient to induce most ryots to adopt the New Orleans in preference to any other for cultivation.

3. The system of early planting alluded to in the Association's letter has been constantly urged on the cultivators, and, where adopted, has invariably been found beneficial; but it is very difficult to induce the ryots to adopt a new system, either as to time or method of cultivation, ocular demonstration of its benefits often failing to convince them.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I am induced to suggest the fixing of (13) thirteen annas per maund as the rate at which kuppas should be purchased from the ryots, under a conviction that it will then be found a cheap and profitable article in the market, as the cotton will come in to more general cultivation, and improve in quality; and none but good clean samples need be purchased. In a letter from Mr. Turner of Manchester which I have been favoured with, that gentleman states his readiness to purchase cotton risen from New Orleans seed at 1 *d.* per lb. above any other description of Indian cotton; and I have every reason to hope that it will still improve by being kept free of mixture from other cottons, and its cultivation and picking attended to, so as hereafter to be found superior to any that has yet been sent from these districts.

I am, &c.

Naginhall,
8 June 1848.

(signed) *T. W. Channing,*
Cotton Planter.

Minute by the Honourable Board.

The Honourable Court of Directors, with their despatch, No. 3, dated 15th March last, transmitted the copy of a letter which had been addressed to them in behalf of the Manchester Commercial Association, on the subject of encouraging the cultivation of a superior description of cotton, and suggesting certain measures calculated, in their opinion, to promote it. V. 14803.

These measures were—1st, that purchases on Government account should for a time continue to be made; 2d, that of the cotton so purchased, half should be shipped for England,

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and half sold in India by public auction; 3d, the construction of roads and quays; and, 4th, a system of early sowing.

2. This letter was submitted to the two Revenue Commissioners, with a request that they would, after consulting the local authorities in the cotton-producing districts, offer such remarks as occurred to them on the subject.

3. The propositions submitted by those officers, in furtherance of the view of the Honourable Court, appear to be the following:—

1st. The purchase of a portion of the exotic cotton crop for some years to come.

2d. The quantity to be purchased to be regulated every year, with reference to the crop and the state of the market, monopoly being avoided; and the advice of the Collector and Superintendent, as to the quantity to be purchased, to be followed.

3d. An enhanced price to be offered for clean-picked cotton, and that which is unmixed with the native kind. With regard to the last of these, viz., the enhanced price to be paid, Mr. Channing purposes 13 annas per maund of 28 lbs., while Mr. Price recommends that double the price of the day be paid. Mr. Townsend's suggestion that the collectors may be authorised to fix the proper price when the season is more advanced, and the state of the market better understood, and report to Government the price that they see fit to offer, seems unobjectionable, and may, I think, be approved They should at the same time state the quantity they propose to purchase with reference to the instructions of the Honourable Court, conveyed in their despatch of the 4th July last.

4. The propositions of the Superintendent of Experiments in Khandeish to establish small forms under Government management in the neighbourhood of the factories, payment of the cash of conveyance to the Government factories, and granting a premium to mamlutdars, are not recommended by Mr. Blane, and do not seem advisable expedients.

5. Some of the other propositions submitted, such as distribution of seed gratis, advances of tuccavee to those who desire them, remission of assessment in failure of crops, &c., can be considered by the collectors, and carried out in conjunction with the general revenue administration of their charges, and do not seem to require separate consideration or disposal.

6. The Honourable Court, in their letter, refer entirely to the encouragement to be offered to the growth of superior sorts of cotton. Mr. Townsend, at para. 3, recommends also attention to a proposition of Mr. Blount's, that from 200 to 300 candies of country cotton well cleaned be purchased at Dharwar at a liberal price, part to be sold in Bombay and part in England.

7. A subsequent despatch, dated 4th July last, the same authority, state that for the present they wish to be supplied annually with a moderate quantity of saw-ginned cotton, both of the indigenous and American descriptions. The experiment proposed by Mr. Blount seems, therefore, well worth a trial, and may, I think, be sanctioned.

8. Since the date of Mr. Townsend's letter 1,500 saws have been sent to the Southern Mahratta country, 750 to Belgaum, and a like number to Dharwar; and the Honourable Court, in their despatch, promise a further supply.

9. Mr. Bell, in his 6th para., makes some observations on the recommendation of the Manchester Association, in favour of early sowing, and shows that in all probability it might not be found to answer so well in Dharwar as in Coimbatoor.

10. Copies of the whole correspondence should be sent by an early opportunity, for the information of the Honourable Court.

11. The subject of the construction of roads and quays belongs to the General Department, to which such portions of the correspondence as refer to it may be transferred for consideration.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
28 October 1848. *J. P. Willoughby.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Reid*, subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

V. 14804.

I CONCUR—at the same time would record my opinion, that the only real and effectual mode of improving the cotton cultivation of the country is by opening the freest means of communication between the cotton-growing districts and the Presidency, either by railways or by well-constructed roads passable at all seasons. I much fear lest the large expenditure we are now incurring in other ways will produce results similar to those we have recently had

had before us in our Nuggur sheep farm, and which have always attended the direct interference of Government in forcing the agriculture of the country into particular channels.

(signed) *L. R. Reid.*
J. P. Willoughby.
Falkland.
W. Cotton.

30 October 1848.

(No. 7182 of 1848.)

From Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney* to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council your letter No. 2729 of the 4th of September last, submitting communications from the collectors of Dharwar and Belgaum, reporting on the suggestions of the Manchester Commercial Association for the promotion of the cultivation of a superior species of cotton in this Presidency; and I have been directed to communicate to you the following instructions and observations thereon. V. 14805.

2. In your 6th para. you allude to the proposition for an enhanced price being offered for clean picked cotton and that which is unmixed with the native kind; Mr. Channing proposes 13 annas per maund of 28 lbs. Your suggestion that the Collectors may be authorised to fix the proper price when the season is more advanced, and the state of the market better understood, and report to Government the price that they see fit to offer, seems to his Lordship in Council unobjectionable, and is approved of. They should at the same time state the quantity they would propose to purchase, with reference to the instructions of the Honourable Court conveyed in their despatch No. 6 of the 4th of July last, an extract from which was forwarded to you with letter No. 5113, of the 31st of August last.

3. The Honourable Court, in their despatch of the 15th of March last, refer entirely to the encouragement to be offered to the growth of superior sorts of cotton; in your 3d para. you recommend also attention to a proposition by Mr. Blount, that from two to three hundred candies of country cotton well cleaned be purchased at Dharwar at a liberal price, part to be sold in Bombay and part in England.

4. In the subsequent despatch of the 4th of July, the same authority states that for the present they wish to be supplied annually with a moderate quantity of saw-ginned cotton, both of the indigenous and American descriptions; the experiment proposed by Mr. Blount seems, therefore, well worth a trial, and is sanctioned.

5. I have been further desired to add, that since the date of your letter, 1,500 saws have been sent to the Southern Mahratta country, 750 to Belgaum, and a like number to Dharwar; and the Honourable Court in their despatch quoted at the close of the 2d para. of this letter, promise a further supply.

6. The question of the construction of roads and quays, alluded to in the concluding part of your letter, belongs to the General Department, where it will be taken into consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 15 November 1848.

(No. 7183 of 1848.)

From Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney* to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council your letter, No. 1768, of the 5th of September last, submitting communications from the collectors of Broach and Khandeish, reporting on the suggestions of the Manchester Commercial Association for the promotion of the cultivation of a superior species of cotton under this Presidency, and I have been directed to communicate to you the following instructions and observations thereon. V. 14806.

2. In your 4th para. you allude to a proposition for an enhanced price being offered for exotic cotton; Mr. Price recommends that double the price of the day be paid. Mr. Townsend, in a communication, extract from which is annexed,* has suggested that the collectors may be authorised to fix the proper price when the season is more advanced, and the state of the market better understood, and report to Government the amount they see fit to offer; this suggestion seems to his Lordship in Council unobjectionable, and has been approved of. The collectors should at the same time state the quantity they would propose to purchase, with reference to the instructions of the Honourable Court conveyed in their despatch

* Extract paras. 5 and 6 of a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S.D., No. 2729, of the 4th of September 1848.

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No. 6, of the 4th of July last, an extract from which was forwarded to you with letter No. 5114 of the 31st August last.

3. The propositions of Mr. Price to establish small farms under Government management in the neighbourhood of the factories, to pay the cost of conveyance to the Government factories, and to grant premiums to the mamlutdars, are not recommended by you, and do not seem to his Lordship in Council advisable expedients.

4. Some of the other propositions submitted, such as distribution of seed gratis, advances of tuccavee to those who desire them, remission of assessment on failure of crops, &c., can be considered by the collectors, and carried out in connexion with the general revenue administration of their charges, and do not appear to the Governor in Council to require separate consideration and disposal.

5. The subject of the construction of roads and quays belongs to the General Department, where it will be taken into consideration.

I have, &c.
Bombay Castle, 15 November 1848. (signed) *W. Courtney,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 7184 of 1848.)

RESOLUTION, dated 15 November 1848.

V. 14807.

ORDERED that the papers noted in the margin* be transferred to the General Department, in order that the subject of the construction of roads and quays in connexion with the improvement of the cotton trade of this Presidency may be there taken into consideration.

(signed) *W. Courtney,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter to Bombay; dated 18 April (No. 7) 1849.

Para. 2. WE approve generally of the measures reported in your letter of the 27th November (No. 154) 1848, which are quite in accordance with the orders addressed to you in para. 2 of our despatch of the 4th July (No. 6) 1848. We concur to a great extent in the opinion expressed in the last paragraph of your letter, that "the only real and effectual mode of improving the cotton cultivation of the country is by opening the freest means of communication between the cotton growing districts and the Presidency, either by railways, or by well-constructed roads, passable at all seasons." We trust that we may be enabled at no distant period to authorise the expenditure that will be required to attain this most desirable object; but in the meantime we desire that you will not relax in your efforts to encourage by all the means in your power the production of an improved description of cotton.

3. We consider the suggestion contained in the concluding para. of the letter of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated 4th September 1848, to merit consideration; and it is our wish that the line of road between Poonah and Sholapore should be carefully surveyed, and estimates formed of the expense of the bridges and other works which would be required to render it available for carts throughout the year.

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* Letter from the Honourable Court, No. 3 of the 15th March 1848, with enclosure. Letter to the two Revenue Commissioners of the 16th May 1848. Extract paras. 3 and 4 of a letter from the Collector of Khandeish, No. 1164, dated 5th August 1848. Extract paras. 9 to 13 of a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 2729, of the 4th September 1848. Extract para. 11 of a Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor, dated 28th October, subscribed to by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Honourable Mr. Willoughby. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Reid, dated 30th October, subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

Revenue Department, 5 December (No. 20) 1849.

Our Governor in Council, at Bombay.

Para. 1. We transmit, for your information, copy of a letter which has been addressed to our secretary by Mr. Aspinall Turner, president of the Commercial Association of Manchester, offering certain suggestions as to the best mode of conducting the measures in progress for improving the cultivation of cotton in India. We think that these suggestions are worthy of your consideration, particularly the proposal that a portion of the cotton purchased on our account should be sold by auction at Bombay, public notice of such intended sales being given in time to allow the merchants to communicate with their correspondents in this country with the view of obtaining orders for the purchase of the cotton. This course would probably excite the interest and engage the co-operation of the mercantile community at Bombay in carrying out the objects which we have in view, and the results of such sales would be immediately made known to the cultivators and dealers in the interior of the country.

Dated November 1849.

2. We desire that you will inform us of any measures which you may think it expedient to adopt in reference to these suggestions.

We are, &c.
(signed) *A. Galloway.*
J. Sheppard.
&c. &c.

London, 5 December 1849.

Manchester Commercial Association,
28 August 1849.

Sir,

Certain statements having recently obtained currency through the public press, to the effect that "the experiments which have been for some years carried on by order of the Honourable East India Company, with a view to the improvement and extension of cotton cultivation in India, are now about to be totally abandoned, both at Broach and Coimbatore," and the same having been brought under the notice of the directors of this Association;

I have been requested respectfully to inquire of the Honourable Court of Directors whether there be any, and what foundation for the statements referred to, the matter being one not only of deep and peculiar interest to the members of this Association, but also of vital importance to the cotton trade in general.

Soliciting the favour of a reply as early as may be convenient,

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Aspinall Turner,*
President.

James C. Melvill, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.
India House, London.

East India House,
17 September 1849.

Sir,

I have laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter dated the 28th ultimo, in which you bring to their notice certain statements which have recently obtained currency through the public press, to the effect that "the experiments which have been for some years carried on by order of the Honourable East India Company, with a view to the improvement and extension of cotton cultivation in India, are now about to be totally abandoned both at Broach and Coimbatore," and soliciting that the Commercial Association may be informed whether there is any and what foundation for the statements referred to.

In reply, I am directed to acquaint you that the Court have received no information which leads them to apprehend that the measures in progress for improving the cultivation of cotton in the Broach district have been in any way interfered with. On the contrary, they have reason to believe that they are now proceeding under the present Superintendent, Mr. Landon, with a greater prospect of a successful issue than at any former period.

With regard to Coimbatore, the Court have learnt that, under a misapprehension of their orders, certain measures have been adopted which might have had a tendency to retard the progress made, under the superintendence of Dr. Wight, in developing the capabilities of the Presidency of Madras for supplying cotton suited to the English market. The Court have, however, lost no time in issuing the necessary instructions for placing the cotton experiments on a satisfactory footing.

I am directed to assure you that the Court have never ceased to take the most lively interest in promoting the important object of obtaining from India an ample supply of cotton fitted for the requirements of the English manufacturers; but they must at the same time express that their conviction is, that the efforts of the Indian governments will fail of producing

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ducing any extensive and permanent effect, unless they are aided by the cordial co-operation of the manufacturers of this country. The excellent quality of much of the cotton which has been consigned to Manchester from the districts of Dharwar and Coimbatore on account of the East India Company has been admitted by the Commercial Association. It was never intended that the experiments commenced under the orders of the Court of Directors should be indefinitely prolonged, nor would any government be justified in point of principle in such a proceeding. The Court consider that they have done all which can be expected of them, when they have demonstrated that cotton of a quality suited to the wants of the manufacturers may not only be produced in India, but, as they believe, at a cost which would be at once remunerative to the producer and profitable to the consumer. They are convinced that nothing would tend more surely to the extension of the cultivation of cotton from American seed, and to the improvement of the native cotton, than the location in the cotton-producing districts of competent agents on the part of the manufacturer, empowered to purchase all cotton of a superior quality which might be offered to them, and to reject all such as might be of an inferior description. The Court propose, for the present, to limit their operations to the purchase of a moderate quantity of cotton annually for consignment to this country; to the distribution to the ryots of seed of the superior descriptions; to the introduction of improved methods of cleaning and packing; and to the collection and dissemination of information in regard to the best modes and times of culture. The purpose for which the experimental farm in Coimbatore was instituted has now been accomplished; and in directing the discontinuance of the cultivation of cotton on account of Government after the present season, the Court have instructed the government of Madras, in the event of any association being formed for the purpose of further prosecuting the experiments in that direction, to make over to them the lands constituting the Government farms, with the implements and machines attached to them, at a fair valuation.

In conclusion, I am directed to convey, through you, to the Commercial Association, the Court's acknowledgments for the report on the quality of the Coimbatore and Tinnevelly cotton recently consigned to the Association for sale in Manchester, which was forwarded in Mr. Fleming's letter of the 28th ultimo.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James C. Melvill*,
Secretary.

J. Aspinall Turner, Esq.,
President of the Commercial Association,
Manchester.

Manchester Commercial Association,
November 1849.

Sir,

I AM instructed by the directors of this Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th September, and to convey their thanks for the full and interesting particulars it communicates in reply to their letter of the 28th August, on the subject of cotton cultivation in India.

The Association are happy to observe that the Court of Directors are still disposed to lend their aid in promoting that important object; and though they are well aware that the experiments of the Honourable East India Company cannot be "indefinitely prolonged," and do not expect that such should be the case, yet they feel satisfied that a few years of activity, attended by results such as have been exhibited during the last two or three seasons, will suffice to place this important branch of trade on a secure and lasting basis.

The recent purchases of cotton on account of the Honourable East India Company, instead of being attended by any loss, must, so far as this Association can form an opinion, invariably have yielded a very considerable profit. If correct in this supposition, the Association would respectfully suggest that these purchases should not only be continued, but that they should be considerably increased, the fullest possible information being regularly published respecting all the improved cotton so purchased and sold by the Honourable East India Company, not only as to the place of growth, but the kind of seed from which it was raised, the time of sowing, the mode of culture, cleaning, &c., and also, if possible, the exact cost at which it was brought to market.

The Association would further recommend that henceforward all cotton so purchased should be equally divided, one-half to be sent to this country, the other half to Bombay, or other convenient ports in India. That in the latter country it should be sold by public auction, under the special superintendence of the local Chambers of Commerce, and that at least three months' public notice should be given of such intended sales, so as to allow the merchants in India to communicate with their friends in this country, with a view to obtaining orders for the purchase of the cotton.

The Association would also recommend that the experiments should be extended to the various districts in which the improved culture has not hitherto been introduced, and it is respectfully submitted to the Honourable Court that for these experiments the establishment of expensive farms is not by any means necessary; but the Association would suggest that an intelligent superintendent of cotton experiments (a British subject) should be appointed, and that he should be empowered to engage with the ryots in any districts to cultivate a moderate quantity of land in such a manner and with such seed as he might direct. Experiments of this nature could not be attended by any considerable expense to the

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Honourable Court, as it may with safety be inferred that the resale of the cotton would more than cover the necessary outlay.

Commending the foregoing to the favourable consideration of the Honourable Court,

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Aspinall Turner,*
President.

REVENUE LETTER from the Government of Bombay; dated 14 February (No. 13) 1850.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Honourable Court's despatch of the 5th December last, No. 20, and its accompanying copy of a letter addressed to your Secretary by the President of the Commercial Association of Manchester, on the subject of the cotton experiments under this Presidency.

2. We have furnished our Revenue Commissioner and the Chamber of Commerce with copies of the latter letter, and requested their opinion on the several suggestions therein made. On obtaining them, we shall lose no time in apprising your Honourable Court of the measures we may adopt, under the authority which your Honourable Court has been pleased to give us.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Falkland.*
Willoughby Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter from the Government of Bombay; dated 17 October (No. 94) 1850.

"Referring to the 2d para. of our letter, No. 13, dated 14th February last, we now do ourselves the honour to transmit a copy of our proceedings, as noted in the margin,* consequent on the suggestions offered by the President of the Manchester Commercial Association, as to the best mode of conducting the measures in progress for improving the cultivation of cotton in India."

No. 956 of 1850.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *A. N. Shaw,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit, for your information and that of the collectors of Poonah and Khandesh, the accompanying copy of a despatch, No. 20, dated the 5th December last, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and of its enclosure, being copy of a letter from the President of the Manchester Commercial Association, offering certain suggestions as to the best mode of conducting the measures in progress for improving the cultivation of cotton in India.

2. The propositions of the association appear to be—

1st. That Government should continue to purchase cotton, but to an extent beyond what it has hitherto done, and that the fullest possible information be regularly published respecting all the improved cotton so purchased and sold by the Honourable Company, not only as to the place of growth, but the kind of seed from which it was raised, the time of sowing,

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* Revenue Cons., 20th March, V. 3944 to 46; 3d May, V. 5598 to 5602; 3d May, V. 6175 to 81; 2d May, V. 7485; 2d May, V. 7535 to 37; 2d May, V. 7576 and 77; 2d May, V. 7612 to 18; 2d May, V. 8125 and 26; 12th June, V. 8229 to 33; 12th June, V. 8547; 10th July, V. 9176; 11th September, V. 12877 to 841.

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sowing, the mode of culture, cleaning, &c., and also, if possible, the exact cost at which it was brought to market.

2d. That henceforward all cotton so purchased should be equally divided, one-half to be sent to England, the other half to Bombay, or other convenient parts in India. The latter to be sold by auction under the special superintendence of the local Chamber of Commerce, and that at least three months' public notice should be given of such intended sales, so as to allow the merchants in India to communicate with their friends in England, with a view to obtaining orders for the purchase of the cotton.

3d. That the experiments should be extended to the various districts in which the improved culture has not hitherto been introduced, submitting their opinion that for these experiments the establishment of expensive farms is not by any means necessary, and suggesting that an intelligent superintendent of cotton experiments (a British subject) should be appointed, and that he should be empowered to engage with the ryots in any districts to cultivate a moderate quantity of land, in such a manner and with such seed as he might direct, affirming that the experiments of this nature could not be attended by any considerable expense to the Honourable Company, as it may with safety be inferred that the sale of the cotton would more than cover the necessary outlay.

3. You will observe that the Honourable Court consider that the foregoing suggestions are worthy of the consideration of this Government, particularly the proposal that a portion of the cotton purchased on their account should be sold by auction at Bombay.

4. In order to estimate to what extent Government can purchase cotton, as suggested in the first proposition, his Lordship in Council requests that you will be good enough to ascertain and report immediately the quantity that can be cleaned by the saw-gins in operation in each district under your division, and that you will direct the immediate adoption of the necessary means for giving effect to the remaining suggestions contained in this proposition, in respect to publishing regularly full information regarding the cotton purchased and sold, the place of growth, &c. &c.

5. In regard to the second proposition, I have been desired to remark that Government has hitherto felt itself strictly precluded by the instructions of the Honourable Court from disposing of, in India, any portion of the cotton purchased for consignment to England. There can, his Lordship in Council is of opinion, be no objection to the sale of the moiety of the cotton purchased in the manner proposed by the Manchester Commercial Association, and perhaps there may be no objection to the previous notice proposed. This plan of selling cotton at Bombay is one which has been warmly advocated by you,* and his Lordship in Council will hereafter direct that the necessary instructions be issued for giving it effect next year.

* Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

6. The third proposition would, to a considerable extent, require a departure from the plan of operations Government is now pursuing, and which has been adopted after a trial of various systems, and on the fullest assurance that it is, under existing circumstances, the plan best calculated to ensure the success of which it has hitherto given encouraging promise.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 5 February 1850.

(No. 957.)

THE same to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, for communication to the Collectors of Dharwar and Belgaum.

(No. 975 of 1850.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to request that the Chamber of Commerce will favour him with their opinion on the suggestions made to the Honourable the Court of Directors by the Manchester Commercial Association, in a letter of which the annexed is a copy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 11 February 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 20 March 1850.

V. 3944 to 46.

(No. 12 of 1850.)

From the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge receipt of your letter numbered 975 of 1850, and dated the 11th instant, accompanied by copy of a letter to the Honourable the Court of Directors by the Manchester Commercial Association, relating to the growth of cotton in India, and requesting that the Chamber would furnish the Right Honourable the Governor in Council with their opinions and suggestions on the same. V. 3944.

2. There are different opinions among merchants, as among other persons, on the subject of how far a Government may usefully interfere with the details of trade and private enterprise. Without discussing that question, the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay think that the interference of this Government, so far as to show the practicability and profitableness of growing superior cottons on the soil of India, has been attended so far with advantage, and not looking upon the experiment as yet concluded, they would regret much to see it suddenly abandoned. On the other hand, they are not prepared to advocate any extension of it, such as seems to meet with the approval of the Manchester Commercial Association. When the fact is demonstrated that profitable crops can be raised and a profitable trade originated in the way alluded to, it will be found, in the opinion of the members of this Chamber, that Government has done nearly all that it can usefully do in such a matter.

3. As to having the cotton grown on Government farms brought for sale to the Bombay or some other near and considerable market, from whence the growers may be soon apprised of the merchantable value of their produce, as recommended by the Manchester Commercial Association, that is so obviously the proper course to pursue, and has been so recommended already by this Chamber, that on the present occasion I am only directed to reiterate their approval of it.

4. The Committee have learned that a large quantity of such cotton is now in Bombay, or on the way to it, and the now active state of the cotton market here is a great inducement to act on this suggestion at present, which I am directed, therefore, respectfully to urge on the attention of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

5. With farther reference to the letter of the Manchester Commercial Association under notice, I am directed respectfully to request the attention of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to a letter of this date, which I forward to your address, in reply to another communication from your department, numbered 978 of 1850, and dated 11th instant, having reference to the same subject, which the Chamber has had the honour to receive.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Connor*,
Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
22 February 1850.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

WE cannot act this year on the suggestion in para. 3, as we have informed the Honourable Court of the quantity of cotton that is to be consigned to them, and they have, in all probability, made arrangements accordingly. We may forward copy of this letter to the Reveuue Commissioners, in continuation of our letters of 5th February, Nos. 956 and 957, and request them to favour us with their opinion on all points noticed by Honourable Court at an early date. V. 3945.

Copy of this letter to be sent to Honourable Court, together with the rest of our proceedings up to date on the subject of their despatch.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

18 March 1850.

(No. 1980 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter No. 956, dated 5th ultimo, I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward you the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 12, dated 22d idem, from the Chamber of Commerce, and to request you will at V. 3946.

III.
Bombay.

at an early date favour Government with your opinion on all the points noticed by the Honourable Court in their despatch No. 20, dated 5th December last, copy of which was furnished you with my letter above referred to.

2. His Lordship in Council cannot act this year on the suggestion in para. 3d of the letter from the Chamber of Commerce herewith transmitted, as the Honourable Court has been informed of the quantity of cotton consigned to them, and have in all probability made arrangements accordingly.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 14 March 1850.

V. 5598 to 5602. EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 3d May 1850.

(No. 1847 of 1850.).

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

V. 5598. WITH reference to the 4th paragraph of your letter, No. 957, of 5th ultimo, relative to the quantity of cotton that can be cleaned by the saw-gins in operation in the cotton districts, I have the honour to submit reports, dated 3d March, 25th February, and 18th March, from the collectors of Dharwar and Belgaum, which show that, with the number of gins now in use, and with the present amount of superintendence,

The Dharwar collectorate can supply about - - - -	1,500 candies.
The Belgaum - - - - - - - - - -	300 „
TOTAL - - -	1,800 „

2. Neither of the collectors, whose reports are now submitted, notices the latter part of the 4th paragraph of your letter under reply; I will therefore request them to favour me with their opinions as to the means to be adopted to give effect to the remaining suggestions contained in this proposition in respect to publishing, &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Satara Territory,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, " Waee,"
4 April 1850.

(No. 45 of 1850.)

To *W. W. Bell,* Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

IN reference to your memorandum, No. 263 of 1850, and the accompanying correspondence, noted in the margin,* I have the honour to reply to paragraph 4th of the letter of the Secretary to Government, that there are in this district 103 cotton gins, containing from 4 to 25 saws each (24 sold, 15 engaged), 39 of which are the property of various local dealers, 64 the property of Government. Out of this number, it will probably be necessary to furnish 10 gins to the Belgaum collectorate, leaving 54 available for this district, which are capable of turning out, if kept in constant employment for 120 or 130 days, 1,500 candies of clean cotton. The gins owned by private parties will clean, perhaps, a still greater quantity, they being generally of the largest size used here. They will be principally engaged in cleaning the American cotton, and a number of them in cleaning that engaged for Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. Blount,*
Superintendent of Cotton Experiment.

Koosigul, 25 February 1850.

(No. 294 of 1850.)

V. 5599. FORWARDED for the information of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, with reference to his memorandum, No. 714, dated 13th ultimo.

(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Dharwar,
Collector's Office, Camp, " Kar Kope,"
2 March 1850.

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* Letter, No. 957 of 1850, from H. E. Goldsmid, Esq., Secretary to Government, to E. H. Townsend, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, and with it accompanying copy of despatch, No. 20, dated 5th December 1849, from the Honourable Court of Directors.
Letter, dated November 1849, from J. Aspinal Turner, President, Manchester Commercial Association, to James C. Melvill, Esq., &c., &c., East India House.
Memorandum, No. 714 of 1850, dated 13th February 1850, from the Reveuue Commissioner, Southern Division, to the Collector of Dharwar.

(No. 157 of 1850.)

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement, No. 714, dated 13th instant, forwarding copy of a Government letter, No. 957, dated 5th idem, and o its accompaniment, I have the honour to state, that Mr. Channing will be able to clean 500 candies of cotton with the saw-gins now in operation in this collectorate by the end of November next, *i. e.* in one year, provided an assistant is granted to him.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Reeves*,
Collector.

Belgaum,
Collector's Camp, "Belwadee,"
25 February 1850.

(No. 1464 of 1850.)

The collector is requested to state the quantity of cotton which Mr. Channing can clean, without an assistant, in the period referred to.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
"Poona,"
8 March 1850.

(No. 195 of 1850.)

The collector begs to state that Mr. Channing will be able to clean from 280 to 300 candies without an assistant.

(signed) *H. W. Reeves*,
Collector.

Belgaum,
Collector's Camp, "Eenchal,"
18 March 1850.

Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

As regards Dharwar, nothing further can at present be done, the collector not, apparently, being able to procure at a moderate price the quantity required this year by Honourable Court. V. 5600.

As regards Belgaum, Mr. Channing may clean the greater or smaller quantity he mentions; and the question as to whether or no he is to have an assistant cannot be disposed of until we receive an answer to our reference to Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated 17 January 1850, No. 524, para. 2. Mr. Reeves may be so informed direct, and a copy of our letter, of 17 January, sent him.

(signed) *Falkland*.
D. A. Blane.

13 April 1850.

(No. 2830 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, No. 1847, with enclosures, relative to the quantity of cotton that can be cleaned by the saw-gins in operation in the cotton districts, and as regards Dharwar, to state that nothing further can at present be done, the Collector not apparently being able to procure at a moderate price the quantity required this year for the Honourable the Court of Directors. V. 5601.

As regards Belgaum, the instructions of Government have been communicated to Mr. Reeves direct, in my letter to his address of this date, No. 2831; a copy of which is annexed for your information.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 15 April 1850.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 2831 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Collector of Belgaum.

Sir,

V. 5602. WITH reference to your reports to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Nos. 157 and 195, dated respectively the 25th February and 18th March last, I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to state, that Mr. Channing may clean the greater or smaller quantity of cotton he mentions accordingly, as he may not be provided with an assistant. The question on this point cannot be disposed of until the receipt of an answer to a reference made by Government to Mr. Townsend, under date the 17th June 1850, No. 524 (para. 2), of which a copy is annexed for your information, and to which you may, if you please, reply direct, sending a copy to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 15 April 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 3 May 1850. V. 6175 to 81.

(No. 733 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*.

Sir,

V. 6175. IN reply to your letter of the 14th instant, No. 1980, desiring that I will at an early date submit my opinion on all the points noticed by the Honourable Court in their despatch, No. 20, dated 5th December last, I have the honour to state that I generally concur in the remarks offered by the Manchester Commercial Association, and consider them to be judicious and conducive to the improvement of the cotton culture of this country.

2. I think it is desirable that Government should be prepared to purchase improved experimental cotton at a fair price, so as to ensure to the producer a certain market; but the price should only be a reasonable remunerating value, and Government should retire from the field immediately private merchants are willing to step in. Every information as to the purchase, production, &c., of any Government investment should be made public.

3. If one-half the cotton purchased by Government is sold at the Presidency, and the actual cost at which it has been delivered at the custom-house is stated, to which there can be no objection, the price which it there realises will indicate the profit on it.

4. I have my doubts regarding the soundness of that part of the Manchester suggestion proposing that three months' notice of sale should be given, as it will prevent any new cotton of the season getting out of the country before the commencement of the rains. I would rather fix the Government cotton sales in May, January, and April. The first would include all the new cotton of the season, and the two last, that of the previous year; but, however, in a question so closely connected with the interests of the mercantile community, I would leave the point to the merchants themselves to determine, and the Chamber of Commerce should, I am of opinion, be allowed to dispose of all cotton sold at the Presidency on the part of Government, in any way they thought fit, as long as it was sold by public auction.

5. Regarding the extension of the experiments, I quite agree with the Manchester Association, that every difficulty should be met by increased exertions to overcome it, but I do not think that any fixed rule would apply to all districts; for example, just now two European mercantile concerns are commencing at Broach, and were Government here to enter in any way into the market, it might do more harm than good. I would aid these gentlemen, giving them every assistance in making remittances through the Government treasury, and for safety, even allow them to deposit their money in the local treasury. I would promote the growth of New Orleans by holding out inducement to both ryots and the native village servants to encourage its culture, and for a time, I would ensure the producers of it a market, and a protection against a loss should their crops fail, by a wholly or partial remission of their land assessment on which the experimental cotton was cultivated.

6. In Belgaum and Dharwar a somewhat different system may be required. Every encouragement should be induced to lead native merchants to embark capital and introduce machinery in these districts; the great point for Government to weigh, would be to discriminate where encouragement should commence and cease. It is folly to talk in this country of leaving improvements to take care of themselves, while, on the other hand, it might be mischievous to ruin them by over-indulgence. The Government for a term of years should take up a position on the border of the markets, fixing a somewhat higher value on New Orleans and exotic produce than native, and stepping in when the local dealers combine to depress their value, but immediately retiring when competition has raised prices to a fair remuneration.

7. I think

7. I think that, for the next seven years, Government may consent to take all New Orleans produce anywhere grown at 5 per cent. above the local market price of native cotton, always retiring when any private individual is willing to offer that sum for it to the producer, and that for the same period a large annual consignment of native cotton, cleanly gathered, may be purchased, excepting where mercantile agencies have been established, as in Broach. One-half of each variety to be sold in Bombay, as above alluded to.

8. In Khandeish, where I have great hopes of the New Orleans cotton being completely successful, I am inclined to recommend a small experimental farm under the care of Mr. Price, that the qualities of the exotic and native cottons might be properly tested. I would give Mr. Elphinston, the present collector, who has this subject warmly at heart, a *carte blanche* in this respect for the next three years.

9. At Dhollera in the Gulf of Cambay (or rather at Dholka and Dhundooka, for Dhollera is only the shipping port), where very excellent cotton is now grown, I think saw-gins may be most beneficially introduced by a Government establishment, and an investment of cotton be annually purchased for the next seven years at a liberal price, provided it is cleanly gathered. I would suggest also, that Government at any time should sell any of its saw-gins or other machinery at a valuation or cost price to any dealer or native merchant wishing to possess the same, and in the event of a company forming itself in the Dhollera district for the purpose of purchasing and ginning cotton, to give them an order for a supply.

10. Improvement in the export trade of India, and the introduction of the New Orleans cotton from acclimatised seed, are matters in my opinion to be attained; but it must not be supposed that measures of this great importance are to be effected before considerable impediments are overcome. In this country there is continually a strong under current working against all improvement, and however difficult it may be to understand this, a little attention to the prejudices of natives may easily explain, that where a whole community is living under the grossest delusion, it is no very hard matter to cast a deal of suspicion on any motives, however liberal or beneficial.

11. There is nothing, perhaps, more to be desired in this country, than that an intelligent and honest committee (were it possible to find these essentials combined) should be deputed from England to visit India. I feel very certain, comparing India with other British colonies, that the result of their report would be highly satisfactory to our Indian management, and am convinced that such a committee would find the lower orders of people in this country far happier and better off than the labouring population of either the manufacturing or agricultural districts of England; that they were more independent; that crimes prevalent in Europe were unknown in this country; and that with the exception of the Presidency, which enjoys the blessing of English laws and courts, a private individual might safely move through the country in an open tent, unprotected, and not meet in a journey from Bombay to Calcutta with a tithe of the wretchedness and beggary that Glasgow, or any of our large manufacturing towns, exhibits in a day.

12. India has little to fear in courting publicity. There is, and will always be, a faction at home, aided by the distance and difficulty of obtaining true information on any subject, ever ready to misrepresent every circumstance; but I will not digress. I am aware that amongst our mercantile community at Manchester there are many persons of the highest intellect and probity, who are diligently seeking the truth; to them I would say, Do not judge of measures in this country until you have seen the difficulties to be contended with. That Government might have acted injudiciously, either from bad advice, or in ignorance of the subject, is readily admitted, but its intentions have ever been to do right.

13. Many improvements are now in progress in India, the result of which must be a matter to be demonstrated by time; and although we have prejudice, ignorance, and indolence to oppose on the part of the natives, and some jealousy, delusion, and ill-feeling, as might perhaps be naturally expected, from Europeans, I am still sanguine that the national object Government has now in view of improving the export produce of this country, particularly its cotton, will be ultimately successful; but patience is necessary, and we must bear in mind the prejudice which exists in England.

14. Sir Robert Peel, in an extract of a letter of his, quoted in page 122 of the last "Quarterly" for December 1849, speaking of certain agricultural improvements attempted under his own superintendence on his private estate, says, "that I had many prejudices to contend with, the purely stupid ones against any novelty, any innovation in the old system of agriculture, those too prompted by self-interested jealousy of the new machinery, which innovation renders necessary;" and if these difficulties met an intelligent and liberal landlord on his own estate is England in the middle of the 19th century, how much more must they operate in this country, where Government has no power, and very little influence over a cultivator, and caste prejudices, always suspicious of any innovation, and a class of fraudulent native dealers, ever on the alert to smother an improvement, which is likely to interfere with their profits, or throw open a market which they have exclusively enjoyed, are instilling into the minds of a misguided peasantry that Government has some sinister object in view, or circulating some prejudice, however beneficial the measure may appear, sufficient to deter its trial, and utterly for a time to prevent its success.

III.
Bombay.

15. The merchants of Manchester cannot too urgently press the necessity of improvement in the agricultural exports of this country, particularly the cotton, for which they are at present nearly wholly dependent on the United States, as a rupture between the English and American Governments, or a commotion among the slave population in the latter country (an event which sooner or later must occur), would cause a serious disorganization in our mercantile affairs. It must also be remembered that the Northern States have become a manufacturing people; and while the price of cotton in the Southern States is now perhaps at the lowest mark at which it can be produced, that this price is still much higher than the cost of Indian cotton, and that nothing prevents the Indian staple taking its place in the home markets but its scarcity, inferiority, and dirty condition.

16. The interests of the Government, the cotton dealers in England, and the ryuts or producers in India are identical; what benefits one must benefit the other. The Government may not always have the means of promoting its own interest; it can neither furnish the supply or create the demand, nor can a ryut (ignorant and scattered as farmers in this large country are) always see his interest; the moving party must therefore be the merchants of Manchester and Glasgow, and to their opinions profound attention should, I respectfully submit, be paid: they, as I have already stated of the Government, may be wrong, they may be misled, but their intentions cannot be doubted, and self-interest, on conviction of error, would soon lead them to give up any prejudice or unprofitable idea, however it might have been cherished or promoted.

17. Finally, the local merchants of this Presidency can do much, and at a moment that the Government and Manchester are making every exertion to improve the condition of cotton for the export market, the European and respectable native dealers should play their part, by combining to refuse to buy on any terms adulterated or injuriously cleaned cotton; they might even set their faces against trafficking with persons who countenance the introduction of such cotton into the market; without this, all the efforts of Government will be in vain; indeed the greater the improvement in the cotton the larger will be the scope for the unprincipled dealer to deteriorate it; cotton, however carelessly it may be treated by the farmer, is not, as a rule, intentionally adulterated by him; it is the middle dealer and the Presidency native agent who buys for Bombay in the local market or shipping port, who deliberately adds to it dirt, leaves, and water to increase its weight, and mixes old and new cotton together to enhance his profit.

18. Mr. Davies' reply to the Government communication of the 5th ultimo, No. 956, is herewith enclosed, and Mr. Elphinston's will be forwarded as soon as it is received.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Surat Districts, "Jeethul,"
20 March 1850.

(No. 45 of 1850.)

To *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

V. 6176. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement, No. 441, of the 13th instant, on a letter, No. 956, of the 5th idem, from Government, with enclosures, on the subject of improving the cotton trade and cultivation of this Presidency.

2. With reference to the question of continuing to purchase on Government account a quantity of cotton to be ginned and sold, partly in Bombay and partly in England—a system which I believe (in the absence of complete figured results) to have been advantageously conducted in Broach during the seasons of 1848 and 1849, I would beg to refer you to my endorsement, No. 445, of the 20th December last, from which you will have gathered that there is no prospect of my being able to supply any quantity of ginned cotton on Government account so long as Mr. Landon continues in the occupation of the machinery at Broach. In this, however, there is little, I am respectfully of opinion, to be regretted, since, if I understand the tenor of the letters lately received from the Honourable Court (*vide* paragraph 5 of despatch of the 12th September last), the object in view is to "ascertain the value set on the different descriptions of Indian cotton by the manufacturers in England;" and this is more likely to be obtained through the exertions made by parties in Mr. Landon's position than under the superintendence of the officers of Government, by whom the selection and valuation of the cotton, together with the after cost of cleaning, packing, and shipping it, cannot be so effectually or economically conducted as by intelligent persons self-interested in the success of the undertaking. Indeed, I am convinced that the character of the Broach cotton stands an infinitely better chance of being raised in the home market through the exertions of a person like Mr. Landon than at the hands of any public officer, burthened with other multifarious duties.

3. Upon the same principle, I do not consider that the means devised in the 3d Manchester proposition are either the best or most practicable. Experience has amply demonstrated, in Broach at least, that the native mode of culture does not admit of

improvement

improvement under European or American teachers. At the same time, experiments upon a moderate scale, having for their object the trial of acclimated American cotton might still be pursued with little or no cost to Government.

I have, &c.

Broach Collector's Camp, "Ahmode," 18 February 1850.

(signed) *J. M. Davies,* Collector.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. V. 6177.

To the subject of Mr. Shaw's 8th para., I shall refer in my Minute in a separate communication we have received from him. I see no objection to any of the other arrangements proposed by Mr. Shaw. Some of them have already been suggested to, and approved of by Government. He may be requested to prepare a memorandum, showing concisely the nature of the arrangements, and the manner in which they are to be carried into effect in the several collectorates.

As regards, however, Mr. Shaw's 17th paragraph, I doubt much whether the Bombay merchants will combine in the manner he suggests; they are, of course, fully sensible of the advantages which result from cotton being brought to market in a clean state, but that it is done so, more nearly and immediately concerns the manufactures at Manchester than themselves. The former look, no doubt, to the possible suspension of supply from America, and to the great importance, therefore, of being less dependent than at present on that country; and to ensure such independency is to them a matter of eventual and permanent importance, but the latter seldom looks forward to more than a short residence in India, and it is not likely that he would forego his present advantages in the form of commission or profit under some other head to obtain improvements which are more likely, he may think, to benefit his successor than himself.

I am not aware what arrangements are made in Bombay by the merchant to guard against his being deceived by falsely packed cotton. Does he, when a quantity is offered him, take at random a number of bales from the lot, and turn out their contents so as to ascertain whether they correspond throughout with the sample which may have been produced when the offer was made, or in what manner does he proceed so as to ensure the price he pays being regulated by the value of the article purchased? On this point we might, I think, consult the Chamber of Commerce, and also ask them whether they can suggest any arrangements by which Government could assist them in the matter. We are prepared to do all in our power, and even to apply to the Government of India for additional powers, if satisfied that such are necessary, and can advantageously be exercised so as to ensure the delivery at Bombay of cotton in a clean state.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.

1 April 1850.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Blane.* V. 6178.

I CONCUR in Mr. Davies' views as regards the Broach zillah; and, with respect to Khandeish, would beg to refer to my separate Minute of this date in Revenue Commissioners, No. 759. We shall be better able to judge of Mr. Shaw's proposed arrangements in receipt of the concise memorandum to be called for in accordance with the Right Honourable the President's Minute.

5 April 1850. (signed) *D. A. Blane.*

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Blane.* V. 6179.

MR. SHAW's memorandum may be called for, and the proposed reference made to the Chamber of Commerce.

(signed) *Falkland.*
D. Blane.

10 April 1850.

(No. 3179 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division. V. 6180.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before the Right honourable the Governor in Council your letter No. 733, dated the 20th ultimo, with enclosure, on the subject of improving the cotton culture of this country, and been directed to request that you will prepare and submit a memorandum, shewing concisely the nature of the arrangements proposed by you, and the manner in which they are to be carried into effect in the several collectorates.

2. As regards your 17th para., the Governor in Council doubts much whether the Bombay merchants will combine in the manner you suggest.

III.
Bombay.

3. Government are not aware what arrangements are made in Bombay by the merchant to guard against his being deceived by falsely packed cotton; whether, when a quantity is offered him, he takes at random a number of bales from the lot, and turns out their contents, so as to ascertain whether they correspond throughout with the sample which may have been produced when the offer was made, or in what manner he proceeds, so as to ensure the price he pays being regulated by the value of the article purchased. On this point the Chamber of Commerce will be requested to furnish his Lordship in Council with information, and also to state whether they can suggest any arrangements by which Government could assist them in the matter. The Governor in Council is prepared to do all in his power, and even to apply to the Government of India for additional powers, if satisfied that such are necessary, and can advantageously be exercised so as to ensure the delivery at Bombay of cotton in a clean state.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 19 April 1850.

(No. 3180 of 1850.)

V. 6181.

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed to request that the Chamber of Commerce will favour the Right Honourable the Governor in Council with information on the following points:

1st. What arrangements are made in Bombay by the merchant to guard against his being deceived by falsely packed cotton?

2d. Does he, when a quantity is offered him, take at random a number of bales from the lot, and turn out their contents so as to ascertain whether they correspond throughout with the sample which may have been produced when the offer was made, or in what manner does he proceed so as to ensure the price he pays being regulated by the value of the article purchased?

2. His Lordship in Council will feel obliged by the Chamber suggesting any arrangements by which Government can assist them in the matter. His Lordship in Council is prepared to do all in his power, and even to apply to the Government of India for additional powers, if satisfied that such are necessary, and can advantageously be exercised, so as to ensure the delivery at Bombay of cotton in a clean state.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 19 April 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 22 May 1850—V. 7485.

(No. 1965 of 1850.)

V. 7485.

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 14th ultimo (1981), calling for my opinion on all the points noticed by the Honourable Court in their despatch of 5th December last (20), received with yours of 5th February (957), which enclosed "Copy of a letter from the President of the Manchester Commercial Association," regarding the best mode of improving cotton cultivation in India. I will notice the propositions of the Manchester Association in the order in which they appear in your letter of 5th February.

2. I do not think that anything would be gained by Government's increasing the extent of its purchases of New Orleans cotton. I would solicit a reference to my letter of 15th February, 1849 (802), its accompaniments, and the correspondence preceding, from which His Lordship in Council will, I trust, perceive, that the effect of creating an artificial market for the New Orleans cotton is merely a large temporary increase of cultivation; but that, the moment this artificial stimulus is withdrawn, the cultivation decreases. Until the New Orleans cotton becomes an article of regular merchandise, so long it is, I submit, well that Government should enable it to keep its footing in the country, by the purchase of a certain portion of the crop; the ryots will thus become familiarised with the plant; and, if it is a favourable speculation, Government may rest assured that the native traders will very soon discover it, and that the crop will be largely increased. If the New Orleans cotton is not a profitable speculation, Government will gain nothing by encouraging it; and so long as it is a matter of doubt whether the Indian or American cotton yields on the whole the larger profit (all things considered), it would, I submit, be unwise in Government to incur any increased expense on its account.

3. The further recommendations included in the first proposition, viz., that the fullest possible information should be regularly published, &c. &c., are in every way excellent; on this

this subject I would respectfully refer to the 3d paragraph of my letter of the 12th instant (1911), concurring in Mr. Blount's remarks on a similar subject.

4. In the 2d proposition I quite concur. In the 23d and 24th paragraphs of my letter of 12th April 1847 (692), I drew the attention of Government to the effect that sales in Bombay had, or would have, on the native merchants at Dharwar.

5. With regard to the 3d proposition, I do not know what the Manchester Association mean by "improved culture in the culture of New Orleans cotton." The native system of agriculture is pursued, as Government will perceive by Mr. Blount's answer to the 28th question in your letter of 11th October (6141), forwarded with my letter of 15th February last (735).

6. In appointing Superintendents of the cotton experiments in the two great cotton-growing districts (Dharwar and Belgaum) of this division, Government have, I think, adopted means fully adequate to give the New Orleans cotton every chance of success, if it be a plant suited to this climate and the wants of the people. One great obstacle to its increased production was the want of saw gins; but this want has now been supplied, and the factory at Koosoogul is fully capable of furnishing both collectorates with as many gins as can be required.

7. I cannot discover, in the letter from the Manchester Association, any such proposition as that contained in the 3d paragraph of the letter from the Chamber of Commerce, dated 22d February; and I trust that Government will not ever entertain the expensive and useless system of Government farms, which, after a full trial, has been relinquished at Dharwar. It was also tried at Broach; with what success, the records of Government can no doubt attest.

8. A Government farm may show the people that a certain plant will grow in the country, but it cannot show them that it will pay the expense of cultivation. Such a farm is conducted in a style of expense that native cultivators cannot emulate, and, after a large outlay, the question "Will it pay the cost of production?" is still unanswered; and till this question is answered, and that in a manner to convince the native mind, the cultivation of the plant in question will not be extended, and the money expended on the model farm will be little better than money thrown away.

9. To improve roads through the country, and down the ghauts, including bridges over the rivers and nullahs, seem the great means in the hands of Government for permanently stimulating both agriculture and commerce; while the merchants at the Presidency may do much to aid in improving the manner of cleaning cotton, by offering a remunerating price for cotton that is well cleaned.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Nehr, 19 April 1850.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Honourable Mr. *Blane.*

A VERY sensible letter, to be communicated to Honourable Court, when reporting proceedings consequent on the letter to them from Manchester Commercial Association, and the Honourable Court's particular attention to be directed to the 9th and last para. thereof.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
D. A. Blane.

2 May 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue; dated 22d May 1850.—V. 7535 to 7537.

(No. 1073 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

V. 7535.

IT is with some hesitation I submit an extract from a private letter on the matter of cotton improvement, as Government has already been inundated with correspondence on the subject; but as Mr. Davies, the Collector, the writer of the letter, is a public servant, who takes the greatest interest in his district and has considerable influence with the ryots, and Mr. Landon, a gentleman trading on his own responsibility, whose interest would be rather to conceal than promulgate the fact related, I have thought it better to report the information which should, I respectfully submit, be communicated to the members of the Chamber of Commerce at the Presidency:—

"I am much obliged for the perusal of the accompaniments to your note, which I now return; the topic is one of the highest importance, and the fact noticed by Mr. King, that the scarcity of American cotton produced no increased demand for our indigenous article, is a very alarming one. Mr. Landon tells me, that the adulteration both of kuppas and cotton this season is unprecedented. But so long as speculators in Bombay agree, with open eyes, to take good, bad, and indifferent at an average price (a fact admitted by a mercantile correspondent

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respondent of mine), of what use are our penal enactments? I mentioned in my note a few days ago, that I had a famous supply of Dharwar seed, which I hope to turn to good account, aided by Mr. Landon, in the rains."

2. At this moment every exertion is being made to advance our cotton exports, but so long as the present system exists, every improvement made by Government is only an additional temptation and excitement to the local dealers to adulterate the cotton; and really, unless the respectable body of European and native merchants at the Presidency will resolutely come forward to co-operate with Government, every improvement attempted will be in vain, and much as I should regret the result, it must soon become a consideration with Government, whether it would not be desirable to leave the cotton experiments to their fate, rather than expend a large amount annually in perpetuating and encouraging the frauds existing.

3. The merchants at the Presidency are, I apprehend, sensible of the prevailing system of adulterating the cotton imported into Bombay, and the respectable portion of the mercantile community would no doubt readily come forward and act with Government in putting a check to these frauds; but as the Government can do nothing more than it now is performing, the matter, as it stands, is one which the merchants themselves must take into their own hands, and devise some means of ensuring more honesty of dealing in this important trade; and I cannot anticipate any great difficulty, if an inspector amongst themselves was appointed to examine cotton, and they refused to purchase any without a certificate from him, and some way or other advertised in the local and China markets those dealers who refused to subscribe to their rules.

4. I may add that Mr. Davies' remarks were elicited in consequence of my having sent to him and other gentlemen taking an interest in this subject, some private letters for perusal connected with the general question, Mr. King's letter, the one alluded to, was written from Liverpool in February last.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Khandalla, 4 May 1850.

V. 7536.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

REVENUE Commissioner to be furnished with copy of our letter of 19th April, No. 3180, to Chamber of Commerce, and informed that the present communication will be considered when we receive their reply.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A Blane.

14 May 1850.

(No. 3846 of 1850.)

V. 7537.

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed to inform you that the Right honourable the Governor in Council will take into consideration your letter, No. 1073, dated the 4th instant, on receipt of a reply to one addressed by me to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, No. 3180, dated the 19th ultimo, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
9 May 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 22 May 1851.—V. 7576 and 7577.

(No. 961 of 1850.)

V. 7576.

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 3179, of the 19th instant, in acknowledgment of my communication of the 20th ultimo, directing me to prepare and submit a memorandum, showing concisely the nature of the arrangements proposed by me on the subject of improving the cotton culture of this country, and the manner in which they are to be carried into effect in the several collectorates, I have the honour to observe, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that I do not think at present Government has either the means, or could do more than is now being done.

2. I am of opinion that the export cotton trade of India is only to be permanently improved by the introduction of the New Orleans and other superior varieties of cottons, and

and this, I believe, also to be the conclusion of the merchants of Manchester. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that all Collectors were directed to make this their first consideration.

3. I am in great hopes that during the approaching season the New Orleans will be largely planted in Candeish, but to what extent cannot now be calculated. I am an advocate for fixing and concentrating our experiments in favourable localities rather than extending them in driblets through a large country, and believe if in Candeish this culture fully succeeds, as Mr. Elphinston thinks, that it will be the means of extending itself and the use of the saw gins to the neighbouring districts.

4. Mr. Landon, at Broach, informed me that he thought the New Orleans would succeed in that zillah, and that he would purchase it at an advanced price over native cotton to any extent; he told me, also, that he had made a small experiment, and considered it satisfactory. Mr. Davies, the Collector of Broach, has promised to give it a full trial this year.

5. If it succeeds in Broach, it will extend itself into the Surat zillah.

6. I cannot say why it is so, but there is a decided objection to the hand-saw gins in both Broach and Surat, which does not exist in Candeish or the Southern Mahratta country. Until this dislike to this valuable machine is overcome, or some other substitute for cleaning the New Orleans is found, it would not be desirable to press forward the culture of this description of cotton which the native churkas will not clean; the results of the present season will teach us something, and if the cultivation holds out a prospect of success, hand saw-gins may be again introduced under a different system to that formerly practised, or the use of the cottage saw-gin, which has been highly spoken of by Mr. Elphinston, may be attempted on a large scale.

7. Mr. Landon has a couple of small steam-engines, which will no doubt answer his purpose, and may, it is to be hoped, induce mercantile firms or companies to follow his example; but it will be many years before this species of machinery for cleaning cotton will be common amongst the natives.

8. I am inclined to think in Goozerat the best substitute for the churka, which will not clean the New Orleans, will be the Manchester cottage gin; and it might be desirable to recommend the Collector of Broach to distribute a few through the cotton districts of that zillah, and to exert himself to introduce them generally. They will give the natives an idea of the value and importance of machinery, which will ultimately lead to the establishment of improved means upon a more extensive principle of preparing the cotton for export.

9. In the Ahmedabad collectorate about Dholka and Dundooka there is a promising country, where this season nothing can be done, for the saw-gins are everywhere fully employed, and I fancy all the available New Orleans cotton seed bespoken; but after the monsoon, if an intelligent person, with a knowledge of the saw-gins, could, with a few machines, be deputed to this locality, with instructions to encourage the growth of New Orleans cotton, I am induced to hope that the attempt would be attended with success.

10. I will conclude these brief remarks by observing, that the consumption of country cotton in the English market is limited, and if India is ever to export cotton on a large scale, that it must be by an improvement of its staple. The New Orleans has now grown many years in parts of India without deteriorating; it has proved itself to be an article of considerable demand at home; it is a larger yielder than the native cotton, gives more wool in proportion to its seed, and has hitherto commanded a more remunerating price in the local market; and, as in my mind, there cannot be a doubt of its ultimately thriving (if pressed over a few incidental difficulties that ignorance and prejudice may throw in its way), I would recommend that the chief (if not sole) attention of Collectors should be turned to its encouragement and introduction in the districts under their charge.

11. I am not advocating any attempt at compulsion, or interference with a farmer's pursuits, but there can be no doubt much might be done through the influence of the mamlutdars and district officers in encouraging ryots to plant this cotton, and to use the saw-gin, or Manchester cottage gin; and as there can be no question as to ultimate good results arising to the country, and the ryots themselves, from the success of this undertaking, I would recommend that all native functionaries were requested to give their attention to the subject, and that they were rewarded either by advancement in the service or otherwise, when a favourable consummation had followed their endeavours. I would also guarantee a ryot to the extent of the rent on his land against a failure of his experimental crop, without which it can hardly be expected he will undertake a cultivation wholly new to him.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Rev. Commissioner, Northern Division.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Khundalla, 23 April 1850.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

V. 7577.

I BELIEVE that if the country cotton had fair play, from the time the seed was put in the ground until the wool reached England, it would find a ready market there, to any extent;

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and I cannot think but our attention should be directed to measures to ensure clean picking, a good system of cleaning, honest packing, and the means of conveying it to the coast without its being rendered liable to injury consequent on the badness of the roads, as much, and indeed more than to the introduction of a different variety of cotton.

Copy of this letter and other correspondence, to be however sent to Honourable Court, as soon as we dispose of the questions under reference to Chamber of Commerce.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
D. A. Blanc.

2 May 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 22 May 1850.—V. 7612 to 7618.

(No. 345 of 1850.)

V. 7612. From the Collector of Belgaon to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter to my address, dated 15th instant, No. 2831, on the subject of an assistant for Mr. Channing, I do myself the honour of representing that, in forming a right estimate of the duties of the Superintendent of the cotton experiment in the Belgaum collectorate, it should be borne in mind that the introduction of the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, and of the improved system of cleaning cotton, is yet to be effected.

2. The consequence is that Mr. Channing has to visit the following districts: Sumpgaon, Pursgurh, Badamee, Hoongoond, Bagulkote, Uthnee, Gokak, and he will soon, perhaps, have to extend his travels into Tasgaon and Chickaree.

3. Already saw-gins are set up in the four first-named districts, and in the Moodhal and Jumkundee jageers, while applications have been made for machinery by several other jageerdars. Mr. Channing must superintend the whole of the machinery for some years to come. He must see the gins set up; he must see them set going, he must manage to keep them going; and he must teach the natives to set them up and keep them going; and to do all that, he must frequently visit and repair them, making journeys to the same place, perhaps, several times in the year.

4. Any one acquainted with the map of the Belgaon collectorate and neighbouring states, will, from the above sketch, perceive at a glance the extent of duty to which Mr. Channing is now subjected. But in addition to this, he has to superintend the purchase of cotton for Government, which involves much labour in the matter of accounts, and much responsibility. He has also to maintain a good deal of correspondence, both in the native language and in English.

5. I respectfully submit, that without an assistant, it is too much to expect a single man to be riding all over the country, and employing himself at the same time, working in iron and wood, and in writing, with any other effect than that of knocking himself up in the zealous endeavour to perform an impossible duty.

6. It is, I further submit, the interest—may I call it the duty?—of Government to encourage to the utmost possible extent the introduction of machinery. Mr. Channing is an excellent mechanic, and, had he the leisure and means, would, I am led to expect, greatly promote that interest; but he has hitherto been hampered for want of tools, and his assistants have been taken away from him almost as fast as they have been allowed him. He has thus had no opportunity whatever of doing justice to his appointment, while Government has lost the benefit of his mechanical skill and experience.

7. In your letter, dated 6th instant, No, 2593, to the address of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, I received the permission of Government to place Mr. Channing in communication with the Chief Commissary of Ordnance with the view of his being supplied with suitable mechanical implements, and thus one serious obstacle to our progress has been withdrawn. I now urgently request that an assistant may be granted him, chiefly to enable him to promote the introduction of machinery among the natives of this collectorate, but generally to afford him aid in every possible manner.

8. And I beg to propose that Private John Keely, of the 2d European Light Infantry, now stationed at Belgaum, may be placed at my disposal for that purpose.

9. Both Major Macan, the officer commanding the 2d Europeans, and the serjeant-major, have given a good character of this man; and Mr. Channing has himself ascertained him to be a good mechanic.

10. I propose, as recommended in the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. Channing, that 35 rupees per mensem be fixed as the salary of John Keely for the present, with the batta allowed for European clerks, when he is travelling, to enable him to provide himself with a pony.

T 1 0

(No. 56 of 1850.)

To *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Collector, Belgaum. V. 7613.

Sir,

WITH reference to your note of the 19th instant, I respectfully beg to submit the name of Private John Keely, of the 2d European Regiment of Light Infantry, as a man who, from the accounts I have received of him, both from the serjeant-major of the regiment and Major Macan, commanding officer, I would beg to recommend for employment under me as an assistant (mechanic). I have seen the man; and, from what I understand him to be capable of performing, I believe he will suit well for the purpose required. I have given him to understand that rupees (35) thirty-five per mensem will be the utmost he must for the present expect, in addition to his military pay, with a small allowance for his travelling expenses when actually moving, to enable him to provide himself with a pony.

2. May I respectfully solicit your kindly recommending this to Government, with a hope that it may be sanctioned, so as to enable me to carry out the wishes of Government in making up machinery.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. W. Channing,*
Superintendent of Cotton Experiment,
Belgaum Collectorate.

Belgaum, 23 April 1850.

(True copy.)
(signed) Henry Reeves, Collector.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Honourable Mr. *Blane*. V. 7614.

THE Adjutant-general may be requested, should his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief have no objection, to place the services of Private Keely at the disposal of the Collector of Belgaum.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
D. A. Blane.

2 May 1850.

(No. 364 of 1850.)

From the Collector of Belgaum to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.* V. 7615.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter, No. 345, dated 25th instant, I do myself the honour of forwarding copy of one from Mr. Channing just received, reporting the sudden death of Private Keely, and recommending the attachment to him for the same duties and on the same terms, of Private Charles Hinton, of the 2d European Regiment.

2. I beg to propose the appointment suggested by Mr. Channing for the favourable consideration of Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Reeves,*
Collector.

Belgaum Collector's Office,
29 April 1850.

(No. 57 of 1850.)

To *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Collector, Belgaum. V. 7616.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter, No. 56, of the 23d instant, regarding an application for a man of the 2d European Regiment Light Infantry, as my assistant, I regret having the painful duty of informing you of the death of the individual named in that letter, and have now to solicit your kindly obtaining the sanction of Government to the services of Private Charles Hinton, of the above regiment, being granted to me, on the same terms as those proposed for Private Keely. Private Hinton is highly recommended as a steady, good mechanic, and the Major commanding has no objection to his being employed under me.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. W. Channing.*
Superintendent of Cotton Experiment,
Belgaum Collectorate.

Belgaum, 29 April 1850.

(True copy.)
(signed) H. Reeves, Collector.

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Bombay.

V. 7617.

MINUTE by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (without date), concurred in by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* and *Blane*.

THIS name may be substituted for that of Private Keely, in the reference I proposed should be made to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(signed) *W. Cotton.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

(No. 3889 of 1850.)

V. 7618.

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will have the goodness, should his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief have no objection, to place the services of Private C. Hinton, of the 2d Regiment of European Light Infantry, at the disposal of the Collector of Belgaum, for the purposes set forth in the accompanying correspondence.*

I have, &c.
Bombay Castle, 11 May 1850. (signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated the 22d May 1850.—V. 8125 and 8126.

(No. 2325 of 1850.)

V. 8125.

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*.

Sir,

WITH reference to the concluding part of the 2d paragraph of my letter, dated the 4th ultimo, No. 1847, I have the honour to transmit two communications from the Collectors of Belgaon and Dharwar, dated severally the 10th* and 15th† ultimo, relative to the information to be furnished in respect to each consignment of cotton; and respectfully to express my concurrence in the suggestions submitted in Mr. Reeves' 3d and 4th paragraphs.

* No. 276.
† No. 556.

I have, &c.
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, (signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
" Nehr," 9 May 5180. Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

(No. 276 of 1850.)

V. 8126.

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Poona.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your indorsement, dated 4th instant, No. 1848, forwarding me a copy of a letter to Government, in which it is observed by you that I failed to notice the latter part of the 4th paragraph of the Secretary's letter, No. 957 of 5th ultimo.

2. I beg you will have the goodness to observe, that the latter part of the paragraph in question does not constitute "Information desired by the Secretary to Government," which in your indorsement you called upon me to furnish with as little delay as possible.

3. I now beg to state it as my opinion, in regard to the regular publication of full information respecting the cotton purchased and sold by Government, the place of growth, &c., that the Collector should communicate to Government, when he annually transmits the cotton to Bombay, a descriptive memorandum as follows:—

Number of bales.
" of kinds of cotton.
" of place of growth.
Cost of production to the coast.

The other information noted by the Secretary to Government, regarding the kind of seed, time of sowing, mode of culture and cleaning, appears to me to be unnecessary, for we have not two kinds of New Orleans cotton seed here. The time of sowing, mode of culture, and cleaning by the saw-gin never vary, and these particulars cannot by any possibility do any good; but, of course, it can be added, if desired.

4. After the sale of the cotton, the particulars of the sale, and the additional cost of production, (*i. e.*) the carriage from the coasts to Bombay, commission, &c. &c., can be added to

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* Letter from the Collector of Belgaom, No. 345, dated 25th April 1850, with Enclosure; Letter from ditto, No. 364, dated 29th idem, with Enclosure.

to the memorandum of the Collector, and the result should then be published in English in a gazette extraordinary. A number of lithographed copies of the published paper of the particulars, in the native language, can be struck off for transmission to the Collector for circulation in his districts; or, better still, the Collector can himself draft a paper of these particulars from the gazette, and circulate as many copies as he considers necessary.

I have, &c.

Belgaum Collector's Camp,
"Beedee," 10 April 1850.

(signed) *H. W. Reeves,*
Collector.

(No. 2005 of 1850.)

FORWARDED to the Collector of Dharwar, with reference to the memorandum from this ffice, No. 1848, of 4th instant, for any remarks that it may suggest to him.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
"Nehr," 22 April 1850.

(No. 628 of 1850.)

THE Collector of Dharwar remarks that the above letter is much to the purport of his own to the Revenue Commissioner, No. 556, dated 15th instant. There can be no objection to the publication of sales to the extent and in the manner proposed by Mr. Reeves.

Dharwar Collector's Office,
30 April 1850.

(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

(No. 556 of 1850.)

To *E. H. Townsend,* Esq. Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

WITH reference to your indorsement, No. 1848, dated the 4th instant, forwarding copy of a letter to Government on the subject of the quantity of cotton capable of being cleaned by the saw-gins in operation, and directing me to furnish information regarding the means to be adopted to give effect to certain suggestions of the Manchester Commercial Association, regarding the publication of information connected with the improved cotton purchased and sold by the Honourable East India Company, I have the honour to express my opinion, that the information required may be supplied once for all, and be applicable to all consignments purchased and sold by Government. There are only two descriptions of seed from which cotton in this collectorate is grown, namely, the New Orleans and the indigenous seed. The cotton purchased and sold as American cotton may therefore be always understood to be grown from the New Orleans description of seed, and the native cotton from the indigenous seed.

2. Cotton of both kinds is always sown in these districts in August and September, and the mode of culture is always the same; and the cleaning of cotton bought for Government is for the most part effected by the saw-gin.

3. It will, I apprehend, be very difficult to ascertain more particularly when cotton purchased from native merchants was sown, and whether any unusual mode of culture was adopted in producing it; and I should deprecate the imposition of any more writing and record-keeping upon the Cotton Experimental Department than can be avoided. In fact, the Superintendent's movements are already hampered; and his usefulness, to some extent, restricted by the quantity of writing already required from him.

4. The cotton purchased for Government is obtained from a great many individual ryots, and it is obvious that it will be a work of considerable labour to compile the information suggested by the association, which must chiefly be obtained of each ryot, and separately recorded. An extra establishment will also be required for the purpose. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest, that the association be requested to understand and take for granted that all American cotton is from the New Orleans seed, and all country cotton from the indigenous seed; that it is sown in August and September, and cleaned by the saw-gin, and that there is no peculiarity in its mode of culture. It is sown in drills, and weeded once; sometimes not at all.

I have, &c.

Dharwar Collector's Office,
15 April 1850.

(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

III.
Bombay.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* and *Blane*.

THE whole of our late proceedings relative to cotton culture to be reported to Honourable Court as soon as we receive a reply from the Chamber of Commerce to our reference of 19 April, No. 3180.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
18 May 1850. *D. A. Blane.*

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 12th June 1850. V. 8229 to 33.

(No. 20 of 1850).

From the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*.

Sir,

V. 8229. I HAVE the honour, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, to acknowledge receipt of your letter, numbered 3180 of 1850, Territorial Department, Revenue, and dated the 19th ultimo.

2. Therein the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to inquire:

"I. What arrangements are made in Bombay by the merchant to guard against his being deceived by falsely-packed cotton?

"II. Does he, when a quantity is offered him, take at random a number of bales from the lot, and turn out their contents, so as to ascertain whether they correspond throughout with the sample which may have been produced when the offer was made, or in what manner does he proceed so as to ensure the price he pays being regulated by the value of the article purchased?"

3. In reply, I am instructed to say that the arrangements made, or capable at present of being made by the merchants in Bombay, to guard against fraud, are very imperfect; but such as they are, consist in drawing by the hand, or with an instrument made on purpose, a sample from the heart of each bale or docra, and when the sample thus drawn proves good, the bale is stamped by the purchaser, being presumed to be all of the same quality. Frequently, however, cotton is so fraudulently packed that a sample of good can be got out (and on this sample it is passed), but the bale on being opened at the screws is found to contain much inferior quality; and of late the dealers have made a league amongst themselves to resist the receiving back of any bales so found fraudulently packed at the screws, which till this time they had done.

4. With reference to the second paragraph of your letter, I am instructed by the members of the Chamber to return to his Lordship in Council their grateful thanks for the offered assistance in putting down fraud in this trade, and for the invitation to furnish suggestions with a view of carrying out that most desirable object. The Members of the Chamber lost no time, on receipt of your letter, in having a special general meeting to consider the subject thus brought to their notice, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That in the opinion of this Chamber, the false packing and adulteration of cotton, more particularly that of this season which has come from Broach and Jambooseer, and the cotton imported from the Compta districts at all times, require immediate attention, and, if possible, to be prevented; that these frauds originate at or before the time of pressing the cotton into bales or bags; that consequently a plan of inspection and supervision (which should be undertaken by Government), to be available for putting down the evils complained of, ought to be put in operation on the spot where those presses are; that for this purpose, presses and wakharias might be licensed, and a Government inspector appointed, whose business it should be to permit no seedy cotton to be packed nor mixture of decidedly inferior with good cotton; that a Government stamp should be put on each bale, showing from what licensed ovahar the cotton comes; that frauds being thus traced to their source, should be visited with punishment, and in the opinion of this Chamber, that provided for by Regulation III. of 1829, in the Bombay Code, if made to extend to having cotton fraudulently packed in one's possession with evident intention to defraud, also frauds in packing kuppas as well as cotton, and then duly enforced, seems sufficient, coupled with forfeiture of the licences now proposed to be given to presses or wakharias; and in conclusion, that whatever regulations be adopted, they should be enforced by a public officer, and not left to be so by private parties, whose interests should not be exposed to an injury, that would be sure to be attempted to be done to them, on account of their promoting a public good."

5. It has occurred to the Committee since this resolution was passed, and I am instructed to say, that the suggestions here thrown out apply chiefly to Guzerat, and are not altogether applicable to the Compta, or even the Oomerawuttee and Candeish districts, where cotton is not screwed in presses, but merely packed in docras. In these last-named parcels of cotton fraud has not generally been remarkable, but Compta cotton is the very worst and most fraudulently

fraudulently packed of any that comes here, and it seems to the Chamber that the same means might be used there as in Guzerat for correcting this evil; but these districts being less known to Members of the Chamber than Guzerat, I am directed to add that the practicability of such means might be ascertained by Government through their own officers on the spot.

6. The members of the Chamber generally, I have been instructed to say, would be against recommending any steps to Government other than such as are implied in the endeavour to detect, to prevent, or to punish frauds. For the rest, if dealers in cottons in India cannot be induced, by such motives as have influence with traders in other parts of the world, to produce a good article for a proper price, no legislation, it is taken for granted, can force them to it; fraud, however, is a crime by which all classes of the community are injured, and in that respect calls for the interference of Government, as Government only can put it down, or punish it if persevered in.

7. The chief substances with which cotton in Guzerat is adulterated are kuppas, seed, dirt, and old and damaged cotton, which are mixed with the cotton before being packed. It is also exposed to the dews by being spread out in the compounds of dealers at night, and there are other tricks resorted to, it is believed, in years of scarcity, or when prices are high (as during the present season), to add to the weight of the cotton, while greatly detracting from its value.

8. The Chamber is of opinion that the only effectual means of preventing this fraudulent preparation and packing of cotton will be found to consist in the appointment of a competent inspector, or inspectors, to examine and stamp the cotton before shipment; and the name of the owner, and of the place of packing, should be written in full on each bale as it comes from the screws. One inspector should have superior authority. He should be a European, and be a good judge of the article, with power to seize adulterated cotton, or kuppas, subject to the decision of a magistrate. In the American trade, it is believed that by means of marks or stamps on bales, every one of them can be traced, if necessary, from the factory back to the farm, and so such frauds as we have in India are there nearly, if not altogether unknown. Informers, the Chamber think, might have a half of the penalty inflicted in case of conviction.

9. These are some of the general views and principles concurred in by the members generally of this Chamber. They are prepared to go more into detail, or to submit a draft of such an amended legislative Act as they think might be passed with advantage, should his Lordship in Council consider it desirable for them to do so.

10. In conclusion, I am directed respectfully to urge on his Lordship in Council, that any new regulations, to be of use, ought to be put in force in the districts before 1st October next, by which time the churkas will resume work after the rains. Frauds of every description are more extensively committed between that time and the coming on of the new crop than at any other season.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Connon*, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
17 May 1850.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby & Blane.*

I SHOULD wish for the opinion of the houses not belonging to the Chamber of Commerce, of the collectors' cotton districts, and Revenue Commissioners, on these propositions.

Copy of our reference and this reply to be sent for the above purpose, with a request that we may be favoured with early answers. The Collectors' replies to be sent through the Revenue Commissioners.

This letter should be sent to the Right Honourable the President after references have been made.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

18 May 1850.

V. 8230.
Messrs. Remington & Co.
Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy & Son.

(No. 4235 of 1850).

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to Messrs. *Remington & Co.*

Gentlemen,

I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter addressed by me to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce on the 19th ultimo, No. 3180, with a transcript of that gentleman's reply thereto of the 17th instant, No. 20, and to request that you will have the goodness to favour his Lordship in Council, at an early date, with your opinion on the points therein discussed.

V. 8231.

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2. As a like request has been made to Messrs. Forbes & Co. and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Sons, it is probable you may resolve on favouring Government with your opinions in a joint letter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23 May 1850.

(No. 4236 of 1850.)

The same to Messrs. *Forbes & Co.*, and No. 4237 of 1850, Sir *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Sons*, altering the names underlined as may be necessary in writing to each.

(No. 4238 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

V. 8232. I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter addressed by me to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce on the 19th ultimo, No. 3180, with a transcript of that gentleman's reply thereto of the 17th instant, No. 20, and to request that you will have the goodness to call on the collectors of Dharwar and Belgaum for their opinion on the propositions contained in Mr. Connon's letter for preventing the fraudulent preparation and packing of cotton imported from the districts into Bombay, and to submit the same to Government, with your own opinion, at an early date.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23 May 1850.

(No. 4239 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

V. 8233. WITH reference to my letter of the 9th instant, No. 3846, I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of one from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, dated the 17th instant, No. 20, and to request that you will have the goodness to call on the collectors of Broach and Khandeish, for their opinion on the propositions therein contained for preventing the fraudulent preparation and packing of cotton imported from the districts into Bombay, and to submit the same to Government, with your own opinion, at an early date.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23 May 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 12th June 1850.

(No. 1238 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

V. 8547. WITH reference to your letter, No. 3180, of 19th ultimo, addressed to the Chamber of Commerce, I have the honour to suggest the following observations.

2. Constituted as the business of agency is in this country, it might happen (which I believe is the case) that the resident merchant, on the receipt of instructions from his employer at home, has no power to resist the purchase of an investment of cotton, although it has obviously been adulterated. I am therefore respectfully of opinion that the subject noticed in this and previous letters should be brought to the attention of the Commercial Association at Manchester.

3. I beg to submit, for the approval of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, a statement which the Chamber of Commerce might request each exporter of cotton to fill up and return to this department. I would then forward its remarks to the local authorities of the district where the cotton was originally grown and purchased, and endeavour to trace the frauds committed to their original source.

4. It is possible, also, that following this course may point to the local dealers most extensively engaged in this fraudulent trade, and lead a magistrate to watch the proceedings of any suspected resident in his jurisdiction, and on detection of the committal of frauds in adulterating his cotton, to enforce without scruple the penalties of Regulation III. of A.D. 1829, a few examples of which would have a most decided good effect.

5. One great disadvantage standing in the way of the improvement of Indian cotton is a system which I am led to suppose prevails in Bombay, of cotton being purchased and

and exported on commission, which naturally induces an agent to complete his orders, and perhaps sometimes purchasing for his employer a description of cotton he would unwillingly ship on his own account.

6. I have given this subject much reflection, as I know that merchants at Manchester are sometimes dissatisfied with the investments forwarded to them. The matter is one requiring the serious consideration of the mercantile community.

7. Sensible of the difficulties which surround this question, I am nevertheless far from thinking the case beyond a remedy, if the merchants in this country will steadily co-operate with Government in putting a stop to the practice of frauds, by rendering the system of adulterating and abusing cotton unprofitable to the native dealers methodically adopting it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Khandalla, 21 May 1850.

1. What Quantity of Cotton purchased during the last Year from 1st July 1849 to 30th June 1850.	2. At what Average per Candy of 784 lbs.	3. From whom.	4. Where grown.	5. Shipped to England.	6. Shipped to China.	7. Whether Exported on your own Account.	8. Whether as Agents for other Parties.	9. Remarks as to the Condition of the Cotton and description of Fraud practised.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Khandalla, 21 May 1850.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 10th July 1850.

From Messrs. *Forbes & Co.* to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*.

V. 9176.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 4236, dated 23d instant, accompanying copy of a letter, No. 3180, addressed to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce here, also a copy of his reply thereto, and you request our opinion on the same subject, with a view to prevent the frauds committed by the false packing of cotton in certain growing districts.

In reply, we have the honour to state that if parties purchasing cotton were more particular in the examination of the contents of each bale, when being opened up at the screws here, for the purpose of repacking previous to shipment, having at the same time taken the precaution to enter into a distinct agreement with the sellers that any bales discovered false packed were at once to be rejected, we entertain little doubt that the dealers, for their own benefit, would very soon find means for putting down the fraudulent system.

The scarcity of the staple which has prevailed this season, as well as the desire of exporters to operate, have, as might be expected, tended of late to increase the evil complained of to an extent that under ordinary circumstances would not have been otherwise attempted.

We are therefore of opinion that Government inspection or any interference are not required, and the trade in cotton should be left like others for equitable adjustment amongst all the parties who are mutually interested in its permanent advancement.

With reference to the concluding paragraph of your No. 3180, we avail of the opportunity to add our sentiments fully, which dispose us as regards the cotton-growing districts to suggest the substitution of a mere nominal rentcharge for the present land tax, confident, while such continues to press upon the planters, neither an increase in quantity nor any material improvement in quality can be expected.

The Government is doubtless informed that planters, to be enabled to pick or gather their cotton crops, require assistance from dealers, who nearly in all cases are the parties guilty of fraud.

We anticipate the abolition of the land tax would lead to a greatly extended cultivation by the present occupiers, besides induce new adventurers; while an export duty of 1½ rupee per bale, when shipped, would more than cover any loss of revenue from the land tax.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Forbes & Co.*

Bombay, 29 May 1850.

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EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 11th September 1850. V. 12,877 to 84.

From Messrs. *Remington & Co.* and Sir *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy* to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

V. 12,877. WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 23d ultimo, transmitting to us copy of your letter, No. 3180, dated 19th April, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, also of his reply, No. 20, dated 17th ultimo, and requesting our opinion on the points therein discussed relative to the fraudulent packing of cotton.

2. In reply, we beg to tender our best thanks for the proffered assistance of his Lordship the Governor in Council in putting down the frauds of which all merchants dealing in cotton in Bombay have so much reason to complain, and have the honour to offer the following remarks.

3. The grievance, so far as regards the cotton of Broach and Jumbooseer, is of very old standing, and the Regulation No. III. of 1829, which it was hoped would be an effectual remedy, has not only failed of effect, but we believe has fallen entirely into disuse, owing chiefly to the difficulties attending a conviction; from the fact that no one is aggrieved by the fraud, and in a position to give information of it, until the cotton is sold, some time after the adulteration or false packing has occurred.

4. The inefficiency of this regulation, and the consequent increase of the evil complained of, were forcibly brought before the notice of Government in 1842, in a letter dated 4th April, to the Honourable G. W. Anderson, then Governor of Bombay, signed by most of the influential native merchants here, which led to a reference to Mr. Burn, the Superintendent of cotton experiments, for his opinion.

5. That gentleman, in a letter, dated 5th July 1842, to Mr. Chief Secretary Reid, propounded a scheme for licensing the presses, stamping and numbering the bales, &c., somewhat similar to, but in some respects more efficacious than that now proposed by the Chamber of Commerce. He, however, proposed much too low a scale of pay for the peons at the presses, and the inspectors to be appointed over them, and did not contemplate the employment of a European inspector at the ports, who we consider would be required. The peon or officer appointed to each press would require, in addition to good character and integrity, the qualification of some knowledge of cotton.

6. Mr. Burn's plan, after reference to the Supreme Government, and eventually to the Honourable the Court of Directors, was negatived by the latter in their letter, No. 8 of 1844, dated 3d April.

7. In order to prevent if possible a like result on the present occasion, we take leave to bring to the notice of the Honourable the Governor in Council that the decision was come to apparently on the ground of the inexpediency of the interference of the Government to compel those engaged in the preparation of cotton for the Bombay market to furnish a good and well-cleaned article in place of an inferior one, and under the impression that the Regulation III. of 1829 might be efficiently enforced to prevent adulteration.

8. While we would deprecate any unnecessary interference with trade on the part of Government, we conceive that the protection of the merchants against fraud in an article of extensive and valuable commerce is of such importance as to warrant some deviation from the rule of non-interference, particularly when, as in the case under consideration, the existing regulations for the purpose have failed of the desired effect.

9. The Government were pleased on the occasion in question to express the opinion that the only effectual remedy lay in the hands of the merchants, viz., that of refusing altogether to purchase adulterated and ill-cleaned cotton, and of offering remunerative prices for a better quality; but since a large quantity of the cotton from the Broach and Jumbooseer districts is adulterated with cuppas, seed, or other articles in such a manner that these substances are not distributed uniformly through the bale, it is obvious that no confidence can be felt by the merchant that by paying a higher prices he secures a better quality, if there be any uncertainty whether the sample he takes fairly represents the whole of the bale. The only real security the merchant can have consists in abstaining altogether from purchasing those descriptions of cotton in which adulteration prevails, and that things are verging to that point is proved by the relatively low price which Broach cotton now bears; although, its excellent staple and other good qualities render it by far the best of all descriptions of Indian cotton for the use of the English spinner. In April 1842 the relative values of Broach and Dholera cotton were,—

	Broach.	Dholera.
	104 rupees.	92 rupees.
And in April 1850 - - - -	107 „	112 „

showing a falling off in the comparative value of Broach cotton of about 17 per cent.

10. In case his Lordship in Council should not see fit immediately to carry into effect some such regulations as proposed by Mr. Burn, or by the Chamber of Commerce, we venture to suggest that instructions be given to the Collectors, before the 1st October next, to institute an inspection of the stores of the wakharias, and to take summary measures for the punishment of those having adulterated cotton in their possession. At present perfect impunity

impunity attends their frauds, but we believe that some show of vigilance on the part of the authorities, and a few convictions or confiscations, are all that is wanted to check the evil.

11. For this purpose the Collectors should, we conceive, be instructed to employ an establishment of peons expressly to watch the warehouses and screws, and report to the collector any cases of fraudulent packing or adulteration. The expense of such establishment would be willingly defrayed by the merchants trading in cotton, and might be collected in the shape of a small fee on each bale imported into Bombay from those districts where the system is in operation.

12. With reference to the cotton from the Southern Mahratta Country, commonly called Compta cotton, which is also extensively adulterated and false packed, we find it difficult to suggest remedial measures. The cotton is not packed in bales, and the system recommended for Broach could not be carried into effect: an occasional inspection of the stores and confiscation of cotton found to be false packed, might possibly answer the end; but the Collectors and Superintendents of cotton experiments would be best qualified to afford suggestions on the subject.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Remington & Co.*
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

13 June 1850.

(No. 3177 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to *H. E. Goldsmid*, Esq.
Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of 23d May (No. 4238), enclosing one from the Chamber of Commerce, I have the honour to transmit the reply of the collector of Dharwar, dated 17th June (No. 986), and that of the collector of Belgaon, dated 18th June (No. 615), the latter enclosing a letter from Mr. Channing, the cotton planter in his collectorate, on the subject of the law and scheme proposed by the Chamber of Commerce. V. 12,878.

2. Government will observe that the two collectors who have been consulted take opposite views of this question, the collector of Dharwar being strongly opposed to the Chamber's proposition, while the collector of Belgaum is in its favour. Under all the circumstances of the case, I agree in Mr. Bell's opinion, and view the proposition of the Chamber of Commerce as partly impracticable and partly impolitic.

3. The dirt which is contained in the cotton is accumulated in so many ways and places, that an army of inspectors would be required to prevent it. It commences in the field when the ripe boll falls on ground, and is gathered along with earth and leaves, not intentionally, but to avoid trouble; when the ryut brings his cotton home he piles it with little care on an earthen floor, and it is separated from the seed in the open street on the ground before his door, where it collects still more dust and dirt.

4. The native trader who purchases the cotton from the cultivators has perhaps better storing-room than they, but he has little, if any, more idea of keeping it clean. It is said that these people expose the cotton to the dew to increase its weight; should this be true, I do not see how any legislature could interfere, and say to him, "You must not expose your cotton to the damp." Such interference would, I conceive, be equally fruitless and injudicious, nor can I imagine such a system of control and examination as the Chamber propose under any circumstances but one, viz., that Government take the monopoly of the entire cotton crop, purchasing it from the reiyuts, to the exclusion of all competitors, and appointing a full establishment of merchants, factors, and writers for its management.

5. Till Government thus take possession of the entire crop they cannot compel private dealers to press their cotton in licensed presses and wakharies (whatever the latter may be), or to pack no inferior with good cotton. With reference to the plan of punishing those who "have cotton fraudulently packed in possession," supposing a Bombay merchant were to be in this predicament, he would, I fear, not relish the enforcement of the law; yet, if such is to be made, why exempt the Bombay merchant more than the Koompta dealer, for a fraud committed perhaps at or near Dharwar, or by the bullock men on the road? (*Vide* the 3d paragraph of Mr. Channing's letter.)

6. In the 5th paragraph of their letter, the Chamber mention that the "Koompta cotton is the very worst and most fraudulently packed of any that comes here, and that this district is less known to the Chamber than Guzerat." The remedy is clearly pointed out in Mr. Channing's 2d paragraph, viz., for "the merchants of Bombay to have agents of their own in the districts," and to "refuse to purchase cotton which they may find adulterated." Either or both of these plans appears simple and effectual; and till the merchants adopt either or both, I am persuaded that no Government legislation or interference will procure clean cotton in Bombay, even though Government should incur a great expense, and this I can on no ground recommend. The object is a mercantile one, and it rests with the mercantile body to attain it.

7. The same remarks apply to the proposition in the Chamber's 8th paragraph: a Government inspector would have no advantage over the agent of a mercantile body; the power already possessed by the latter in Bombay is detailed in the Chamber's 3d paragraph.

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But had the Bombay merchants an agent at Dharwar to select their cotton, and to give prices proportioned to its state of cleanness, to stamp the bales before leaving the district, and to arrange for their convoy by trustworthy men to the coast, and for their careful shipment to Bombay, they would soon have the article in their own hands, from the place of growth to that of shipment; and they would be placed beyond the injurious effects of fraud and carelessness, which now combine so greatly to reduce the value of the country cotton.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office,
10 July 1850.

(No. 986 of 1850.)

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

V. 12,879. As required in Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter, No. 4238, dated the 23d ultimo, forwarded with your Memorandum, No. 2730, dated 30th ultimo, I do myself the honour to submit my opinion on a proposition by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in a letter from their secretary, No. 20, dated the 17th ultimo, with the object of preventing fraud in the preparation and packing of cotton, imported from the districts into Bombay.

2. The question on which my opinion is required appears to admit of two chief considerations; first, whether any necessity really exists for Government to exert its authority further than it has already done in protecting the cotton trade from the frauds indicated; and secondly, whether the measures proposed by the Chamber of Commerce are calculated to prevent those frauds, and are unobjectionable as respects their probable operation in other respects.

3. In discussing the former of these considerations, I would adopt, as my text, the 6th paragraph of Mr. Connon's letter, which contains one statement which is incontrovertible, and another, which I must view as altogether erroneous.

4. In the first part of the paragraph the Chamber most justly remarks: "For the rest, if dealers in cotton in India cannot be induced, by such means as have influence with traders in other parts of the world, to produce a good article for a proper price, no legislation, it is taken for granted, can force them to it." Is it the case, then, that the dealers in cotton in this country will not produce a good article for a proper price; or is it the case that the Bombay merchants, who deal in cotton, do not take proper measures to obtain a good article for a proper price, but expect to get a good article for an inadequate price? I am disposed to think that the Bombay merchants are exorbitant in their expectations. In other parts of the world a merchant forms connexions with respectable parties residing and trading in foreign countries, through whose agency he obtains consignments of the products of those countries; by these means he secures himself from fraud; but the Bombay merchant expects to obtain cotton at his door in Bombay, with a perfect security from all fraud. Is this reasonable? Is it reasonable to suppose that an article capable of being easily adulterated, and whose bulk prevents its being carefully examined, when brought from a distant part of the country, and having passed through the hands of several dealers and carriers by land and water, packed in a loose and careless manner, will be brought to a distant market without being sometimes adulterated?

5. Is it not the province of the Bombay merchant to adopt such measures as are in his power to secure for himself a good article for a proper price? Is there any obstacle to his forming connexions with respectable merchants in the cotton districts, who will take the necessary precautions to secure his purchases from fraudulent packing, and who will engage to see them safely delivered to him in Bombay?

6. Is it reasonable, because the Bombay merchant will not take the same means to obtain a good article for a proper price as are adopted in other parts of the world, that he should seek the protection of Government from frauds, which are the fruit of his own neglect in failing to use those means? or is it the province of a Government to protect the commerce of its subjects from those frauds, from which they have the means of securing themselves, and which they encourage by omitting to use those means?

7. These questions naturally lead to a consideration of the latter part of Mr. Connon's 6th paragraph, in which he assumes the position, "that fraud, however, is a crime by which all classes of the community are injured, and in that respect calls for the interference of Government, as Government only can put it down, or punish it if persevered in." Fraud in the abstract does, it cannot be denied, injure all classes of the community, but it takes a more indirect way of doing so than the Chamber implies; for though fraudulent practices in trade betoken an unhealthy condition of the commercial body, and, as such, injuriously affect all other parts of the social system, it is not easy to see how the importation of a few bales, or a great many bales of dirty cotton, can injure any but the parties who may be imposed upon in the purchase of such cotton, or how the injury thus inflicted is of a nature to require the exertion of the authority of Government more than any other frauds in trade.

8. The

8. The Chamber, however, declares the commercial body to be helpless in protecting itself from fraud, or in preventing it, and that Government alone can put down and punish fraud. Now I believe that the very contrary of this would be nearer the truth. Fraud in trade is of so many shades that no general law can embrace all descriptions of fraud, and it would be obviously impossible to frame a code which should contain a provision to punish every unfair transaction in trade. The commercial body possesses very extensive power to defeat, punish, and prevent fraud, not only by the individual exercise of due precaution by its members, but by a general combination for the adoption of such arrangements as will expose fraud; and its exposure by loss of credit, will, in all well organised communities, carry with it its punishment. These indeed are the means by which the American trade possesses the advantages adverted to in the 8th paragraph of Mr. Connon's letter. Every merchant keeps a register of every bale he purchases and sells, and he places his mark upon it, by which it can be traced back either to the original producer (who in America is usually a dealer in cotton) or to any intermediate party through whose hands it may have passed. The law of the United States will punish any individual to whom a fraud in the shape of adulteration is brought home, and so will our law, viz. Regulation III. of 1829; but it is the mercantile body in America, which by its judicious combination detects and exposes the fraud, and it must be the same body which must help and protect itself in this country.

9. But for this purpose the principal members of the mercantile community must exert themselves to form those ties with the minor traders and the up-country dealers, which is essential to an efficient combination. The power of defeating and preventing fraud, which is inherent in this branch of the community, will be dormant, so long as the Bombay merchant is content to confine himself, his influence, and his transactions, to the Presidency.

10. But to pass on to the second principal consideration which the subject suggests, "Whether the measures proposed by the Chamber of Commerce are calculated to prevent the frauds in question, and whether they are otherwise unobjectionable." I would remark, that every restriction affecting the packing of cotton which interferes with every man's doing as he pleases with his own, is an injury to the honest trader, at the same time that it may be a salutary check upon the dishonest trade. To a certain extent, it is no doubt just that honest men should submit to inconveniences which are necessary for the general protection and welfare of the society in which they live. This is the basis of all civilised society, and it is inseparable from the administration of every civilised form of government, and of all civilised laws; but there is a limit at which the exercise of such restrictions must cease. The restrictive power of the Government and the law cannot, as I have before said, extend to every transaction in trade, and therefore it seems to me that it should reach no further than the punishment of those frauds which may be termed criminal; in other words, those fraudulent transactions which, from the helplessness of the party defrauded, or the gross culpability of the imposition, are of a more than usually heinous type. Now, the Regulation III. of 1829, I respectfully submit, comprises all such offences, and all others should be viewed as impositions or cheating, against which every member individually, and the commercial community at large, should be left to protect themselves.

11. I am opposed to every measure which would have a tendency to keep the population of this country in a state of pupilage, which to a great extent is inseparable from the condition of an uncivilised people who are under the government of civilised rulers. It is a defect, however, which should be removed as soon as possible; and the subject now in question is, I think, an instance in which the adoption of the measures proposed by the Chamber would have an injurious effect, as tending to constrain our subjects to practise an honesty in their transactions to which they should be compelled by other motives emanating from themselves, and to which I have already generally alluded, in the 8th paragraph of this letter.

12. As regards the proposition of the Chamber more particularly, it seems to me to be quite impracticable, and that if it were practicable, it would only be a partial security from fraud. In a large tract of country without made roads, and the facilities of transport available in Europe and America, it would be absolutely impossible that all the cotton grown in these districts should be packed in the limited number of licensed warehouses which could be efficiently supervised by inspectors, and even if it were so packed, and the bales marked as proposed by the Chamber, there would be no protection against the bales being opened, and their contents adulterated on the road and passage to Bombay; unless indeed such powerful presses could be made and worked as would form bales which could not be opened without obvious exposure.

13. Again, it would be very unjust to prevent a trader from packing and selling for the price at which it might be fairly estimated, injured cotton, and such, from Mr. Connon's 7th paragraph, would appear to be the character of much of that which is complained of.

14. Finally, I would deprecate the adoption of any measures which by undue or injudicious interference might check the improvement now obviously perceptible in the cotton cultivation and trade of these districts. We have succeeded, by the exercise of much pains and caution, in counteracting the evil effects of too much interference. The people are beginning to feel a confidence that we have no self-interested motives in the prosecution of our measures to improve the cotton cultivation. That cultivation is extending. Saw-gins are coming much

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much more generally into use, and our merchants are forming connexions at the Presidency with a view of getting a better market for their cotton than the district itself and the adjoining territories afford; one false step may check this hopeful state of things.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Collector.

Collector's Office, Dharwar,
7 June 1850.

(No. 615 of 1850).

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Poona.

Sir,

In reply to your endorsement, No. 2730, dated 30th ultimo, handing for my opinion and report copy of a correspondence between Government and the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of falsely-packed cotton, I have the honour to reply as follows:

2. The correspondence was submitted by me to Mr. Channing, whose experience enables him to speak with certainty on the manner of packing and adulterating cotton in the Belgaum collectorate; and a copy of his report is annexed for your information. Referring to the whole of these papers, the points which offer themselves for notice are:

1st. The prevention of the fraudulent and uncleanly packing of cotton.

2d. The detection of the offenders.

3d. The punishment for fraudulent packing.

3. I quite agree with the Chamber of Commerce that Government should step forward to assist the public in this matter, and the views and principles set forth in Mr. Connon's letter have my concurrence. I suggest, therefore, the adoption of the following arrangements, which appear to me likely to meet the objects above proposed:

1st. Regulation III. of 1829, to be made applicable to having cotton fraudulently packed in possession, with evident intention to defraud.

2d. Inspectors to be appointed by Government, to examine and pass the cotton at the ports of Compta, Vingorla, and Wagotun and Bombay.

3d Every merchant or dealer purchasing cotton from the ryots, or from merchants or dealers, to adopt a mark or stamp wherewith the bales shall invariably be marked or stamped, such mark or stamp to be registered in the office of the mamlutdar or muhalkurree of the district in which the dealer or merchant may reside.

4. The adoption of these arrangements would ensure the detection of falsely-packed cotton; and the adoption of the stamp with the registry would enable Government to trace the fraudulent parties, and bring them to punishment, under the Regulation quoted.

5. It would, however, be necessary to procure an extension of the law to introduce this plan.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Reeves*, Collector.

Belgaum Collector's Office,
18 June 1850.

(No. 75 of 1850.)

To *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Collector, Belgaum.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 537, dated 5th instant, and after a careful perusal of the contents of its accompaniments, I have the honour to state, as my opinion, that the chief cause of the adulteration which takes place in the cleaning and packing of cotton in this part of the country arises from the fact that it is scarcely ever brought from the ryot by those who have a direct dealing with the merchants of Bombay, and who have therefore scarcely any interest in the matter as to whether it is good or bad. The system generally followed is that the crops are purchased by petty dealers, "most of whom are money lenders," and who collect the staple and hoard it up until an enhanced price is offered by merchants who trade to Vingorla and Compta bunders, where the cotton is again sold to dealers trading direct to Bombay. It is often the case that cotton of three and even four and five years old is to be found laying in the districts waiting for an increase of price; and this cotton is invariably mixed up with the new staple, thereby spoiling the whole; again, the system of clearing cotton from the seed is decidedly one which must injure the staple, as the work is performed in the open streets, where it receives every impurity blown about by the wind; and it is a well known fact that these petty dealers' dislike to gins for cleaning their cotton arises from the cotton coming from the machine clear of seeds, whereas in cleaning by the foot-roller a portion of the seed is crushed in, and materially adds to the weight, whilst none of the leaf or dirt is extricated. The crushing of seeds for mixing in with the cotton to add weight should, I respectfully suggest, be carefully looked

looked after, as it is often practised when dealers are anxious to get down a great quantity of cotton to the coast; at present it is almost impossible to detect it, as it is done secretly by the petty dealers, and scattered in among the cotton when packing, nor do I know any method by which it may be detected better than insisting on a bag or two being opened for inspection, as the broken seed would hardly adhere to any implement introduced, or even remain in a handful of cotton drawn from a tight packed bale or docra.

2. To prevent this kind of fraud, "for as nothing else can it be considered," no other remedy is necessary than for the merchants of Bombay to have agents of their own in the districts, men on whom they could depend, and giving at once a higher price to the growers of cotton than they now receive, thereby encouraging them to produce a cleaner article, and at the same time refusing to purchase cotton which they may find adulterated at Bombay. This latter point would soon convince the Compta and Vingorla dealers that their interest would be to send a good article.

3. With regard to the appointing an inspector on the part of Government, it would, I espectfully suggest, be of great service, as on the journey from the districts to the ports cotton is often sadly adulterated in the following manner; namely, by the bullock men pulling out from the docras cotton to stuff the pads of their bullocks, and often replacing it by boring into the docra, and introducing sand to make up the weight. This kind of adulteration I was once a witness of, and on inquiry found that the dealers had agreed for carriage at a certain sum per maund, and that it was necessary the weight was delivered, as private notes were forwarded, and the receiver demanded a greater quantity than they (the bullock men) were led to suppose they had received.

4. As no presses exist in this part of the country, an inspector should also visit the different cotton marts prior to the despatch of cotton to the coast, and by examining the staple there he would be better able to judge of the fact of its having been deteriorated on the road or not; but above all things, he should be sufficiently acquainted with the language to enable him to procure information of any old stores of cotton that may be laying in the districts, and have sufficient authority to insist on that cotton being sent separate to market under such mark or marks as would prevent the merchant from being imposed on by its being mixed up with the new staple.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. W. Channing,*
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Belgaum, June 1850.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby.*

I HAVE delayed taking up these papers, in the hope of receiving a reply to the reference we made to the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division, dated 23d May, No. 4239. V. 12,880.

2. After a careful and anxious consideration of this important subject, and of the proceedings in 1842, referred to by Messrs. Remington & Co., and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in their joint letter of 13th June 1850, I am convinced that we cannot do better than give the arrangements suggested in that joint letter a trial, in so far as a trial can be given, and without a legislative enactment; and I would do so in one or more purgunnas of the Broach collectorate, where the existence of the kullee system will assist the Collector in his measures for ensuring the cotton being brought to particular depôts.

3. The details, as also the enforcement of his arrangements must be left entirely to the judgment and tact of Mr. Davies, and when he has seen how they will work in practice, he can place us in possession of information such as will enable us to determine as to the propriety of applying to the Government of India for a law, and for the enforcement of what measures that law should provide.

4. Copy of the present letters, including that from Messrs. Forbes & Co., which letter, however, is not worthy of notice, should be sent to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, for immediate communication to Mr. Davies, whose sentiments on the subject should be furnished as soon as possible, in compliance with the call made in our Secretary's letter, No. 4239, dated 23d May 1850.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.

17 August 1850.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Blane.*

THE effect of the measures reported in Mr. Davies' letter of the 1st instant, disposed of in the Right Honourable the President's separate Minute of the 17th instant, might, I think, be awaited; but, understanding the present Minute as proposing merely that the Collector be V. 12,881.

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authorised to employ additional peons to watch the packing of the cotton, and give intimation of fraudulent adulteration for the cognizance of the magistrate, I see no particular objection to such authority being at once conveyed.

21 August 1850. (signed) *D. A. Blane.*

FURTHER MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby.*

V. 12,882. I WOULD inform Mr. Davies, through the Revenue Commissioner, to the effect of my Minute of 17th instant, and leave it to his zeal and discretion to carry out the contemplated arrangements as far as possible; and, on receipt of the information referred to at close of the 3d paragraph of my Minute, we shall be able to determine what other steps should be taken.

(signed) *Falkland.*
27 August 1850. *J. P. Willoughby.*

FURTHER MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Blane.*

I HAVE no further remark I wish to offer.

V. 12,883. 30 August 1850. (signed) *D. A. Blane.*

(No. 6582 of 1850.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

V. 12,884. ADVERTING to Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter (No. 4239), dated the 23d May last, I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward to you for immediate communication to the Collector of Broach, copy of the papers noted in the margin,* relative to measures for preventing the fraudulent packing of cotton imported from the districts into Bombay.

2. After a careful and anxious consideration of this important subject, and of the proceedings in 1842, referred to by Messrs. Remington & Co. and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in their joint letter, Government are convinced that they cannot do better than give the arrangements suggested in that letter a trial, in so far as a trial can be given without a legislative enactment; and his Lordship in Council would do so in one or more purgunnas of the Broach collectorate, where the existence of the kullee system will assist the Collector in his measures for ensuring the cotton being brought to particular depôts.

3. The details, as well as the enforcement of his arrangements, must be left entirely to the judgment and tact of Mr. Davies, and when he has seen how they will work in practice, he can place Government in possession of information such as will enable them to determine as to the propriety of applying to the Government of India for a law, and for the enforcement of what measures that law should provide.

4. You will be pleased to instruct Mr. Davies to furnish Government with his sentiments on the subject as soon as possible, in compliance with the call made in Government letter to your address of the 23d May last (No. 4239). †

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet,*
Bombay Castle, 2 September 1850. Chief Secretary to Government.

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* Letter from Messrs. Forbes & Co., dated 29 May 1850. Joint letter from Messrs. Remington & Co. and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, dated 13 June 1850. Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 3177, dated 10 July 1850, with Enclosures.

† Forwarding a letter from Chamber of Commerce, dated 17 May, No. 20.

EXTRACT (para. 1 to 4) of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay; dated 22 September, No. 18, 1846.

Para. 1. Your letters noted in the margin relate to the shipment of cotton grown by Mr. Mercer and Dr. Burn, on the experimental farms in Dharwar and Broach respectively.

9th May, No. 38, 1845, para. 1 to 4.
18th July, No. 50, 1845 (whole.)

2. The account sales of these consignments were forwarded to you with our despatch, dated 6th May (No. 10) 1846.

3. The quality and condition of a large portion of this cotton would ensure a ready market for extensive consignments in this country; those per ships "Eglinton" and "John Moore" having ranked in the Liverpool market as fully equal to American of the same price.

4. We have already apprised the Governments of Madras and Bengal of our desire to arrive at a conclusive result regarding East India saw-ginned cotton, and, for this purpose, have directed consignments to be made to Liverpool to an extent of 5,000 or 6,000 bales at one time, and we authorise you to adopt the same course and to the same extent for a period of three years, provided cotton similar to that received per ship "Eglinton" can be secured for this purpose.

EXTRACTS (paras. 1 and 2, 6, and 13 to 16) of a Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Honourable the Court of Directors; dated 1 May, No. 19, 1847.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Cotton Experiments: Reporting proceedings connected with the experiments now in progress under the Bombay Presidency.

IN continuation of our letters to the address of your Honourable Court, Nos. 35 and 41, dated respectively the 17th July and 31st October last, and with reference to your Honourable Court's despatches, Nos. 18 and 20, dated respectively the 22nd September and 18th November last, we now do ourselves the honour to report our further proceedings on the subject of the experiments now in progress under this presidency for the improvement of cotton.

2. In your Honourable Court's despatch, dated the 22d September last (para. 4), you authorised this Government to make consignments to Liverpool, annually, to the extent of 5,000 or 6,000 bales of good cotton at one time for a period of three years, in order to enable you to arrive at a conclusive opinion regarding East India saw-ginned cotton. In communicating your Honourable Court's instructions to the Collectors of Broach, Dharwar, Belgaon, and Khandesh, we desired them to spare no exertions to give full effect to them, by endeavouring to procure as fair a quality and state of preparation for the cotton which might be transmitted from their districts as practicable, in view to its obtaining a favourable character in the home market.

6. We now proceed to explain the considerations which induced us to alter our determination in regard to sending the whole of this cotton to Liverpool, and we shall next advert to the arrangements which we had in contemplation, and those which we finally adopted, with the view of meeting your Honourable Court's instructions, in regard to sending home large annual consignments of 5,000 or 6,000 bales for a period of three years.

13. We shall now revert to the second point noticed in the 6th paragraph of this letter, namely, the arrangements to be adopted in order to give effect to your Honourable Court's instructions for sending home annually for three years 5,000 or 6,000 bales of ginned cotton.

14. It is necessary, however, to a correct understanding of this part of the question, that your Honourable Court should be in possession of a correspondence which has passed between the Collector of Dharwar and Government on the subject of a difference of opinion which existed between that officer and Mr. Mansfield, the late acting collector, who was in charge of that district during

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a great part of the time Mr. Shaw was on leave at the Cape of Good Hope, and Mr. Mercer, the late cotton planter in Dharwar, on the subject of the relative merits of the New Orleans and indigenous cotton; the plan of operations adopted during Mr. Shaw's absence, and other points connected with the cotton experiments. A copy of this correspondence is accordingly herewith forwarded as noted in the margin,* for the information of your Honourable Court; we do not consider it necessary, however, to enter into any detail of the different points discussed in this correspondence; since, notwithstanding the length to which it proceeded, it has in no way affected the position in which the experiments stood when Mr. Shaw resumed charge of the district, and that officer has since retracted his unfavourable representations of the prospects of the cotton experiments in his collectorate.

15. From our proceedings, reported as per margin,† your Honourable Court will observe that we had at first determined to adopt measures for the provision of the quantity of cotton required by your Honourable Court, commencing from the present season; but that, in consequence of the receipt of the letter from the Collector of Dharwar, dated the 19th March last, and its accompaniment from his first assistant, Mr. Mansfield, (copies of which will be found amongst the documents noted in the margin of the preceding paragraph of this letter), reporting that the resident native traders had come forward with an offer to purchase from the ryots the whole of the New Orleans cotton crop of the current season, at a price which was stated to be 15 rupees per candy above that which was obtained for the indigenous cotton, provided they were allowed the gratuitous use of the Government saw-gins for cleaning it, and that the gins were kept in repair by Government, we determined to allow this course to be adopted, and to abstain from making any purchases on account of Government this year. We had the less hesitation in coming to this resolution, from the consideration that the adoption of such a course is likely to have the effect of establishing the character of the ginned cotton in the local market, and making the cultivators practically acquainted with its advantages, which has hitherto been the chief object of all our endeavours. We would beg to direct your Honourable Court's particular attention to Mr. Shaw's letter of the 19th March last, and its accompaniment, and to the orders which we issued thereon, and to request the early instructions of your Honourable Court as to whether our proceedings in this matter meet with your approval, and whether the circumstance of the native trader's offer above noticed, and the very favourable result of the sale of the 500 bales of ginned cotton at the Presidency, will lead to any modification of your Honourable Court's views in regard to the future consignment of cotton to the home market. In the meantime, however, we have considered it expedient to be prepared to give full effect next season to your Honourable Court's instructions, in the event of your still desiring the transmission of the experimental cotton to Liverpool; and in giving them effect, we are of opinion that it would be desirable, with a view to testing the capabilities of the different districts, to obtain the required amount of cotton, say 6,000 bales annually (composed equally of indigenous and New Orleans cotton), in equal proportions, from the four collectorates in which experiments for the improvement of the cotton produced are now in progress, namely, Dharwar, Belgaum, Khandesh, and Broach; but as the extent to which the experiments have been carried, and the existing engagements for the purchase of the cotton, and means available for cleaning it, and for the general superintendence of the operations, differ in each, it will, we consider, be advisable, in the first place, to obtain from the collectors of the above districts an estimate of the quantity which, with reference to these circumstances, they will be able to supply from their respective districts during the year 1847-48. We have accordingly directed the Revenue Commissioners to call

* Revenue Cons., 1847:—1st January, V. 2 and 3;—10th February, V. 822 to 824;—18th February, V. 934 to 936;—18th February, V. 947 to 949;—3rd March, V. 1065 to 1067;—17th March, V. 1473 to 1477. Letter from Mr. Shaw, No. 412, dated 19th March 1847. Letter from Mr. Shaw, No. 432, dated 22nd March 1847. Revenue Cons., 1847:—3rd February, V. 705 to 708;—10th March, V. 1328 to 1330. Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 692, dated 12th April, with enclosures.

† Letter from the Collector of Dharwar, dated 14 January last, No. 74. Government Minute thereon, dated 2 February. Government Minute thereon, dated 2 February. Government Minute thereon, dated 22 April. Letter to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated 26 April, No. 1,077. Letter to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, 26 April, No. 1,088.

call for and submit estimates of this nature from the Collectors; and on the receipt of these (by which time probably we shall also be in possession of your Honourable Court's reply to this reference) we shall be prepared to issue more definite instructions on the subject.

16. It will be seen, from our Chief Secretary's letter to the Revenue Commissioner, dated the 26th ultimo, that, considering that it would conduce to regularity and uniformity in the conduct of the cotton experiments on the extensive and systematic plan now in contemplation, if they were placed under the general direction of the Revenue Commissioners, which they have as yet but partially been, we have issued the necessary instructions for carrying this measure into effect, and at the same time expressed to the Revenue Commissioners our desire that they will, in communication with each other, and with their respective subordinates, make such arrangements as may be best calculated for carrying out our views and wishes in respect to the prosecution of the cotton experiments.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 6 January 1847.—V. 2 & 3.

(No. 1604 of 1846.)

From the Acting Collector of Dharwar to Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle*.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, No. 3941, and in reply to state, that the calculations made by Mr. Shaw, in his Jummabundee Report of the year 1843–44, regarding the amount of produce per acre of the New Orleans and the country cotton are very large, and what is there stated as the average produce I should say is about the highest ever obtained. I send a statement of the average quantity of cotton produced in Mr. Hawley's farm in 1844–45, to which Mr. Shaw alludes in his 97th para., and in speaking of the amount of the crop, anticipates it will yield considerably upwards of 400 pounds of seeded cotton per acre, whereas it yielded under 300.

2. I also beg to forward a statement of the average produced last year, 1845–46, of New Orleans on 540 acres of land in the Bunkapoor Talook, cultivated on contract for Government by the ryots, the average produce of which, though it was a very favourable season, was considerably lower than that realised on Mr. Hawley's farm in the previous year.

3. Before stating what I consider will be the average produce of New Orleans per acre, I beg to point out to the Honourable the Governor in Council that the land of Mr. Hawley's farm was the best in the Dharwar Talook, and the land cultivated last year on contract in the Bunkapoor Talook was a fair average of the cotton land of that district; that both seasons were good, and these two talooks, from their moist climate, are the most favourable districts to the growth of the New Orleans variety. In both these seasons it flourished exceedingly in the black plain districts of Nowlgoond and Dummul, where there had been sufficient rain; but no record has been kept of the actual quantity sown, and therefore we have not the means of ascertaining what the actual average produce per acre was; but I am inclined to think that it was very considerably lower than the yield in Mr. Hawley's farm in 1844–45, or in Bunkapoor in 1845–46. We have therefore only the average return of crops raised in two favourable localities, under favourable circumstances, to guide us in forming an opinion; and though the season was good in both the talooks of Dharwar and Bunkapoor, it was the very reverse in large portions of the Hooblee, Nowlgoond, and Dummul Talooks in both years, and the New Orleans cotton shared the fate of other native crops, and entirely failed. Under these circumstances it is obviously impossible to state, with any certainty, what will be the eventual average of produce of this cotton; but from my own observation and frequent communication on the subject with Messrs. Mercer & Hawley, I am inclined to think that 50 pounds of clean cotton, or 150 seeded cotton, will be about the average produce. In some years it will be as high as that obtained last year in Bunkapoor, but of course in years of failure it will share the fate of other crops; and therefore, taking the average of good and bad seasons, I think 50 pounds of clean cotton will be as near the amount as our present experience enables us to fix.

4. Regarding the produce of native cotton, I believe that the amount of 234 pounds, stated by Mr. Shaw to be the average yield, is only obtained in the very best soils in the very best seasons, but this amount is not the average of the whole zillah; and to obtain any accurate information on this subject is even more difficult than with regard to the New Orleans; but I believe we shall not be very much in error in setting it down at 150 pounds of seeded cotton, or 37 pounds of clean cotton.

5. The Honourable the Governor in Council perhaps will think the amount stated as the average produce of New Orleans and native cottons as very small, and consider it scarcely possible for any ryot to cultivate either species at any profit to himself at the present low prices of the staple, and as the cotton cultivation has not diminished in this zillah, will be

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of opinion that I am in error; and therefore to explain how the ryot may obtain a fair profit under these circumstances, I beg to subjoin the following memorandum furnished to me by Mr. Mercer:

1. The average produce of country cotton per acre is about 150 lbs. of cuppas, or 37 lbs. ruee.

2. The average value of cultivation per acre, I should say, does not exceed 1 rupee; the price of gathering is about (4) four annas, paid in kind.

3. The prices of cotton have varied from 30 rupees per naga down to 17 rupees in the last three years; but the average has not been above 22 rupees per naga, equal to 55 rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

4. The net profit to the ryot, after paying the Government land-rent (supposing the latter to be (12) twelve annas per acre), is about 1 rupee and 4 annas; thus, the value of

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Cultivation	1	–	–
Cost of picking	–	4	–
Land-rent	–	12	–
TOTAL Rupees	2	–	–
Price of 37 lbs. cotton, at 55 rupees per candy	2	9	5
2½ maunds seed, at 2 annas per maund	–	7	–
TOTAL	3	–	5
Deduct—			
Cost of production	2	–	–
Balance of profit	1	–	5

6. Having now given my reasons for disagreeing with Mr. Shaw in the calculations forwarded by him regarding the average produce of New Orleans and native cotton, I proceed to answer the question regarding the superiority of the New Orleans cotton, and must state that I feel very great reluctance in giving an opinion.

7. I have stated in my letter, No. 658, dated 9th May 1846, that the impression in England was, when the American planters were sent out, that the system of cultivation in India was very defective, and that by the diffusion of the experience and knowledge possessed by them among the ryots, the cultivation and the quality of the cotton might be greatly improved. This, however, by the admission of the American planters themselves, turns out not to be the case, and that the natives of India cultivate extremely well, and their system is better adapted to this country than that pursued in America, or, in other words, the peculiarities of the soil and climate in America, in order to attain the same excellence of cultivation, requires a system much more expensive than is required in India.

8. It was also supposed that the quality of Indian cotton was very inferior, and that the introduction of the American varieties would be attended with very great benefit; this, I believe, is equally erroneous, and that it has arisen from the cotton arriving in the market in an injured and dirty state, and not from any intrinsic defects of its own.

9. The staple of the cotton of Western India is as long as good New Orleans, and equally strong; it has also particular qualities of its own which has rendered it an object to manufacturers, who consume New Orleans cotton largely, to mix with it, for the following reasons; first, it assists in giving body and substance to the cotton; secondly, for the quality of taking and retaining colours. As to the New Orleans cotton produced in this country, the staple is not quite so good as that of the native, but its colour is excellent.

10. In the cultivation of both species the expense is the same; the New Orleans can be picked with greater facility and less dirt than the other, but in either case the picking only requires care; and this careful picking can only be brought about by the great mass of the people being impressed with the truth that clean cotton pays better than dirty.

11. I shall send this letter to Messrs. Mercer & Hawley, whom I have requested, in a separate letter, to state whether they concur or otherwise.

I have, &c.
Dharwar Districts, (signed) *S. Mansfield,*
Collector's Camp, Seegaum, Acting Collector.
30 November 1846.

In the above views I entirely concur. (signed) *W. R. Mercer.*
I also concur. (signed) *Q. N. Hawley.*

STATEMENT of Government Cotton produced on the Farms of Koosgul and Guruck, in 1844-45.

No.	———	Pounds.	Maunds.	Lbs.	Maunds.	Lbs.	No. of Acres.	Average per Acre.
	KOOSEGUL:							
11	Bags of New Orleans cotton, 1st sort	1,101	39	9	–	–	75	14 lbs. 10¾ ozs.
6	Ditto - - ditto - - 2d „	624	22	8	–	–		8 lbs. 5 ozs.
10	Ditto Bróach cotton - - -	1,010	36	2	–	–	16	63 lbs. 2 ozs.
2	Ditto Bourbon ditto - - -	220	7	24	–	–	10	22 lbs.
1	Ditto Abysinian ditto - -	118	4	6	–	–	11	10 lbs. 10½ ozs.
30	TOTAL - - -	3,073	109	21	109	21		
	GURUCK:							
133	Bags of New Orleans cotton, 1st sort	12,954	462	18	–	–	146	94 lbs. 10½ ozs.
8	Ditto - - ditto - - 2d „	757	27	1	–	–		
1	Ditto country cotton - - -	110	3	26	–	–		
28	Ditto Broach - - - -	2,721	97	5	–	–	22	123 lbs. 10¾ ozs.
	TOTAL - - -	16,542	590	22	590	22		
	TOTAL of both Farms - - -				700	15		

(signed) *W. R. Mercer,*
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, S.M.C.

STATEMENT of New Orleans Cotton produced on Contract for Government at Bunkapoor, Cultivated in 1845 and 1846.

No.	———	Pounds.	No. of Acres.	Average per Acre.
459	Bags of clean cotton -	46,322¼	532¼	87 lbs. of clean cotton, or 261 lbs. of seed cotton per acre.

Koosegul, 16 November 1846.

(signed) *W. R. Mercer,*
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, S.M.C.

STATEMENT of New Orleans Cotton produced on Contracts for Government at Yanigul, Cultivated in 1845 and 1846.

No.	———	Pounds.	No. of Acres.	Average per Acre.
50	Bags of clean cotton -	4,823	304	15¾ lbs. of clean cotton, or 47½ lbs. of seed cotton per Acre.

Koosegul, 16 November 1846.

(signed) *W. R. Mercer,*
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, S.M.C.

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(No. 2 of 1847.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle* to the Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

V. 3. I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of the late Acting Collector, Mr. Mansfield's letter, No. 1604, dated the 30th November last, and to observe that this communication leaves the superiority of the New Orleans over the indigenous cotton, either as respects quantity, quality, or value, considerably more doubtful than Government was led to believe from your Report of the 1st October 1844, No. 1048; the data for testing the point, however, are still admitted to be defective. You are therefore requested to prosecute your inquiries with that view this season.

2. In the mean time, the Governor in Council thinks enough has been done for the encouragement of the New Orleans species; and as it has been extensively introduced, it may be left to hold its ground, if it can, unaided, against the indigenous kind. The returns lately received from the Honourable Court as to the prices fetched in the home market are unfortunately not very clear as respects the specific varieties, but they show no advantage in favour of the New Orleans, of which one of the consignments was exclusively composed, both consignments having averaged 3¼ *d.* per lb. This point, however, will be more conclusively determined by the further consignments to be made this season.

3. His Honour in Council does not observe any allusion in Mr. Mansfield's letter to the circumstance, noticed by you, of the probability of the New Orleans plant enduring through more than one season without renewal, it would be interesting to know how this is, as, if it be the case, it would seem that it should materially affect the question of relative advantages.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle, 2 January 1847. (signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue; dated 10 February 1847.—V. 822 to 24.

(No. 1722 of 1846.)

From the Collector of Dharwar, to Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle,* dated 6 August 1845.

Sir,

V. 822. WITH reference to a letter written by Mr. Mansfield, on the records of this office, addressed to Government, dated the 30th of November last, and which letter still remains unanswered, I do myself the honour to state, as some expressions in that document are at variance with opinions I have given in my Revenue Report of 1843-44, No. 1133, and as several remarks therein may have a strong tendency to guide the conclusions of Government, and the Honourable Court of Directors, as to the probable results of the experiments in the Southern Mahratta country, and are also calculated to impress on the minds of the native cultivators that there is no place for improvement to be made, either in their agricultural products or cultivation, I consider it my duty to submit an explanation for the consideration of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

2. Mr. Mansfield was called upon by Government letter, dated the 21st of November, to forward certain information respecting the extent of the superiority of New Orleans cotton, and native cotton; in fact, the points to be reported on were the statements in my Jummabundee Report for 1843-44, and the 97th para. of that report is the one upon which Mr. Mansfield, with the full concurrence of Mr. Mercer and Mr. Hawley, the American cotton planters, has stated his opinions.

3. The 97th para. of the Jummabundee Report is this: Para. 97, "I calculate that the New Orleans cotton will yield only 364 lbs. of seeded cotton per acre, and I trust that this year's experience will show that ordinary good lands, such as have been selected by Mr. Hawley, at Guruck, will yield considerably upwards of 400 lbs. of seeded cotton per acre. I have, on the other hand, fixed the yield of native cotton at 234 lbs., and this I am inclined to believe is higher than the average produce."

4. The whole amount of what I have said in this para. is, I submit, this; that New Orleans cotton, where it is fairly cultivated on average good lands, will yield 364 lbs. per acre, and that such lands as Mr. Hawley held would yield by superior cultivation upwards of 400 lbs., but that native cotton would not, under any circumstances, yield above 234 lbs.

5. Is the above, I respectfully inquire, the substance of what I have said? If His Excellency in Council allows that it is, I think I would undertake to prove this next season its correctness. I am sensible that this may appear a vain boast, and, of course, as far as the ryuts' cultivation was concerned, I could only be responsible for such as would follow the directions I gave them; but the general correctness of the 97th para. of the Jummabundee Report I will endeavour hereafter to show in this letter, and by Mr. Mercer's own reports, many of them made to Mr. Mansfield, that my calculations were not very much over-rated.

6. Mr.

6. Mr. Mansfield, in reporting on the above 97th para. says, "What is therein stated as the average, I should say, is about the highest ever obtained: I send a statement of the average quantity of cotton on Mr. Hawley's farm, in 1844-45, to which Mr. Shaw alludes in his 97th para., and in speaking of the amount, anticipates it will yield considerably upwards of 400 lbs. of seeded cotton per acre, whereas it yielded under 300 lbs.

7. The statement referred to in the above para. is not on the records; but there is a note that Mr. Mercer has it, and will return it; but the substance of Mr. Mansfield's letter, I submit is, that:

1st. 364 lbs. is the very maximum the New Orleans will ever yield.

2d. That 150 lbs. of seeded cotton is the average yield of both native and New Orleans cotton.

3d. That it is useless to attempt to introduce the American varieties of cotton.

4th. That the cultivation of India is sufficiently good, and that to attempt to improve its agriculture is a work of useless labour.

8. If I have not fairly stated the substance of my own and Mr. Mansfield's views, my arguments fall to the ground.

9. The first point that I will allude to, is the produce of the Guruck farm. I saw it in company with Mr. Hawley, in September 1844, and whatever I wrote in the October following was, I am inclined to think, from what Mr. Hawley told me on the spot respecting his own farm; but I do not require any assistance to substantiate my observations, than such as I may be able to obtain from the public records.

10. Mr. Mansfield represents Mr. Hawley's land as being—1st, the best in all the Dharwar Talook; 2d, a most favourable location; and 3d, that the season was good. Now, if under these circumstances the best land, in a good season, did not produce 300 lbs. of seeded cotton, my calculations were wrong in supposing it could ever yield upwards of 400 lbs. But how stand the facts,—the land was not the best in the talook, as certainly the land from which the result of an experiment, which was partly submitted by me to Government on the 23rd of December, 1844, was better; as this piece of land yielded at the rate of upwards of 1,300 lbs. of seeded cotton per acre. Mr. Mercer also in his letter to Government, dated the 14th of January, speaking of this very farm says, "That many of the ryuts have also fields of the highest promise; I admit that the land was good, but certainly not what Mr. Mansfield says, speaking as if this was a solitary piece of the best land in the talook."

11. As to the local situation, and the good season, I must again refer to Mr. Mercer's reports. Mr. Mercer in his letter to Government, dated the 19th November 1844, No. 45, reports to Government, speaking of this farm, that "at Guruck, where it (the New Orleans cotton crop) was largest and finest, the destruction has been the greatest," alluding to nearly the whole crop being destroyed by caterpillars and worms, &c., &c. Is Mr. Mansfield therefore, with Mr. Mercer's concurrence, justified in saying that the season was good, when this calamity befel the crop a few weeks after I had made my returns to Government?

12. As to the location being most favourable, I must also refer to another of Mr. Mercer's letters to prove that many parts of it were exposed, and cut up by the wind. On the 14th January 1845, speaking of Mr. Hawley's farm, and reporting its partial recovery from the destruction that had befallen it, he says, "One of his fields, about 10 acres, sheltered by the trees on the old Belgaon road, from the violent winds of the south-west monsoon, is unsurpassed by anything I have seen," &c. Mr. Mercer in this same letter also shows that some parts of the farm were less favoured, and that the crops were cut off by its exposure, yet with all these disadvantages Mr. Mercer, in his letter dated the 6th of August, No. 43 of 1845, to the Acting Collector, gives the outturn of the whole farm, 144 acres at Guruck, as averaging 95 lbs. 2½ oz. per acre, which with the moting and seed, would be, taking an average of the whole 144 acres, good and bad, about 289 lbs. 7½ oz. of seeded cotton per acre.

13. Mr. Mercer also, in the above quoted letter of the 6th of August, which I have added to this in appendix, states, "That in Dummul, Raneebednoor, and some other of the southern talooks, and in Dummul in the east, some ryuts obtained as much as 12 maunds per acre," *i. e.*, 12 × 26; some ryuts obtained 312 lbs. of seeded cotton per acre.

14. From Mr. Mercer's own statements, the Guruck farm, after the "greatest destruction" reported by him to Government, still averaged, taking the whole farm, 95 lbs. 2½ oz. of clean cotton, or 289 lbs. 7½ oz. of seeded cotton per acre; was I, therefore, not justified in thinking, when I saw it before this "greatest destruction,' that it would yield upwards of 400 lbs. per acre, and is it not also more than likely that the 10 acres which surpassed anything Mr. Mercer had seen, and which were not so much injured, did so?

15. Mr. Mercer also proves, that many of the ordinary ryots of at least four distant talooks, realized as much as 312 lbs. per acre in their New Orleans cotton; I was not, therefore, very incorrect in saying at the commencement of a season, which bid fair to be an excellent one, but which did not generally prove so, that the New Orleans cotton would yield 364 lbs. per acre.

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16. My calculations, I readily admit, were hastily made up; and are, perhaps, partially wrong, but they were sincerely given, and I have yet to learn that they were incorrect; the case, however, is far different in calculating results after events, than in foretelling them; a rough calculation of coming events may be fairly and justly made, but to upset such a calculation, something like details should be given, and it is hard for me to understand how Mr. Mansfield could have come to the conclusions he has done, with the records before him, and which I will now proceed to discuss; merely remarking, that I much regret that the piece of ground which was cultivated by me, under favourable circumstances, but wholly without irrigation, and which yielded (as *vide* my letter to Government of December 1844), so largely in New Orleans, and contained specimens of several varieties of cotton, never seems to have been worthy of the notice of any of the many persons professing an interest in the cotton experiments of the South Mahratta country.

17. First. Whether 364lbs. is the maximum of the yield of New Orleans cotton? It would just now be completely speculative to say what is or has been the maximum yield of New Orleans cotton, which is a plant that commences giving cotton in November, and continues until the rains; it is much to be lamented that Mr. Hawley or Mercer did not keep an accurate account of the ten acres grown at Guruck, which Mr. Mercer describes as being "unsurpassed by anything he has seen," instead of mixing the whole produce of the farm into one average.

18. Second. That 150lbs. is the average yield of both New Orleans and native cottons? Respecting the New Orleans variety, I think I have shown by Mr. Mercer's recorded sentiments, that in four talooks, many ryuts got as much as 312 lbs.; and at Gurruck, 289lbs. 7½ ounces; and I cannot observe in Mr. Mercer's written statements that there is any other approach to details, excepting at his own farm at Khosgul, or, that he has anywhere given any detailed returns, as to the quantity produced, than those I have above quoted; so that I am led to the opinion that Mr. Mercer, in thinking 150 lbs. to be the average of New Orleans cotton, has come to a conclusion which is very different, and considerably less than his own statements would make it.

19. Respecting also Mr. Mercer's opinion of the average yield of the native cotton, I must refer his Excellency in Council to a deliberate report written for the information of Sir George Arthur, dated Poona, 9th July 1844, in which Mr. Mercer says, para. 6th, "the smallest average of New Orleans," (alluding, I fancy, to his farm at Khosgul, which cost Government at the rate of (810) eight hundred and ten rupees per month, and ultimately averaged 15lbs. of cotton per acre, (*vide* Mr. Mercer's letter to Government dated 19th August 1845), "was 48¼ of clean cotton."

20. And in para. 7 of the above, he says, "that the largest amount ever obtained from native cotton has been 30lbs., that is, in the South Mahratta country, the average of the New Orleans cotton this year may be fairly expected to be much larger, and not less than 60lbs.," and yet Mr. Mercer, after stating that the outside native cotton had ever produced was 30lbs., or 120lbs. of seeded cotton, concurs with Mr. Mansfield that the average of native cotton is 150 lbs.

21. Third. Respecting its being useless to attempt to introduce the American varieties of cotton? Mr. Mercer concurs with Mr. Mansfield that "It was also supposed (*vide* 8th para. of Mr. Mansfield's letter) that the quality of the Indian cotton was very inferior, and that the introduction of the American varieties would be attended with very great benefit; this I believe is equally erroneous."

22. By the above, I presume the native cotton of Dharwar is considered to be equally as desirable a cultivation as the New Orleans. I have shown, I hope, above by Mr. Mercer's written opinions, viz. that 30 lbs. of native cleaned cotton is the outside of the yield of an acre ever obtained, and that 104 lbs. of cleaned cotton was the yield that many of the ryuts of four talooks got from their New Orleans; the New Orleans cotton, therefore, as far as quantity is concerned, holds this advantage, as 104 lbs. are to 30 lbs., that is, the one is very nearly three and half times, according to Mr. Mercer's statements, greater than the other.

23. It would be only natural to suppose when Mr. Mercer considers it erroneous in the Government to attempt to introduce the American varieties of cotton, after he has been showing that one of that variety is upwards of three times as productive as the native cotton; that Mr. Mercer considered the value in the market of the exotic as less than the indigenous cotton, and that, therefore, it would be useless; yet, referring to an official letter written by Mr. Mercer to the Acting Collector, dated the 4th of September 1845, No. 57, he says, in para. 8, "I received from Messrs. Grey & Co. something above (120) one hundred and twenty rupees for the New Orleans cotton purchased from the ryuts last year."

24. Prices, I am aware, vary, but I have little hesitation in saying, the price of this New Orleans cotton was 20 per cent. at least higher than any Compta or Dharwar cotton that had ever appeared in the Bombay market.

25. In representing Mr. Mercer's opinions, I do not mean to say that I coincide with him, indeed I do not exactly know where I could fix his opinions. I have represented many of Mr. Mercer's written sentiments, because Mr. Mansfield speaks as having had the advantage of learning his ideas on the subject of cotton culture.

26. Fourth.

26. Fourth. Respecting Mr. Mercer's concurring in Mr. Mansfield's opinion that the agriculture of India is sufficient for all good purposes, and requires no improvement, I hardly like to pay those gentlemen so bad a compliment as to argue this point. I cannot, however, agree with them, that the people in England would think that the natives of India cultivate well, and "that their system is better adapted to this country than that pursued in America." Strangers, I admit, might "be surprised to see so much done with so little means, and judging from the out-turn of the Khosgul farm, its expenses, and the system of farming introduced by Mr. Mercer, I do not think that natives had much opportunity of learning anything by its example; and if Mr. Mansfield alludes to this, and then says that the native system was better adapted than the American, I quite agree with him, but at the same time any ordinary farmer or person, with a very limited knowledge of farming, would be slow to allow that there was anything to admire in a system of Indian agriculture, beyond the wonder that matters were not worse, where manuring is not even generally practised; where draining is almost unknown, where lands are cultivated year after year, until exhausted for want of artificial nurture; where lands are cultivated, and then allowed to rest for years to recover themselves; where rotation of crops for all good purposes are effectually unknown, where no hedges or trees are planted for shelter, where the simplest improvements are unheeded, and where even the operation of ploughing is merely scratching up the earth, on the surface of the land.

27. Mr. Dickenson, at Joonere, has taught the natives to grow canes, and to make sugar, and they are now under selling him to his detriment. Observe the coffee, the indigo, the spice, the sugar, and many other items, here too numerous to mention, that have been advanced by cultivation and improved agriculture; and can any reasonable person, looking at England, Europe, America, and all the British colonies, and over and above, our neighbour and sister Ceylon, deny how wretchedly backward is this country in all its agricultural pursuits?

28. What have been the great obstacles that the agriculture of India has laboured under, but this very idea, that it was useless to improve; the ryut has always feared that the expenditure of any little capital would not be repaid, and the intermediate dealer has assiduously endeavoured to impress on the ryut that he can produce nothing better, or beyond what he does; this is a monopoly kept up against the unfortunate agriculture of India; the ryut barely vegetating, whilst the interested intermediate dealer lives on the profit that he should receive. That it is the interest of an ignorant local dealer to mislead the ryuts, I can understand; but I never expected to see the day when an intelligent and upright European, professing a knowledge of India, would come forward and publicly put on record that the natives of India cultivate extremely well.

29. I have, before finally concluding this letter, one other allusion to make, in reference to Mr. Mansfield's statement of expenses and profit of cultivating an acre of land, as given and explained by Mr. Mansfield in his letter.

30. Mr. Mansfield takes the rent of the land at 12 annas, and the value of the cultivation at one rupee; whereas Mr. Mercer, in his letter to Government, dated 19 August, No. 49 of 1845, gives the probable rent of the land at one rupee, and the actual value of the cultivation at two rupees; this just annihilates the highest rate of profit received by the ryut, according to Mr. Mansfield's statement, but even this is very far from giving the merits of the case, for the rent of the lands, amounting to 523 acres, cultivated by contract by Mr. Mercer, averaged in the Bunkapoor Talook, as *vide* the accompanying statement drawn up by the dufterdar, actually two rupees and three annas, and this amount was remitted from the payments of the ryuts on this account, they, the same ryuts, having also paid at the same rate for the remaining portion of their land which was not taken up by Government:—

AN ACCOUNT of the Rents of Cotton Lands in the Bunkapoor Talook, amounting to 523 acres, cultivated by contract in 1846–47, on account of Government; showing the Rent of these Lands, and the Amount actually remitted or paid by Government for the use of them.

VILLAGES.	Quantity of Acres of Land Contracted for by Government.	Sum paid or Remitted.	VILLAGES.	Quantity of Acres of Land Contracted for by Government.	Sum paid or Remitted.
	A. r. p.	*Rs. a. p.*		*A. r. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Unkudkun	8 16 –	22 12 6	Muttee Kuttee	23 1 –	71 10 7
Kotegeree	38 27 –	108 14 3	Keal Kond	10 11 –	16 10 6
Rajappoor	15 – –	18 7 3	Kulmudwoo	14 38 8	8 7 5
Seergaum	24 10 –	42 – 5	Burdoor	29 28 –	19 – –
Gunjeegutty	6 35 –	12 2 3	Survor	15 1 –	17 – 4
Mooglee	8 30 –	7 12 9	Tegehullee	8 18 –	7 11 3
Chick Mooloor	10 15 –	11 6 3	Heray Nulloor	7 14 –	13 5 7
Hoolgoor	28 – –	78 2 6	Heray Mulloor	13 22 –	31 12 5
Buswunhal	10 16 –	22 3 3	Deogeree	71 34 –	128 4 11
Paneeghutty	22 38 –	60 9 6	Ingulgee	72 3 8	292 11 3
Belwul Kopee	20 5 –	32 3 6	Bolehull	42 38 –	113 4 6
			Goondoor	19 30 –	23 9 10
			TOTAL	523 31 –	1,160 3 –

Average of the sum remitted as rent, or paid by Government, per an acre, being *Rs.* 2. 3., instead of one rupee, as given in Mr. Mercer's formula.

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It is needless therefore to refer to the fallacy of the statement to which Mr. Mercer has lent his concurrence, and I should not have made any observations on the subject, had not Mr. Mercer (as *vide* his letter to Government, dated the 12th July 1845, No. 34), stated that the probable rent of the lands he had taken up was one rupee per acre; thus, even according to Mr. Mercer's showing, reducing the ryut to the happy condition of cultivating his land without any remuneration; and unprofitable as this would appear, still it denotes a considerable improvement in the condition of the ryut, for if his Excellency in Council will refer to Mr. Mercer's report to Sir George Arthur, dated July 1844, and my reply on the 16th October following, I think it will there be seen, that, according to Mr. Mercer's returns, the ryuts had been for generations most perseveringly cultivating lands at an annual loss. The statement of the expense of cultivating, &c. &c., as given by me in my Jummabundee report and letter, dated the 16th October 1844, was drawn up by Mr. Channing, and examined by a gentleman of the German Mission, both persons who were actually cultivating lands, and engaged in the details of cultivation; both persons who speak the language, the one cultivating for himself, the other managing the details of Mr. Mercer's farm. The statement was also tested by me, to the best of my judgment.

31. Mr. Mansfield has, in the figured statement, given the profit on cultivating one acre of land, at one rupee four annas, but he has arrived at that conclusion by a calculation that will not, I submit, bear a scrutiny.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
The value of cultivation (the expenses)	1	–	–
Cost of picking	–	4	–
Land-rent	–	12	–
	2	–	–

Respecting these expenses I would remark, if his Excellency will reflect on the whole process of preparing an acre of land, and keeping it in that condition in which it should be kept, free from grass, &c. &c., that the value of one rupee for very moderate cultivation is low. I give on the margin * a statement that I consider a small estimate, and which is exclusive of many necessary expenses that should be incurred in an indifferent cultivation of an acre of land; and further, I would invite the attention of his Excellency in Council to a correspondence on the public records, in which it will be observed, whilst one rupee is considered in Mr. Mansfield's letter as the value of cultivation, that two rupees per acre was paid for cultivating by contract the lands in the talooks of Nowlgoond, Dumnul, and Bunkapoor, and that this two rupees per acre did not include the gathering the crop, or the rent of the land, as *vide* Mr. Mercer's letters of July 12, No. 43, of 1845, and 19 August, No. 49, of 1845; the charge for picking being four annas, for two rupees nine annas and five pies worth of cotton, seems high in proportion to the above, but these items I propose to let remain; besides, picking cotton is generally paid for in kind, by giving a portion of the cotton picked.

32. In the items of profit (7) seven annas are credited on account of the seed. This item should have been omitted, as no sum is debited for separating that seed from the cotton; the seed is generally about worth the remuneration of cleaning the cotton. In the native cotton the seed may leave a trifling profit. A native woman with the foot-roller will take nearly two days to extricate a maund of seed from the cotton; her wages for that service would be one anna and eight pies, which would leave a profit to the cultivator, taking the average price of the seed at two annas per maund, of something better than one-quarter of an anna per maund.

33. Mr.

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* Expenses of cultivating an acre of cotton land which is not ploughed but "hargaed," "harging" being a sort of harrowing, more like using a strong rake with a knife, than ploughing; the process of ploughing is more expensive. No charge in the below-given table is made for clearing away the remains of the old crop, previous to its being "hargaed;" no charge is made for manuring. No charge is made for the use of capital or for the repair of sheds, &c. for housing crop, when taken off the land; nothing for fencing, watching, or even gathering the crop, nor is any interest allowed for the expenditure made on first bringing the land under cultivation:—

Items.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Hargaing an acre of land in April, after first rains	–	3	6
Ditto ditto in July	–	3	6
For planting in August and September	–	3	3½
Rolling land after planting	–	1	9
Hargaing with the telle-gauty	–	2	9½
Pulling up grass during season	–	3	4
The actual and lowest expense of cultivating an acre of land, with the items above mentioned excluded	1	14	11½

33. Mr. Mansfield's balance-sheet by the figures makes the profit one rupee and five pies, which he calls in the para. immediately above, about one rupee four annas; but one rupee and five pies is only one rupee and about half an anna. The difference of these sums being about three and a half annas, or nearly one-fourth of the ryot's profit, is of some importance to the cultivator; but taking it as given at the larger statement, the one rupee four annas, it should, I think, be reduced seven annas, on account of the cotton seed; this would decrease the ryot's profit to 13 annas on an acre of land.

34. If his Excellency in Council coincides with me thus far, in the examination of Mr. Mansfield's statement of profit and loss in cultivating an acre of land, I will now advance to three important items: the rent of land, the actual sum a ryot receives per maund for his produce, and the quantity of cotton an acre of land will yield. The two first of these are facts that should be easily determined, but the third is one upon which there is no sure data to calculate, and it is only therefore a fair inference to conclude that is something sufficient to enable a ryot to live; and if it should appear that the actual rents of cotton lands were considerably higher than the amount shown in Mr. Mansfield's statement, really amounting in the Hooblee talook to as high as four rupees four annas per acre, and averaging three rupees and a half, and in the Dharwar talook rating as high as five rupees per acre, and averaging four rupees four annas, I can only come to a conclusion that Mr. Mansfield's statement is very erroneous, as applying it (his statement), to the rent of lands before the introduction of the new survey rates.

35. The new rates have only as yet been admitted into two talooks, Dummul and Nowlgoond, and a part of the Hooblee talook; and by the new rates as so introduced into the Hooblee talook, the first quality of cotton lands pay (2) two rupees per acre, whilst the average of the whole of the cotton lands of the three mahals of Hooblee, into which the new rates have been introduced, is one rupee eight annas, just twice the rent (exclusive of the best lands), as Mr. Mansfield considers the average to have been under the old and injuriously high rates; and taking the average of cotton lands in the Hooblee talook under the old system at three rupees and twelve annas, Mr. Mansfield's average will be just four and a half less than what it should have been.

36. The price is also given by the dufturdar, as *vide* following Statement, taken from the ryots themselves in Dharwar, giving the sums and rent actually received and paid by them, would lessen considerably the profits mentioned in Mr. Mansfield's return, the average price of a maund of cotton having during the last four years been actually only two rupees four annas, instead of *Rs.* 2. 9. 5., as given by Mr. Mansfield.

37. In my letter of October the 16th, 1844, this subject is discussed at some length, and the information therein submitted to Government was collected from the best native sources I could obtain. I was also assisted by the only two Europeans whom I considered capable of giving a correct opinion on the subject. The sentiments given in that letter coincide with much that the dufturdar of this establishment has now recorded, as *vide* Statement.

STATEMENT showing the Ryots' Names, the Rent they Paid per Acre for their Lands, and the Price they received per Maund for their Cotton, giving an Average of each for Four Years.

VILLAGES and CULTIVATORS' NAMES.	FUSLEE 1252.		FUSLEE 1253.		FUSLEE 1254.		FUSLEE 1255.	
	Price per Maund.	Rent per Acre.	Price per Maund.	Rent per Acre.	Price per Maund.	Rent per Acre.	Price per Maund.	Rent per Acre.
Kamlapoor:	*Rs.* *a.*	*Rs.* *a.*	*Rs.* *a.*	*Rs.* *a.*	*Rs.* *a.*	*Rs.* *a.*	*Rs.* *a.*	*Rs.* *a.*
Rayapa Bin Mullapa	2 4	4 8	2 4	4 8	2 –	4 8	2 –	4 8
Hasapa ,, Bunnapa	2 4	4 –	2 4	4 –	2 –	4 –	2 –	4 –
Nagapa ,, Roodrapa	2 4	4 –	2 4	4 –	2 –	4 –	2 –	4 –
Yellapa ,, Howunna	– –	– –	– –	– –	2 –	4 8	—	—
Mullapa ,, Reapurapa	2 4	4 –	2 4	4 –	2 –	4 –	2 –	4 –
Mullasha ,, Eeruppa	2 4	5 –	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malapoor:								
Oochoomea Bin Sabkhan	– –	– –	2 4	4 8	—	—	—	—
Shunkrapa ,, Busupa	– –	– –	2 4	5 –	– –	– –	2 –	5 –
Galupa ,, Mullapa	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	2 –	3 4
Dharwar:								
Takeerapa Bin Mureetumapa	– –	– –	– –	– –	2 4	4 8	—	—
Mullapa ,, Goorsidapa	2 12	5 –	2 8	5 –	2 8	5 –	2 –	5 –
Sunguobusupa ,, Mudinal	2 12	3 8	2 8	3 8	2 –	3 8	2 –	3 8
Busupa ,, Rachupa	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	2 4	4 8
Hybutrow ,, Eeswurjee	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	2 –	4 8
Mudinal ,, Seobusapa	2 12	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 4	2 8	2 –	2 8
Nelowa Kome Mureeapa	– –	– –	– –	– –	2 8	5 –	2 –	5 –
Sungowa ,, Tookapa	2 4	5 –	2 4	5 –	2 –	5 –	2 –	5 –
Gowedapa Bin Bussungowda	2 8	4 8	2 4	4 8	2 2	4 8	2 –	4 8
Murituma ,, Chowreeapa	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	1 12	4 12

Statement showing the Ryots' Names, the Rent they Paid per Acre, &c.—*continued.*

VILLAGES and CULTIVATORS' NAMES.	FUSLEE 1252.		FUSLEE 1253.		FUSLEE 1254.		FUSLEE 1255.	
	Price per Maund.	Rent per Acre.	Price per Maund.	Rent per Acre.	Price per Maund.	Rent per Acre.	Price per Maund.	Rent per Acre.
Hosyollapoor:	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*
Muribushia Bin Tumapa - - -	2 4	5 –	2 4	5 –	2 –	5 –	2 –	5 –
Seobusupa „ Kenchapa - - -	2 4	4 8	2 4	4 8	2 –	4 8	2 –	4 8
Oowungowda „ Rayengowda - - -	2 4	5 –	2 4	5 –	2 –	5 –	2 –	5 –
Eerungowda „ Sungumgowda - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 4	4 8	2 –	4 8
Busupa „ Sungumbusupa - -	2 4	4 8	2 4	3 8	2 2	3 8	2 –	4 8
Nowloor:								
Ningapa Bin Hoochapa - - - -	2 4	5 –	2 4	3 4	2 –	4 4	2 –	4 4
Lugun Nullee Ameenbhaee:								
Cheubusapa Bin Mudiwalapa - - -	2 12	4 –	2 8	3 12	2 8	4 12	2 –	4 12
Hoolupa „ Bussapa - - - -	2 12	4 –	2 8	5 –	2 4	2 –	2 –	1 4
TOTAL - - -	41 –	74 –	41 12	76 8	42 8	84 8	46 –	97 12
Number of Cultivators - - -	17	- -	18	- -	20	- -	23	—
Average - - - *Rs.*	2 7	4 6	2 6	4 4	2 2	4 4	2 –	4 4

	Average Rate per Maund.	Average Rent of Lands.
	Rs. a.	*Rs. a.*
Fuslee 1252 - - - - - -	2 7	4 6
„ 1253 - - - - - -	2 6	4 4
„ 1254 - - - - - -	2 2	4 4
„ 1255 - - - - - -	2 –	4 4
TOTAL - - -	8 15	17 2
Average of 4 Years - - -	2 4	4 4

If therefore the rents of cotton lands were as high as five rupees, and averaged in any talook four rupees four annas, as in Dharwar, or even three rupees eight annas, as in Hooblee, whilst the ryots only received two rupees four annas during an average of prices for the four last years, it is quite impossible that the ryots of these talooks could have continued cultivating cotton if an acre of land yielded only 37 lbs. of clean cotton; indeed it is obviously impossible that in these two talooks any cotton cultivation could have existed with the high average rents given by the dufturdar, and the low prices, if the yield of the produce had not been upwards of double that which Mr. Mansfield states with Mr. Mercer's concurrence.

38. His Excellency will, I trust, pardon my having made these few remarks; many other selections might be made from the records. I attribute no blame to Mr. Mercer or to any one, beyond a carelessness in answering an important question. His Excellency in Council may well conceive it to be a very difficult thing to say exactly what an acre of land will yield; I may, in my jummabundee report, have overrated the returns; I do not, however, think it will ultimately prove that I did so, but I certainly think that Messrs. Mansfield and Mercer with the records before them, and their own letters, have set forth a very erroneous report.

39. The opinion in Bombay is, that Mr. Mansfield's report is very unfavourable to the New Orleans cotton. I heard this report myself, yet Mr. Mansfield, in a letter of the 9th of May last, says to Government, speaking of the New Orleans cotton, "There is now seed sufficient for 100,000 acres, and the ryots are willing to plant;" and Mr. Mercer, upon the 1st of April last, also states in an official document to the Acting Collector, he is "fully persuaded it (the cotton experiment) might get on under the superintendence of a less experienced person than himself; the New Orleans cotton has been so productive, that the ryots will be glad to plant it to any extent."

40. With these remarks I will close this letter, leaving his Excellency in Council to determine the value of the different opinions before the Government; but I think I might safely say, even in opposition to the authority of Mr. Mercer, that when the ryots are willing to come forward and plant a new cotton to the extent which both he himself and Mr. Mansfield have represented, that such exotic cotton must hold some great advantages over native cotton.

41. Finally,

41. Finally, let me hope that I have not forced myself into an unnecessary discussion with any one. I believe chiefly what I have said is from the records; I mean no offence to anybody, and I should certainly regret hurting the official feelings of my first assistant, the late Acting Collector, Mr. Mansfield; I have merely intended, in defence of an experiment, which was wholly and solely commenced in the collectorate by myself, to prevent its being depreciated by erroneous statements; and if I have in my anxiety to defend what I consider my own child, hurt any other individual, I can only disclaim the intention of having wished to do so. And lastly, that, whatever may be the intentions of Government, respecting the management of the cotton experiments, I would wish to impress on his Excellency in Council the necessity of coming to an early decision, as the season is now advancing, and that any delay is protracting arrangements that will be attended with inconvenience.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw*, Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
31 December 1846.

(No. 43 of 1845.)

To *W. E. Frere*, Esq., Acting Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

REFERRING to requisitions for information in regard to the culture of New Orleans cotton in this district, submitted by Dr. Burn, superintendent of cotton experiments at Broach, in his letter to the Secretary to Government, No. 55, of 1845, dated 24th May, and which you have done me the honour to refer to me for my opinion and report; I beg to say it is difficult to arrive at any minute and very correct data upon which to found an accurate calculation of what it costs the native ryot to cultivate, as there are many circumstances that modify his expenses which do not fall within the scope of our experiments, and of which none but himself can correctly estimate the value. V. 823.

2. Here is, however, a general fact, which may probably satisfy Dr. Burn on that head. The ryots in this district readily contract to cultivate New Orleans cotton, at two rupees per acre; and I have already agreed with them to cultivate 1,000 acres at that rate this season. This includes all the operations enumerated in Dr. Burn's first questions except "gathering." That I pay for, and it may be set down at one anna per maund, for picking of 26½ lbs. The ryots use their own land, and I pay the rent to Government.

3. With the above data, then, Dr. Burn's question may be answered according to his own formula, thus:—

	Amount.	Rate.	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
1. Cultivation of 1,000 acres with New Orleans cotton, and gathering 6,000 maunds, at one anna per maund	2,375 – –	2 6 –	per acre.
2. Two carkoons' pay for four months, during the gathering &c.	80 – –	– 1 3	ditto.
3. Two mookuddums looking after cultivation, &c., pay for 12 months	144 – –	– 2 3	
4. Expenses of ginning and picking, at *Rs.* 2.12 per bale, cost of ginning at 1½ rupee, and the bagging and conveyance to market of 133 bales, at 9½ rupees per bale	1,828 12 –	13 12 –	per bale.
5. Rate of 1,000 acres of land	1,000 – –	1 – –	per acre.
TOTAL Cost	5,427 12 –	—	
6. Sale price of 133 bales, or 66½ candies	6,650 – –	100 – –	per candy.
Balance, Profit	1,222 4 –	1 3 7	22½ per cent. on Capital.

4. In the above statement I have taken six maunds of 26½ lbs. or 159 lbs. as the average produce per acre. It is, you will perceive, a good deal under the suppositional amount taken by Dr. Burn, and will, without doubt, fall short of the actual produce. But it is I consider, a perfectly safe calculation, and is taken on that account. I consider it a safe calculation, because it is 1½ maunds, or 39¾ lbs. less than the united produce per acre of the New Orleans cotton, on the two farms of Koosegul and Gurruck; and, too, notwithstanding the Koosegul crop was almost entirely destroyed by bugs and worms, a circumstance which did not occur the season before; and may, of course, be looked on as entirely an accidental occurrence.

 5. A large

5. A large quantity of the ryotwar cultivation was as productive as that of the Gurruck farm, and only in a few villages, which also suffered severely from bugs and worms, was any of it at all approaching in badness to that of the Koosegul farm. In Raneebednore, and some of the other southern talooks, and in Dummul, on the east, some ryots obtained as much as 12 maunds per acre.

6. I append hereto a statement of the produce of the New Orleans cotton, on the farms of Koosegul and Gurruck, and beg to remark in conclusion, that I differ from Dr. Burn in considering the "extension of the cultivation" as no proof "of any success whatever." I think it is the very highest proof of success. It is a proof of the only kind of success worth arriving at,—the introduction among the ryuts themselves, instead of a demonstration of splendid and costly cultivation with pattern farms.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. R. Mercer*,
Superintendent Cotton Experiments,
S. M. C.

Annagherry,
6 August 1845.

STATEMENT of the Produce of the New Orleans Cotton on the Farms of Koosegul and Gurruck, in 1844-45.

No.	———	—	No. of Acres.	Average per Acre.	REMARKS.
	Koosegul:	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.* *oz.*	
11	Bags of New Orleans Cotton, 1st sort - - - -	1,101	75	14 $10\frac{3}{4}$	- - Second sort is composed of the produce of plants of the second year's growth, and having failed entirely, are left out of the statement.
	Gurruck:				
133	Bags of New Orleans Cotton, 1st sort - - - -	12,954	144	95 $2\frac{1}{2}$	
8	Bags of New Orleans Cotton, 2d sort - - - -	757			
	TOTAL - - -	14,812			

(signed) *W. R. Mercer*,
Superintendent Cotton Experiments, S. M. C.

(True copies)
(signed) A. N. Shaw, Collector.

(No. 361 of 1847.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle* to the Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

V. 824. IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 1722, dated the 31st December last, with its enclosure, submitting certain observations on the relative merits of the New Orleans and native cotton, &c., I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to refer you to my letter, No. 2, dated the 2d ultimo, to your address, as containing all that Government thinks it necessary to remark on this question in the present state of its information.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
10 February 1847.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 18th February 1847.—V. 934 to 936.

(No. 1700 of 1846.)

From the Collector of Dharwar to Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle*.

Sir,

V. 934. ADVERTING to the Government letter, dated the 12th December 1843, No. 4099, addressed to myself as Collector of Dharwar, I have the honour to state that therein the Government was pleased to intimate its permission to me to draw a permanent deputation, the purpose, as set forth in the above quoted letter, being on account of the great and increasing importance of the Dharwar collectorate, as being the scene of experiments for introducing the New Orleans cotton as an article of common export, &c. &c. &c.

2. At

2. At this moment, I am informed seven hundred (700) candies of the New Orleans cotton are about to be exported to the Presidency, on account of Government, and that the value of the crops of the present season now on the land, belonging to ryots, exceed one lac of rupees.

3. This is doubtless satisfactory information to the Government, and to me it is particularly gratifying, as being the result of an experiment commenced by myself only five years ago, with seed barely sufficient for planting 10 acres of ground; it, moreover, demonstrates that the plans adopted of inducing the ryots to cultivate the cotton have, by meeting their arguments and ignorance by practical experiments, carried into execution by themselves, triumphantly conquered the prejudices of, perhaps, the most prejudiced farmers in the world—the ryots of India.

4. If the Government is satisfied that the experiment is now sufficiently advanced to require no further protection, it will be necessary to do nothing more, but it should be remembered that the Government farms have failed, and that all the other expensive experiments commenced in different parts of India, have been more or less unsuccessful, and that the assistance of the Americans is now to be withdrawn from the collectorate.

5. To subdue the prejudices of the cultivators was a great step towards a prosperous result, but there still remain two other very important considerations which should be overcome, before an opinion on the ultimate success of the experiment can be pronounced.

1st. It is probable, if not certain, that by bad cultivation, the seed will degenerate, or become hybrid; it is questionable if it has not already done so.

2d. If the local purchasers of produce continue to oppose the cultivation of the exotic cotton, by declining to buy it, there will be a great difficulty in its finding a market.

6. With reference to the first of these obstacles, I anticipate no great difficulty in establishing a school for the improvement of agriculture, by which the Government will obtain a supply of good seed at a cheap rate, little, if anything, above the real value of the seed, by inducing certain ryots to cultivate under my directions, the details of which arrangement I will furnish, if my general plan is approved.

7. Regarding the second obstacle, I conclude the Government does not contemplate, even were it practicable, to be always purchasing the exotic cotton, especially as its culture is now so far extended as to be found in small lots all over the collectorate. This opposition must therefore be met by a steady perseverance to induce a different class of persons to deal personally with the ryots. It is obviously the interest of the intermediate dealer, as the system now exists, to depreciate the value of all produce, and to set his face against every kind of improvement, knowing that as the better condition of the ryot progresses, so must his influence over him lessen, and that as the attraction of native foreign merchants to our local markets increases, so also must competition raise the value of the produce, and consequently reduce his profits, and ultimately exclude him altogether from his nefarious and ruinous transactions with the ryots. The practices of these intermediate dealers were long since brought by me to the notice of Government, and here require no recapitulation or comment.

8. I have not touched upon the subject of ginning the cotton and its preparation for the market, as I have not yet had sufficient time to see what has been done, but I learn that it is necessary the Government should immediately send down a civil engineer, who has a knowledge of the simple machinery of the saw-gin, and that, if possible, this should be done before the approaching departure of the Americans from the collectorate.

9. There are twenty-nine (29) saw-gins now in use in the collectorate, I am informed.

10. There is another agricultural subject to which I would here call the attention of Government, viz., an improvement in the wool of the Southern Mahratta Country. From what I have observed during my recent sojourn at the Cape of Good Hope, and a residence on some of the largest sheep farms in the colony, I am of opinion that the wool of this part of India may be greatly improved; that this country actually holds, in some points, advantages over Southern Africa.

11. The assistance I should ask from Government would not be great, as I consider no improvement can be lasting unless the ryots themselves are induced to undertake it. If the outline of this plan is acceptable to the Government, I shall hereafter be prepared with reasons in detail for any proposition I may recommend.

12. It would be useless my detaining his Excellency in Council by any speculative arguments. Having stated my opinions generally, it behoves me to follow the wishes of Government. My desire is that the Government should afford to me, for a sufficient period to determine the prospects of the experiments, the "carte blanche" extended in its letter of December 1843, viz., allowing me a permanent deputation, and permission to visit places beyond, though in the neighbourhood of my own districts.

13. The local cotton dealers chiefly reside at Hooblee; some foreign merchants, Parsees, are in Belgaum; but the most influential reside at Sircee and Compta, through which places the Mysore, Bellary, and much of the Southern Mahratta produce finds an export by sea.

III.
Bombay.

14. Having alluded to the deputation allowance, I would respectfully beg to explain that his Excellency in Council is sensible that the advantage of deputation is not very considerable to an officer who must either keep up two establishments or take his family into the districts, neither is my desire so much to derive personal benefit by any extra employment I might undertake, as to hold the confidence of Government, and to have the means of moving in such direction and manner as I may consider to be conducive to the success of the object in view, the Government being satisfied that I am not likely to abuse its confidence by any neglect of my ordinary duties. With this reliance and permission, I am willing to take a fair responsibility of bringing to a successful termination the operations that were commenced by me, and that I have now recommended. Indeed, under any other circumstances, I shall always be ready to promote the plans, and offer my cheerful assistance towards advancing the views of Government; but I trust I shall not be considered unreasonable in hoping that his Excellency in Council will not deny me the necessary means which I consider expedient for feasibly carrying out an experiment in which there can be no doubt that I feel interested, the failure of which will entail much distress on numerous confiding ryots, while its success is of great importance to the country and Government.

I have, &c.
Dharwar, Collector's Office, (signed) *A. N. Shaw*, Collector.
22 December 1846.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Messrs. *Reid* and *Willoughby*.

V. 935.

THE reports already before Government leave no doubt that the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton has, within the last few years, been very largely extended in the Dharwar collectorate, and for this result, whatever may be its precise value, for that is a point respecting which there is still a difference of opinion, it would appear from the earlier proceedings, that Government is much indebted to the exertions of Mr. Shaw in first introducing this variety of the plant.

2. Mr. Shaw will have learnt from a communication recently addressed to him, that Government considers enough has been done for the exclusive encouragement of this particular description of cotton, and that if it possesses the advantages he ascribes to it, it should be able, extensively as it is now cultivated, and well as it must be known to the people in the Dharwar collectorate, to hold its own ground.

3. Mr. Shaw may be informed that Government will be glad to receive and consider any suggestions he may have to make for the improvement of the cotton cultivation in his district, but until these are submitted in a specific shape no opinion can be formed respecting them.

4. The creation of a demand for the improved cotton will be promoted as respects the English market by the large consignments to be transmitted to it under the recent orders of the Honourable Court; and as respects the local market, by the publicity which is being given among the mercantile community at the Presidency to what has been done for the improvement of the produce.

5. An application has already been made to the Military Board to endeavour to procure a qualified mechanic to superintend the gin machinery after the departure of the Americans.

6. Any suggestions Mr. Shaw may have to make for the improvement of the wool of his district will be acceptable, and will receive consideration when specifically submitted. The interest he takes in such subjects is very commendable.

7. The permanent deputation allowance granted to Mr. Shaw in 1843, was limited to two years, in the expectation that its objects would by that time be attained. There seems no sufficient necessity for renewing it at present in a permanent form, but if Mr. Shaw has occasion to prolong his stay in the interior of his district with a view to the objects he has indicated, or any others directed to the public interests, he can obtain a prolongation of the ordinary sanction on applying for it in the usual way, through the Revenue Commissioner, as is done by other Collectors: He can also apply for leave, if he thinks it desirable to visit any place in the vicinity of his district for the promotion of the same objects, and it will be granted, if Government is satisfied of its expediency, and of its not interfering with the general management of his collectorate.

2 February 1847. (signed) *G. R. Clerk.*

(No. 401 of 1847.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle* to the Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

V. 936.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1700, dated the 22d December last, on the subject of the cotton experiments in Dharwar, &c., and to observe, that the reports already before Government leave no doubt that the cultivation of the New Orleans

Orleans cotton has, within the last few years, been very largely extended in the Dharwar collectorate, and for this result, whatever may be its precise value, for that is a point respecting which there is still a difference of opinion, Government is, I am desired to remark, much indebted to your exertions in first introducing this variety of the plant.

2. You will have learnt from my letter to your address, No. 2, dated 2d instant, that Government considers that enough has been done for the exclusive encouragement of this particular description of cotton, and that if it possesses the advantages you ascribe to it, it should be able, extensively as it is now cultivated, and well as it must be known to the people in the Dharwar collectorate, to hold its own ground.

3. The Governor in Council will be glad to receive and consider any suggestions you may have to make for the improvement of the cotton cultivation of your district; but until these are submitted in a specific shape, no opinion can be formed respecting them.

4. Adverting to your 7th para. the Governor in Council desires me to remark, that the creation of a demand for the improved cotton will be promoted, as respects the English market, by the large consignments to be transmitted to it under the recent orders of the Honourable Court, alluded to in my letter to your address, No. 298, dated the 28th ultimo, and as respects the local market, by the publicity which has been given among the mercantile community at the Presidency to what has been done for the improvement of the produce, in a communication which, under instructions from Government, I have addressed to the Chamber of Commerce, and the principal mercantile firms, containing the details of past proceedings on the subject.

5. With reference to your 8th para., I am desired to state, that an application was made to the Military Board, on the 28th ultimo, to endeavour to procure a qualified mechanic to superintend the gin machinery in Dharwar after the departure of the Americans.

6. Referring to your 10th para., I am desired to state, that any suggestions which you may have to make for the improvement of the wool of your district will be acceptable, and will receive consideration when specifically submitted, and that the Governor in Council considers the interest which you take in such subjects to be very commendable.

7. With respect to the request contained in your 12th para., the Governor in Council desires me to remark that the permanent deputation allowance granted to you in 1843 was limited to two years, in the expectation that its objects would, by that time, be attained; and that there seems no sufficient necessity for renewing it at present in a permanent form, but that if you have occasion to prolong your stay in the interior of your district, with a view to the objects you have indicated, or any others directed to the public interests, you can obtain a prolongation of the ordinary sanction on applying for it in the usual way, through the Revenue Commissioner, as is done by other Collectors. You can also, I am directed to add, apply for leave, if you think it desirable to visit any place in the vicinity of your district for the promotion of the same objects, and it will be granted, if Government is satisfied of its expediency, and of its not interfering with the general management of your collectorate.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
12 February 1847.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated the 18th February 1847.—V. 947 to 949.

(No. 57 of 1847.)

From the Collector of Dharwar to Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle*.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 2d instant, No. 2, respecting the comparative value of the New Orleans and native cottons of this district, I do myself the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency in Council, that I hope in a few days to have it in my power to submit a statement that will place beyond suspicion, V. 947.

1. What has been the average rent of cotton lands per acre?
2. What may be considered the lowest estimate of cultivating an acre of land?
3. The price that the cultivator has received for his produce?

2. I am collecting the above results from several sources, both from the village accounts, and from the information and examination of the ryots individually. The statements will embrace the returns of each village for the four last years, and are intended to include, as closely as circumstances will admit, the condition of every ryot who has cultivated cotton for the four last years in each mamlutdar's charge of the eight talooks of this collectorate.

3. The inference that is drawn from these calculations is, that if we know the rent and the price of cultivation, the return in money from the sale of the produce should reimburse the cultivator; and if then it is ascertained from accurate information, collected from the ryots themselves, of the sum they received per maund for their cotton, that sum will represent the number of pounds of cotton that their land yielded.

III.

Bombay.

4. I take, for an example, a high-rented village in the Dharwar talook. In the village of Nowloor, taking the whole of the cotton lands, good and bad, the rents paid to Government for the last four years have averaged - - - - - - - - *Rs.* 2 11 -
Simple expenses of cultivating an acre of cotton land, as taken from an average* of what Mr. Mercer and Mr. Channing actually paid, and I have calculated - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 8 3

Rs. 4 3 3.

5. The average price per maund of cleaned cotton in the village of Nowloor, for the four same years, was *Rs.* 2. 3.†; at which price, to enable a ryot to pay *Rs.* 4. 3. 3., he should have obtained, at the lowest computation, 49 lbs. 9 oz. of clean, or 199 lbs. of seeded cotton (native).

6. In the above calculation I have taken the maund at 26 lbs., not 26½ lbs., as given by Mr. Mercer, and I have considered the ryots as having no profit; but when his Excellency in Council has before him the results of the villages, as above promised, he will be able more fairly to judge between the conflicting opinions given on these questions.

7. The advantage of the New Orleans culture does not consist in its staple; it has, I believe, hitherto, bale for bale, obtained a better price in the Bombay market than native cotton; but, admitting its staple is not superior, it still holds these great advantages, being a free yielder, and giving one-third portion of its yield in wool to two-thirds seed; whilst the native cotton gives only one-fourth of its produce in wool.

8. I believe myself, and from all I can learn I am confirmed in this opinion, that New Orleans cotton, fairly cultivated, and compared with native cotton of this district, will, under equal circumstances of cultivation, &c., yield from one-third to one-half more seeded cotton than the native variety.

9. Mr. Mercer's written opinion, as given in his letter, dated 9th July 1844, to Sir George Arthur, says that he has never known native cotton, in the Southern Mahratta country, to give 30 lbs. of clean cotton, or 120 lbs. of seeded cotton. He says also in his letter, dated 6th August, No. 43 of 1845, that the ryots' fields of Bunkapoor (being 520 acres of New Orleans cultivation) yielded 12 maunds, which taking, as Mr. Mercer does, 26½ lbs. of cotton to the maund, would give 318 lbs., or 106 lbs. of clean cotton; and in his letter, dated 1st April 1846, No. 115, he says that "the New Orleans cotton has been so productive, that the ryots will be glad to plant it to any extent."

10. If, therefore, Mr. Mercer's experience is worth anything, I think he has clearly shown how much more valuable the New Orleans cotton is than the native.

11. Respecting the particular consignments mentioned in your letter under consideration, I can offer no opinion; each specimen seemed to have brought a very satisfactory price, and one that, if it could be ensured, would lead to a great extension of the cotton trade of this country; which circumstance will, I respectfully trust, attract the important attention of Government. If the whole of the cotton transmitted to England came from the American planters' farms, it is probable there was little or none of the Dharwar native cotton in the consignment; but that it chiefly consisted of New Orleans and Broach, with a small quantity of Coimbatore and Bourbon cottons, with perhaps some Sea Island.

12. I regret to hear that "the Honourable the Governor in Council thinks enough has been done for the encouragement of the New Orleans cotton." Much credit is due, I readily admit, to the Government for what it has done; but I have little hesitation in giving it as my mature opinion, if the Government now withdraws its countenance, that the experiment, if it does not retrograde and fail, will remain stationary. I do not particularly allude to any branch of the experiment, as I consider the improvements in agriculture, in the mode of bringing the produce to market, and the introduction of the general use of the saw-gin, to be component parts of one experiment.

13. I have not delayed in addressing Government on this subject, because Mr. Mercer is now at the Presidency, and long before his departure I shall endeavour also to transmit my final report; the Government will, therefore, have a full opportunity of availing itself of Mr. Mercer's opinion and experience, and ascertaining the grounds upon which he came to the conclusions expressed in Mr. Mansfield's letter, dated 30th November 1846, No. 1604, and whatever may be the ultimate determination of Government respecting the experiments of the Southern Mahratta country, I would respectively repeat that they are not at all at present in a condition of taking care of themselves, and that the crops are now being gathered, and the time is fast arriving that the saw-gins should commence working, and that Mr. Hawley, the remaining planter in this district, has, I believe, taken his passage in the steamer sailing on the 1st March next from Bombay.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw*, Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
11 January 1847.

* The details of this average will be given in the promised report.
† As will be shown in promised report.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

THE further report promised by Mr. Shaw may be awaited. In the meantime he may be informed, in reference to his 12th para., that he has misinterpreted the meaning of Government where he represents the proposed discontinuance of any exclusive encouragement of the New Orleans cotton as implying an intention to abandon all attempts at the improvement of cotton generally; for, on the contrary, as he will have learnt from recent instructions on the subject, Government is anxious to promote it as far as possible. V. 948.

With reference to his concluding remark, Mr. Shaw may be referred to the recent communication, in which he is made acquainted with the views of Government as to the future conduct of the cotton experiments in his district.

2 February 1847. (signed) *G. R. Clerk.*

(No. 410 of 1847.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle* to the Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 57, dated the 11th ultimo, regarding the relative merits of the New Orleans and native cotton, and to state, that the Honourable the Governor in Council awaits the further report promised in the 1st para. thereof. V. 949.

2. In the meantime I am desired to intimate, in reference to your 12th para., that you have misinterpreted the meaning of Government, where you represent the proposed discontinuance of any exclusive encouragement of the New Orleans cotton as implying an intention to abandon all attempts at the improvement of cotton generally; for, on the contrary, as you will learn from my letter of this date, No. 401, on the subject, Government is anxious to promote it as far as possible.

3. With reference to your concluding remark, the Governor in Council desires me to refer you to my letter, No. 301, dated the 28th ultimo, in which you were made acquainted with the views of Government as to the future conduct of the cotton experiments in your district.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
12 February 1847. (signed) *R. K. Pringle,* Chief Secretary.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 3d March 1847.—V. 1065 to 1067.

(No. 172 of 1847.)

From the Collector of Dharwar to Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle.*

Sir,

IN continuation and conclusion of my letters dated 31st December, No. 1722, and 11th ultimo, No. 57, and with reference to Mr. Mansfield's letter of the 30th November last, No. 1604, I do myself the honour to state, that the object that I now desire to submit is, that the yield of cotton is considerably above the quantity Mr. Mansfield, with Mr. Mercer's concurrence, has determined; and the method which I propose to take to arrive at this result is fairly to consider and calculate the expense of the cultivation of an acre of land; and, taking this valuation and the actual sum paid as rent by the ryot, then to show, that by the market price per maund of cotton, the quantity of seeded cotton the land should have yielded to have enabled the cultivator to exist, must have been considerably more, and in many instances more than double the quantity given in Mr. Mansfield's statement. V. 1065.

2. I will first consider the expense of cultivation. I have taken it in my letter dated 31 December at *Rs.* 1. 4. 11½, and this, I repeat, is the expense of very ordinary cultivation of an acre, and exclusive of several items which should have been included. I have charged nothing for gathering the crop, or preparing the land, or fencing it, and I have taken the land as already under cultivation, and omitted every charge for capital expended.

3. Mr. Channing, in the Belgaum Collectorate, informed me that he paid one rupee four annas for 40 acres of contract cultivation, the Government also paying the charge of gathering the crop. He was unable to obtain more than 40 acres at this rate, although ryots, to the extent of upwards of 1,000 acres, agreed to cultivate their own lands. The 40 acres cultivated by contract proved a failure; but whether this was from the bad cultivation, or bad season, I do not know; I believe from both. Mr. Channing is a zealous and indefatigable officer; but in this instance I think more prudence would have been shown if a more liberal sum had been allowed as the charge of cultivating an acre of land.

4. Mr. Mercer actually paid, and I conclude with the concurrence of the acting collector, two rupees per acre for all the lands he contracted for in the several talooks of this collectorate. I have no objections to make to Mr. Mercer's having contracted for two rupees per

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acre for some thousands of acres, I believe; nor should I have dwelt upon the circumstance had not Mr. Mercer, almost at the very moment he was paying this amount on account of Government, come forward and added his testimony to Mr. Mansfield's calculation, that one rupee was the value of the cultivation of an acre of land.

5. Both Mr. Mansfield in his statement, and Mr. Mercer, exclude the item of picking the crop, which also fell on Government as an additional expense on the lands cultivated by contract.

6. Taking the average of these three calculations, but bearing in mind that they are all below the expense, as, exclusive of the items I have mentioned, I will call the expense of cultivating an acre of land, taking the calculation as given in my letter, No. 1722, dated 31st ultimo - - - - - - - - - - - - *Rs.* 1 4 11½

Mr. Channing's contract price - - - - - - - - -	1	4	–
Mr. Mercer's - ditto - - - - - - - - -	2	–	–
TOTAL - - -	4	8	11½
Average - - -	1	8	4

7. I would now respectfully refer his Excellency in Council to the appendix of this letter, which gives the rates actually paid by the ryots to Government for all their cotton lands, inclusive of lands of the worst description; it gives also the price that the cultivators received per maund for their cotton. The statement is made out for the four last years, and includes villages under each mamlutdar in *six* talooks of this collectorate; it was made out "Koolwar," or from each individual ryot's statement; it comprises also the part of Hooblee, into which the new and low rates have been in operation for the three last years; the whole of Dummul and Nowlgoond talooks, into which the new rates have been introduced, into the former two years, and the latter one year.

8. I have not appended the "Koolwar" returns in translate, on account of their great length, but I have taken the results on the aggregate of the ryots' statements for each village, being the returns of the amount paid as rental, and the sum received for the sale of crop, by the cultivators of these 33 villages of this collectorate; I have, however, appended copies of the mamlutdar's reports in full, in the Canarese language, of six talooks, which comprise the whole collectorate, excepting the talooks of Hangul and Kode, the soil and climate of which are not adapted to cotton, the talooks being jungly, and containing much wet and bagayet lands; consequently little or scarcely any cotton is grown in either of these talooks. The mamlutdars had been warned to spare no pains in carefully making out their statements, and if an error has been committed, it would seem to be against rather than in favour of the ryot.

9. In the Dharwar talook the average of the rents paid by the cultivator, inclusive of all cotton lands, per acre, was *Rs.* 2. 2. 1.; the price actually received by the cultivator for his produce per maund, *Rs.* 1. 8. 6.; consequently, taking the expense of cultivation at *Rs.* 1. 8. 4., the rent at *Rs.* 2. 2. 1., the ryot, at the market price of his cotton, should have obtained (without leaving him any profit, and exclusive of some necessary expenses omitted) *Rs* 3. 10. 5. worth of cotton; and taking the maund at 26 lbs., or, as Mr. Mercer considers it, at 26½ lbs., his land should have yielded 63 lbs. of clean cotton, which would be 252 lbs.* of seeded cotton.

* Native cotton, Dharwar talook.

No.	TALOOK.	Price per Maund of Cotton.			Rents per Acre of Land.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1	Dharwar - - - - - - -	1	8	6	2	2	1
2	Nowlgoond - - - - - - -	1	9	5	1	2	8
3	Dummul - - - - - - -	1	10	6	1	4	–
4	Bunkapoor - - - - - -	1	8	6	2	6	–
5	Hooblee - - - - - - -	1	14	4	1	6	1
6	Ranebeednoor - - - - - -	1	13	3	2	2	4
	TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	10	–	6	10	7	2
	Average - - - *Rs.*	1	10	9	1	11	10

10. The

10. The above statement gives an epitome of the appended returns; and, taking the average rental at *Rs.* 1. 11. 10. for the six talooks, and the expense of cultivating at *Rs.* 1. 8. 4., it follows that the sale of the produce should have been sufficient at least to reimburse these two items of necessary expenditure: the amount, therefore, realised from the sale of the produce, will represent in pounds the quantity of cotton the land yielded, and if the average price of the maund of cotton (taking the maund, as Mr. Mercer does, at 26½ lbs.) is *Rs.* 1. 10. 9., the land yielded to enable the cultivator to pay his rent and cultivate 51 lbs. of clean cotton, or 204 lbs.* of seeded cotton.

* Native cotton, whole collectorate.

11. The above calculation is taken, omitting many necessary items of cultivation, and allowing no profit, gathering a crop, cleaning land of the previous year's cultivation, accidental contingencies, interest on capital expended, and ordinary remuneration for labour, and considering these items as worth something (I will cull them together), with such profit as seems barely sufficient to enable a cultivator to feed his generally large family, at *Rs.* 1. 8. per acre, which valuation, taken in pounds of cotton, would be of clean cotton 23¾ lbs.; so that an acre of land, to permit a ryot to exist and to pay his expenses with this profit of 23¾ lbs. of cotton per acre, should yield 302 lbs.,† or of clean cotton 75½ lbs.; and I would submit, if Mr. Mercer's last opinion,‡ given just previously to his leaving the collectorate, approaches accuracy, as to what he considers the yield of the native and New Orleans cottons, that his report showing the profit on his consignment of 750 candies of cotton, grown by contract on land rented at *Rs.* 2. 3., and cultivated (exclusively of picking, without the expense of his own and the native superintendence) at another (2) two rupees per acre, and still when packed and shipped to the Presidency, to realise a profit, would form an interesting document.

† Native cotton, total yield.

12. A reference to the statement will show the difference between the average of cotton lands in the talooks of Nowlgoond, Dummul, and Hooblee, under the new survey rates and the old rates to be just about one hundred per cent., being—

In Fuslee 1252 (A.D. 1842-43):	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Nowlgoond	1	10	6
Hooblee	1	15	6
Dummul	1	7	2

And Fuslee 1255 (A.D. 1845-46):	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Nowlgoond	–	13	–
Hooblee	1	2	3
Dummul	–	11	–

And I beg to add, that the full advantage of these reduced rates has been included in my returns in Mr. Mansfield's statements' favour for three, two, and one seasons, to the talooks of Hooblee, Nowlgoond, and Dummul respectively; so that it is difficult to understand how any cotton cultivator could have existed in former days, when the rates were even higher and more arbitrarily collected than in Fuslee 1252. I would also remark, that the prices said to have been received by the ryots themselves for the sale of the cotton appear higher than they actually did receive; they have given higher returns than the buyers of cotton admit, which has been, I apprehend, in anticipation of the Government again purchasing their cotton this season.

13. The returns made out by the mamlutdars have reference to native cotton; but, from much that Mr. Mercer has written, from what I have myself formerly said, together with all I can hear now from persons qualified to offer an opinion on the subject, I do not think, under fair circumstances, taking the yield of the native cotton as I have given it, that the produce of New Orleans seeded cotton can be computed as less than one-third more than the native cotton of this district. I do not include the Broach, or any other exotics, but allude to the native cotton, as grown and cultivated in this district. Another circumstance in favour of the New Orleans cotton must be remembered, that it gives one-third wool to two-thirds seed, whilst the native species only gives one from the portion of its produce in wool; as to its staple, the selling prices of the late consignments to England would appear to make no difference in the value of one cotton over the other; its superiority, therefore, would seem to rest in its being a much freer yielder, and giving a considerably larger quantity of wool in proportion to its seed. Whether the late consignments to England contained any native cotton of this district I am not informed; and if the whole cotton so transmitted came from the planters' farms, as I have already intimated, the consignment probably consisted of New Orleans, Broach, and Coimbatore, with a portion of Bourbon and Sea Island cottons: be the cottons as they may, their selling prices were such as would greatly increase the cotton trade of this country, if they could be insured, and would therefore enhance the value of the New Orleans plant, on account of its being a freer yielder.

14. The

‡ That native and New Orleans cotton yield only 150 lbs. of seeded cotton.

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14. The New Orleans will grow over a second season; but, from the result of experiments tried by the cultivators under my directions, it was thought inexpedient to recommend this species of cultivation, as the crop appeared to be less bountiful.

15. It will be observed that there is a discrepancy in the dufterdar's statement, submitted with my letter No. 1722, dated 31st December, as compared with the statements of the mamlutdars; this has not escaped my notice, and the dufterdar has been called upon to explain, which he does; and as my object is to leave nothing open to needless dispute or cavil hereafter, I give it in his own words:

> "As the villages given in my statement are all adjoining the town of Dharwar, the cultivator finds a ready market for his produce; the rate of assessment in these villages is therefore higher, and the cultivator willingly pays it. The villages of Ameenbhaee, Nowloor, &c., of the mamlutdar's returns, are situated a some distance from any large market town, and are accordingly assessed more lightly; this is the cause of the difference between the mamlutdar's returns and mine."

16. If the calculations I have now given prove anything, it is the inaccuracy of Messrs. Mansfield and Mercer's statements. I submit also, that when Mr. Mansfield was called upon to report on rough calculations given by me, accompanied by figured statements, showing that they were not taken at mere random, and that these calculations had reference to crops that at the time were only growing, that he should not only have entered more fully into details, but that he should have borne in mind that his report was to determine the accuracy of circumstances which I had only given in anticipation, and therefore required something more than mere assertion to carry with it a conviction.

17. I should not have taken to pieces Mr. Mansfield's calculations, had Mr. Mercer not have coincided with them, and thus have come to a conclusion, on leaving the collectorate, diametrically opposed to many of his recorded opinions during the last four years.

18. Mr. Mansfield, as collector, has said that he has adopted Mr. Mercer's views; these views, as contained in Mr. Mansfield's letter, are, I submit, not only inaccurate, and tending to mislead the Honourable Court of Directors and Government, but as creating, if promulgated to the country, an injurious effect on the minds of cultivators, and which effect might really realise the result pronounced; so that it might hereafter appear that the experiment thrived and flourished as long as the Americans remained in the district, but faded and failed immediately on their departure.

19. I do not wish to detract from any merit due to the Americans; I have borne publicly, in all my reports to Government, ample testimony in their favour. If Mr. Mercer had remained in the district, I should have recommended the Government to have called on him to support by proofs the adhesion he has given to Mr. Mansfield's statement; but as it is, I leave the matter now wholly in the hands of Government; and I have not considered, nor do I consider it my duty to ask for any explanation from either the late Acting Collector or Mr. Mercer. I know of no plan more adequate than the one I have adopted of substantiating my opinion; and if its general correctness is not apparent, I would respectfully suggest and humbly recommend that it should be submitted to such further test as may be approved by the Honourable the Governor in Council, in whose hands I now cheerfully leave the disposal of the whole question; and, finally, I would beg to repeat the opinion that I have already expressed, that the experiments of the Southern Mahratta country are not in a condition to take care of themselves; and that, if the countenance of Government is withheld, improvements in the culture of cotton will be slow, and that the use of the gin will fall out of practice.

I have, &c.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
2 February 1847.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Collector.

V. 1066.

STATEMENT showing the VILLAGES in which COTTON was sown, and the Price received by the Ryots per Maund, giving an Average for Four Years.

TALOOKS and VILLAGES.	FUSLEE 1252.		FUSLEE 1253.		FUSLEE 1254.		FUSLEE 1255.	
	Price per Maund.	Rent per Acre.	Price per Maund.	Rent per Acre.	Price per Maund.	Rent per Acre.	Price per Maund.	Rent per Acre.
Dharwar:								
Monje Marndgee	1 14 1	2 6 1	1 10 9	2 4 9	1 8 11	2 1 11	1 5 5	2 7 9
Sivallee	1 12 7	2 3 10	1 10 4	2 3 10	1 9 7	2 1 –	1 7 –	2 1 11
Wunhullee	1 11 4	1 7 2	1 9 7	2 6 5	1 10 6	1 7 –	1 4 6	1 7 6
Dundeekope	– –	– –	1 14 6	2 5 4	– –	– –	1 9 4	2 3 2
Gungdeekope	1 14 10	1 12 –	1 9 7	2 2 –	1 9 7	1 14 –	1 4 6	1 14 –
Amergole	1 14 –	2 11 3	1 10 8	2 8 –	1 11 –	2 10 7	1 5 4	2 11 8
Nowloo	1 7 2	2 15 5	1 8 4	2 12 –	1 6 10	2 12 8	1 5 9	2 11 8
Ameenbhavee	1 11 6	2 4 8	1 10 –	2 – 7	1 4 10	2 6 2	1 6 1	2 4 –
Murreewad	1 12 –	2 4 –	1 12 7	2 12 5	1 11 11	2 9 7	1 12 1	2 4 5
Timmapoor	1 12 3	2 2 8	1 12 9	1 8 7	1 10 7	1 13 6	1 14 6	2 8 9
TOTAL	15 13 9	20 – 1	16 13 1	22 15 11	14 3 9	19 12 5	14 10 6	22 10 10
AVERAGE	1 9 4	2 – –	1 10 10	2 4 9	1 6 9	1 15 7	1 7 5	2 4 3
Fuslee 1252	1 9 4	2 – –						
„ 1253	1 10 10	2 4 9						
„ 1254	1 6 9	1 15 7						
„ 1255	1 7 5	2 4 3						
TOTAL	6 2 4	8 8 7						
AVERAGE	1 8 6	2 2 1						
Nowlgoond:								
Cusba Nowlgoond	1 8 7	1 10 7	1 8 8	1 4 10	1 8 4	– 13 5	1 8 4	– 12 –
Belwutgee	1 10 9	1 8 6	1 9 3	1 – 8	1 10 1	– 14 1	1 7 5	– 13 11
Goodee Sagur	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 10 7	1 10 1	1 10 –	– 13 1	1 10 6	– 12 7
Alugwadee	1 10 7	1 11 7	1 9 –	1 7 5	1 9 6	– 13 7	1 8 –	– 13 5
TOTAL	6 9 5	6 10 2	6 5 6	5 7 1	6 5 11	3 6 2	6 2 3	3 3 11
AVERAGE	1 10 4	1 10 6	1 9 5	1 5 9	1 9 6	– 13 6	1 8 6	– 13 –
Fuslee 1252	1 10 4	1 10 6						
„ 1253	1 9 5	1 5 9						
„ 1254	1 9 6	– 13 6						
„ 1255	1 8 6	– 13 –						
TOTAL	6 5 9	4 10 9						
AVERAGE	1 9 5	1 2 8						
Dummul:								
Gudduck	1 12 –	1 1 –	1 8 –	1 – 6	2 8 –	1 – 1	1 11 10	– 9 5
Nurregul	1 8 –	1 6 9	2 – –	1 5 1	1 10 8	1 5 7	1 7 10	– 10 10
Koortquote	2 – –	1 6 –	1 13 –	1 6 5	1 10 7	1 7 2	1 10 8	– 12 7
Hombul	1 12 –	1 15 –	1 8 –	2 1 8	1 8 –	1 14 1	1 4 –	– 11 3
TOTAL	7 – –	5 12 9	6 13 –	5 13 8	6 13 11	5 10 11	5 14 4	2 12 1
AVERAGE	1 12 –	1 7 2	1 11 3	1 7 5	1 11 3	1 6 8	1 7 7	– 11 –
Fuslee 1252	1 12 –	1 7 2						
„ 1253	1 11 3	1 7 5						
„ 1254	1 11 5	1 6 8						
„ 1255	1 7 7	– 11 –						
TOTAL	6 10 3	5 – 3						
AVERAGE	1 10 6	1 4 –						

TALOOKS and VILLAGES.	Fuslee 1252.		Fuslee 1253.		Fuslee 1254.		Fuslee 1255.	
	Price per Maund.	Rent per Acre.	Price per Maund.	Rent per Acre.	Price per Maund.	Rent per Acre.	Price per Maund.	Rent per Acre.
Bunkapoor:								
Kotegerry	1 12 7	2 14 3	1 8 9	2 9 9	1 7 7	2 8 3	1 10 10	2 8 7
Kazapoor	1 15 –	1 4 6	1 12 –	1 3 6	1 10 6	1 2 6	1 10 6	1 4 3
Boodeehall	1 8 –	2 1 11	1 6 9	2 1 –	1 5 10	2 1 8	1 6 –	1 15 9
Mutteekuttee	1 6 10	3 1 11	2 – 10	3 – 10	1 8 2	3 2 3	1 7 11	3 – 1
Ingulgee	1 4 –	2 13 3	1 4 5	3 3 2	1 4 5	2 11 7	1 4 11	2 11 10
Total	7 14 5	12 3 10	8 – 9	12 2 3	7 4 6	11 10 3	7 8 2	11 8 6
Average	1 9 3	2 7 2	1 9 9	2 6 10	1 7 3	2 5 3	1 8 –	2 4 10
Fuslee 1252	1 9 3	2 7 2						
„ 1253	1 9 9	2 6 10						
„ 1254	1 7 3	2 5 3						
„ 1255	1 8 –	2 4 10						
Total	6 2 3	9 8 1						
Average	1 8 6	2 6 –						
Hooblee:								
Koosoogul	1 9 9	2 4 7	2 5 9	– 15 1	2 8 –	1 – 4	2 – –	1 – –
Oonkul	1 10 11	2 7 3	1 9 5	1 2 9	1 11 1	1 3 2	2 13 8	1 2 10
Sool	2 2 8	1 1 7	2 – 8	1 9 –	2 – –	1 – 8	– 11 5	1 – 3
Noolvee	2 10 8	2 – 8	2 – –	1 7 7	1 14 7	1 4 2	1 9 6	1 6 –
Total	8 2 –	7 14 1	7 15 10	5 2 5	8 1 8	4 8 4	6 2 7	4 9 1
Average	2 – 6	1 15 6	2 – –	1 4 7	2 – 5	1 2 1	1 8 8	1 2 3
Fuslee 1252	2 – 6	1 15 6						
„ 1253	2 – –	1 4 7						
„ 1254	2 – 5	1 2 1						
„ 1255	1 8 8	1 2 3						
Total	7 9 7	5 8 5						
Average	1 14 4	1 6 1						
Raneebednoor:								
Hooleehullee	1 12 5	2 4 8	2 – –	2 6 9	1 12 5	2 7 2	1 12 5	2 6 4
Mahgode	1 12 5	1 9 10	2 – –	2 3 3	1 12 5	2 3 6	1 12 5	3 – 6
Benkunkond	1 12 5	2 – 1	2 – –	1 11 7	1 12 5	2 6 3	1 12 5	1 13 9
Eatgee	1 12 5	1 11 5	2 – –	2 – 9	1 12 5	1 15 9	1 12 5	1 15 9
Raneebednoor	1 12 5	2 – 6	2 – –	2 – 3	1 12 5	1 15 1	1 12 5	2 3 11
Motebednoor	1 12 5	2 4 2	2 – –	2 1 7	1 12 5	2 3 8	1 12 5	2 7 9
Total	10 10 6	11 14 8	12 – –	12 8 2	10 10 6	13 3 5	10 10 6	14 – –
Average	1 12 5	1 15 9	2 – –	2 1 4	1 12 5	2 3 2	1 12 5	2 5 4
Fuslee 1252	1 12 5	1 15 9						
„ 1253	2 – –	2 1 4						
„ 1254	1 12 5	2 3 2						
„ 1255	1 12 5	2 5 4						
Total	7 5 3	8 9 7						
Average	1 13 3	2 2 4						

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
2 February 1847.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw*, Collector.

(No. 455 of 1847.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle* to the Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 172, dated the 2d instant, submitting further observations on the subject of the respective merits of the New Orleans and native cotton, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to observe, that your object in this letter is to prove that Mr. Mansfield must have under estimated the return of New Orleans cotton, because, at the rates of assessment and costs of cultivation, as estimated by you, such a return would not remunerate the cultivator. V. 1067.

2. The Governor in Council has no means of ascertaining that your estimate of the costs of cultivation is more to be depended on than Mr. Mansfield's estimate of the return, and of the two, the latter is probably the more easily calculated; but, however this may be, the value of this variety of the product, as compared with that indigenous to the district, will, his Honour in Council conceives, be best determined by experience, and may be safely left to that test.

3. This has already been intimated to you in my letters of the dates quoted in the margin,* in reply to your former communications on this subject, and I am directed again to refer you to the sentiments of Government as therein communicated.

* 2d January 1847.
12th February 1847

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
24 February 1847.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government, in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 17th March 1847.—V. 1473 to 1477.

(No. 293 of 1847.)

From the Collector of Dharwar to Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle.*

Sir,

In submitting for the consideration of the Honourable the Governor in Council a letter from Mr. Mansfield, late Acting Collector, dated the 20th instant, respecting the purchase and value of the New Orleans cotton grown in this collectorate, I do myself the honour to state, that I find it difficult to offer an opinion, Government having maturely weighed the merits of the cotton experiments, and come to a decision of leaving the New Orleans culture to take and hold its place amongst the varieties of cotton grown in the Southern Mahratta country, and formed this determination, it appears to me, solely on the reports made by Mr. Mansfield himself recommending the measure, in conjunction with the opinions of Messrs. Mercer and Hawley, the American planters. V. 1473.

2. The late Acting Collector, with the concurrence of the planters, in his reports on this subject, upon which I have so freely and fully given my opinions as to render it unnecessary for me to repeat them, came to a decision, that quite sufficient had been done for the New Orleans culture, and that nothing further was expedient; that it was, in fact, a cultivation not worth encouraging. He admitted, however, at the same time, in these reports, that the yield of clean New Orleans cotton, compared with native cotton, was as 50 lbs. to 37 per acre, and now shows in his letter under consideration, that the value of the New Orleans in the English market over the native cotton is as about 100 to 50.

3. To elucidate the above opinions of Mr. Mansfield, I will suppose that it requires ten (10) acres of land to produce a candy of native cotton, the price of which I will call 100 rupees; the same ten acres, however, would produce one candy, and one quarter of a candy of New Orleans, which, at 150 rupees per candy, would be worth one hundred and eighty rupees, eight annas (*Rs.* 180. 8).

4. The late Acting Collector, in his 3d para., states his regret at the decision of Government in the following words: "I would hereafter take the opportunity of expressing my very great regret at the decision of Government conveyed to you in Mr. Chief Secretary Pringle's letter, No. 2, dated 2d January 1847. Up to the present period, what New Orleans cotton has been planted has been owing to encouragement held out to the ryots by the price paid by Government for it, and the difficulties of obtaining a remunerative price for the native cotton. I do not believe a single ryot has engaged in the cultivation of the New Orleans from a conviction of its superiority over the native cotton, and I am afraid that, should Government withdraw all encouragement from it, the cultivation will cease altogether."

5. In this Mr. Mansfield is incorrect. No New Orleans cotton was, I believe, purchased by Government from the ryots before the year 1845-46. Messrs. King & Co., of Bombay, had purchased some, and there is a letter of Mr. Mercer's on these records, showing that he procured a quantity for Messrs. Grey & Co. of Bombay, for which that firm had paid him something better than 130 rupees per candy; there is a letter also of Mr. Mercer's to the Government,

Government, in which he says that the ryots were so pleased with the cotton, that they required an advanced price for it, and that many had determined to keep their New Orleans produce to be worked up by the native spinners in the country, so that a fair inference existed of the value of the New Orleans culture before the receipt of the Honourable Court's despatch, dated 22d September last, respecting which Mr. Mansfield confirms the conjecture that I have previously intimated, that the consignment contained no native cotton.

6. I have one further allusion to make regarding the letter now under transmission. Mr. Mansfield, in his 7th para., conceives the great object to be attained is the supply of the English markets; this, I admit, is an object that should not be slightly neglected; but the great point, I submit, is, to retain what, until within the last few years, we always had exclusively, the supply of the Chinese markets. It might not be universally known to persons who are not conversant in mercantile transactions, that the United States can afford year after year to send raw cotton to China, and there to sell it profitably at a loss, beyond the expense of producing it in the Chinese markets: the profits of such speculations are, of course, made in the sales of return cargoes, and it is more profitable to take cottons to China, and there sell them at a loss of 10 or 20 per cent., than to take bills, and sell them at a loss of 30 or 40 per cent. India once driven out of the Chinese markets would cease to produce cotton for that country: hence the profits of the United States would increase; and as their supply would have no limit, there would be nothing but the interposition of the Navigation Laws to prevent the United States supplying Europe, and perhaps England and India, with Chinese produce.

Sic orig.

7. The object of Mr. Mansfield's present application is to hold out to the ryots the encouragement of Government purchasing their New Orleans produce, and if a pledge has been passed to this effect, the promise should be fulfilled; but I cannot conceive how any ultimate good results can possibly be expected from a system so destitute of any substantial recommendation as inducing ryots to grow cotton on a promise of its being purchased by Government, the Government then cleaning it on their own account, in their own gins, and exporting it.

8. This, as I have already said, is not the principle upon which the experiment commenced five years ago; for the first three years the culture of the New Orleans cotton and the use of the gins progressed hand in hand; what cotton the ryots grew they sold themselves, and cleaned in the gins at their own expense. Several gins were in the hands of native proprietors, and others were applied for: during the last two years all the gins but one have got back into the hands of Government. Government, it seems, commenced in 1845-46 cultivating by contract, and are now to continue encouragement under the promise of purchasing the yield; the only result therefore that can be anticipated from such process, is the one now about to be realised, viz., that unless the Government continues to encourage the experiment by the same forcing system, a reaction will occur; the gins will remain silent, and if they cease working, the culture of the New Orleans cotton will also cease, for it can be properly cleaned only by the saw-gins.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
22 February 1847.

To *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

V. 1474. I BEG to bring to your notice that, when Acting Collector, I made a report on the cotton experiment to Government, dated 9th May 1846, and in it requested instructions regarding the extent of encouragement to be given to the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton; and I received an answer from Government, dated 4th June, authorising me to encourage the production of it, and to purchase as much as could be cleaned with the saw-gins; and on this authority I issued orders to the mamlutdars to encourage the planting of a certain number of acres with it. This order was carried out, and a large quantity planted; but no arrangement has been made regarding the purchase of the produce, and I request, therefore, you will be so good as to issue the necessary instructions.

2. As I am about to commence the Jummabundy of Nowlgoond and Dummul, the two most extensive cotton districts of this zillah, and shall come in contact with the great body of the ryots, I shall feel obliged if you will favour me with instructions regarding the future encouragement of the New Orleans cotton.

3. I would here take the opportunity of expressing my very great regret of the decision of Government, conveyed to you in Mr. Chief Secretary Pringle's letter, No. 2, dated 2d January 1847. Up to the present period, what New Orleans cotton has been planted has been owing to encouragement held out to the ryots by the price paid by Government for it; and the difficulties of obtaining a remunerating price for the native cotton. I do not believe a single ryot has engaged in the cultivation of the New Orleans from a conviction of its superiority over the native cotton; and I am afraid that, should Government withdraw all encouragement from it, the cultivation will cease altogether.

4. Should

4. Should such a result take place, I do not think that any charges of apathy and indifference can be made against the ryots and traders of this zillah. It cannot be expected that the former will engage in the cultivation of any produce for which they cannot find purchasers, or the latter will engage in trading speculations in an article the marketable value of which they are unacquainted with. The Government have purchased all the New Orleans cotton yet produced, and no native is acquainted with the relative value it bears to the native. Had a certain portion of it been sold by auction in Bombay there would have been no necessity for Government to continue the purchase of it, for several traders from this zillah proceeded to Bombay in expectation that a portion of last year's consignment would be sold by auction, which would have enabled them to learn its relative value, and frame their transactions in it accordingly. Unfortunately it has been decided not to sell it, and the whole cultivating and trading native community are ignorant of its value.

5. I beg to bring to your notice that the great bulk of the cotton grown by Mr. Mercer, the receipt and sale of which at Liverpool is announced in the Honourable Court's letter, No. 18, dated 22d September 1846, was, with the exception of a very small quantity of the Broach and Coimbatoor varieties, New Orleans cotton. The price obtained was 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, which would have enabled a merchant in Bombay to have given 100 rupees a candy. The quoted price in Bombay of this country cotton has not exceeded 75 rupees during the last two years, which gives a difference in favour of the New Orleans of twenty-five (25) rupees, which, after deducting the cost of cleaning, packing, and carriage, is nearly 50 per cent. increase in the value of the raw article.

6. Whether a consignment of indigenous Dharwar cotton, as carefully picked and cleaned as the New Orleans cotton, referred to in the preceding para., would have fetched as high a price is a matter of doubt, for no such cotton has ever been sent to the home market; but whether it would or would not, a very great point has been obtained in producing cotton nearly 50 per cent. more valuable than the ordinary cotton sent to market; and, therefore, with all due respect, I do think that if Government do cease to give encouragement to the growth of the New Orleans variety, a very serious injury to the cause of cotton culture in India will be committed.

7. The great object to be attained, no doubt, is the supplying the English market with clean cotton, and the Government, I suppose, are not anxious about supplying it with any particular species; but I would respectfully point out that it is incumbent on Government to make known the relative value the New Orleans cotton bears to the indigenous cotton before abandoning it, and this can only be effected by their buying it in the first instance in this zillah, and then selling it in Bombay by public auction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Mansfield,*
1st Assist. Collr.

Hooblee,
20 February 1847.

P. S.—I beg to state that my opinion, as contained in my letter, No. 1604, dated 30th November 1846, regarding the quality of New Orleans cotton, is still unchanged; but I do not think on that account that it should be abandoned. We have only had a very few years' experience of it, and a long period must elapse before any decided opinion on the subject can be given.

(signed) *S. Mansfield.*

(True copy.)

(signed) A. N. Shaw, Collector.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

V. 1475.

1. IN his Revenue Report for 1842–43, Mr. Shaw, the Collector of Dharwar, submitted the following observations in regard to the encouragement to be given to the cotton experiments in progress in his districts:

"Perhaps at no time has exertion been more called for than the present, when the skill and capital of America has come into competition in the China markets with the cheap labour and advantageous local situation of India; and I would even propose, as a further encouragement to improvement, that Government for a season or two should offer to purchase to a limited extent, at the lowest market rate, exotic cotton grown under the directions of the cotton planters by ryots.

"I do not mean that Government should come forward with more than merely a remunerating price to the cultivator, or in any way come into competition with merchants, and that this should only be done to prevent the ryot being left to the mercy of the few cotton speculators in the first instance, who take advantage of his ignorance by telling him that the cotton will not sell in the Bombay market.

"If Government would permit this for three years, it is possible that no sales whatever may be effected on this account; but if even the whole produce of the districts was purchased by Government (never advancing beyond a merely remunerating price, and consequently

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consequently never coming into competition with merchants), and sold by auction at the Presidency, it is not likely that it would be a loser; at the end of which period the exotic would have taken a hold on the country, and, if it contains any advantages, would have become an ordinary staple, and established for itself a market.

"Mr. Mercer is indefatigable in his exertions and zealous in the performance of his duties, and might advantageously be employed in the way I have above mentioned, and I would recommend that he may be this year allowed to expend 5,000 rupees (receiving a small commission on his purchases) on the part of Government, and next year 10,000 rupees, and the third year 20,000 rupees, on New Orleans cotton, after which I would allow the experiment to sink or swim according to its merits."

2. Not expecting to receive early instructions on the above proposition, and being anxious that no time should be lost in carrying it into effect, Mr. Shaw addressed a letter to Government, under date the 14th September 1843, in which he repeated his suggestion, and requested sanction to purchase from the ryots, on the part of Government, during that season, New Orleans cotton to the extent of 5,000 rupees. He remarked, that it was not his desire to bring Government into competition with the cotton speculators, and that he had proposed the above measure only as a protection to the ryots in the infancy of the experiment, feeling well assured that it would entail no expense on Government.

3. In reply, Mr. Shaw was informed, under date the 4th October 1843, that as his object seemed to be to secure the ryot against being left to the mercy of the cotton speculators, it should in the first instance be ascertained whether the ryot could not obtain a fair price for this cotton in the market, as, if so, any interference on the part of Government was to be deprecated. He was requested to ascertain what, with reference to the ordinary cotton of the coming season, ought to be the price which the ryot should receive for his produce from New Orleans seed, and it was remarked that if through combination among the dealers, ignorance of its real value, or other similar cause, such price should not be offered to the ryots, it would then be time for Government to come forward for their relief. To this letter no reply was received.

4. In a letter, dated 12th December 1843, to the address of the Collector of Dharwar, amongst other measures for promoting the improvement of the culture of cotton in the Southern Mahratta country, Government discussed the expediency of establishing a Government agency in those districts, which would purchase up the cotton produce of the country at a fair and ready price (provided it was tendered cleanly and carefully picked), and which would dispose of it again on the spot after being properly ginned. But Government remarked, that this was a measure which, as involving in the first instance a considerable expenditure of capital, and an interference with the free course of commercial enterprise, Government was disinclined to adopt, except when all its endeavours had failed to induce the ryots and the merchants themselves to remedy the defects of the existing system. Mr. Shaw replied to this letter on the 21st December 1843. He stated that he was not inclined to recommend the plan of a Government agency, since he considered that the ryots were already fully aware of the value of the exotic cottons, and were able to obtain remunerating prices for them. He was of opinion that the encouragement to be afforded by Government to the improvement of the cotton cultivation in the Southern Mahratta country should consist rather in allowing any exotic cotton raised by the ryots to be cleaned gratis by the Government saw-gins, and in purchasing from them, if they desired it, the seed of the cotton so cleaned for re-distribution. Government informed Mr. Shaw in reply, on the 27th January 1844, that if the ryots did not require the intervention of Government because they could themselves procure from the merchants a proper price for their cotton, this much of the argument in favour of the Government agency fell to the ground, but that it still remained that the cotton should be brought into the market properly cleaned and prepared. This, it was remarked, he proposed to effect by engaging to clean, free of expense, all the exotic cotton brought to the Government establishments at Dharwar and Khoosigul; that this scheme, equally with that of giving the ryots a good price for clean cotton, and selling it again to the merchants after being properly ginned, might be termed an unnatural encouragement, and that it was open to this objection, that unless the Government kept up a permanent establishment of gins, and engaged always to prepare the ryots' cotton, the ryots would be thrown back whenever this aid on the part of Government ceased, and would be unable to bring equally as good an article into the market; whereas if Government gave only a good market price for the produce, the ryots would scarcely be affected by its withdrawal from this system of purchasing, because they could get the same, or nearly the same, prices from the merchants.

5. On the 31st January 1844, a copy of the correspondence with the Collector of Dharwar, above noticed, was laid before the Honourable Court, and its sanction was solicited to the establishment of a Government agency of the nature above indicated, or some other such measure, for the purpose of preventing the cotton from America superseding that from this side of India in the China market.

6. The Honourable Court replied to this letter on the 21st August 1844. It stated that if Government were of opinion that it would afford relief or encouragement to the ryots to offer premiums to the growers of a certain quantity of cotton, cultivated and picked on the improved system, it authorised the publication of rewards of 1,000, 700, and 500 rupees respectively for this purpose; or, it added, that it would not object to the purchase, direct from

from the cultivator, of cotton of the above description to the extent of 500 to 1,000 bales in all, for shipment as experimental cotton to Liverpool.

7. A copy of this letter was, on the 4th December 1844, forwarded to Mr. Shaw (who was then in Bombay on his way to the Cape of Good Hope, to which place he was proceeding on leave of absence), and his opinion was requested in regard to the adoption of the measures sanctioned by the Honourable Court of the offer of rewards, &c. as above noticed.

8. Mr. Shaw replied to this reference on the 7th December 1844; he stated, that the measure proposed by the Honourable Court of offering premiums to the growers of a certain quality of cotton cultivated and picked on improved principles contained many advantages; and that timely notice should be given to the ryots, and the rewards be divided into two classes, one for the best specimens of cultivation of cotton, the other for the best specimens of its preparation for the market. He remarked, however, that he was not very sanguine that any great advantage would arise from granting rewards on the preparation of cotton for the market, the fraudulent profit derived from injuring the staple holding forth greater inducements than any prospect of reward; and he added his belief that the threat of punishment by confiscating and publicly destroying any cotton that had been obviously injured would have a far better effect than rewarding a party who had prepared a quantity of cotton for the sake of the premium, and who would "immediately afterwards, in all probability, mix it with the vilest trash in the whole market, a fraud which is notoriously practised."

9. In reply to this letter, Government informed Mr. Goldsmid, who was then Acting Collector of Dharwar, that it concurred in Mr. Shaw's opinion, that the granting of rewards would do but little good; that it believed the Agri-Horticultural Society had already placed funds at the disposal of the Collector of Dharwar for this purpose; that it was inclined to think that the Honourable Court's suggestion to purchase direct from the cultivator 500 to 1,000 bales of well-cleaned exotic cotton would be the more effectual mode of encouraging the ryots to be careful in its preparation; that the benefit would thus reach many individuals, and all would hope to participate in it, while rewards for the production of large quantities could be contended for by a few only, and the great mass of the ryots would be unaffected by the distribution of prizes for which they would be unable to compete. Government, therefore, authorised Mr. Goldsmid, in conjunction with Mr. Mercer, to purchase from 500 to 1,000 bales of cleanly-picked and carefully ginned New Orleans cotton, at a price so much above that of cotton in the state in which it is usually brought into the market as the difference of real value would justify. The Acting Collector was, at the same time, desired to bear in mind, that the object of Government was simply to demonstrate to the ryots the advantage of properly preparing their produce; that it did not enter into these purchases as a speculation for profit; and that if the merchants would give the same prices which Mr. Goldsmid might think it right to offer, he should withdraw from competition with them.

10. Mr. Goldsmid replied to this letter on the 2d April 1845, and at the same time handed up a communication from Mr. Mercer. From these it appeared that Mr. Mercer had, for some time previously, been purchasing cotton for certain mercantile houses, and that he had a quantity then on his hands, which he was willing to dispose of to Government, and which Mr. Goldsmid recommended should be purchased.

11. On the 17th April 1845, Government sanctioned the buying up, on account of Government, of the cotton already purchased by Mr. Mercer, and until the receipt of the recent letter, dated 22d September last, from the Honourable Court, the purchases of cotton which have hitherto been made in Dharwar have been under the authority conveyed in the letter to the Collector, dated the 24th February 1845.

12. From the foregoing it will appear that Mr. Shaw's opinion as to the nature and extent of the encouragement to be afforded to the improvement of cotton, whether by purchases on account of Government or the appropriation of the machinery for cleaning it, and the recommendations which he has in consequence submitted, have varied very considerably; and his present letter of the 22d February, handing up that from Mr. Mansfield of the 20th idem, is so inconsistent with some of his former communications as to render it difficult to comprehend the principles that guide him.

13. In the letter from Mr. Mansfield submitted by Mr. Shaw on the present occasion, the former gentleman expresses his regret at the conclusion come to by Government in respect to the New Orleans cotton, as communicated in the Chief Secretary's letter of the 2d January last. This conclusion was elicited by a controversial letter from Mr. Shaw on the relative merits of New Orleans and indigenous cotton, and was to the effect that in the extent which the cultivation of the former was now reported to have attained, it appeared to Government that the point might be best left to the test of experience without any exclusive encouragement being given to either. But this conclusion did not, nor was it intended to affect the instructions issued on the 4th June preceding, by which the Acting Collector was authorised to purchase on account of Government, at 55 rupees per candy, as much of the New Orleans cotton of the now current season as there were the means of cleaning with the machinery on hand. This measure was authorised, on Mr. Mansfield's own recommendation, as a temporary expedient pending the ascertainment and

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general publicity of the real marketable value of the article. Under the explicit orders of the Honourable Court, Government indeed hesitated at that time to authorise the sale, in this country, of any portion of the produce which might be thus purchased; and had that resolution been adhered to, the ultimate ascertainment of its value might perhaps have been somewhat deferred; but this has been modified by the recent determination on the subject; and I cannot at all understand on what grounds Mr. Mansfield has been led to doubt the adherence of Government to the instructions formerly issued as to the purchase of the cotton, or why Mr. Shaw should not at once have taken the necessary measures for carrying them out. He should now be directed to do so without delay, and to report the quantity and value of the cotton which, in conformity with those instructions, he expects to purchase.

14. A copy of this correspondence should, at the same time, be transmitted for the opinion and report of the Revenue Commissioner, with reference to the recent letter to his address, calling for his opinion generally on the future prosecution of the measures for the improvement of cotton in the Dharwar Collectorate.

7 March 1847. (signed) *G. R. Clerk.*

(No. 635 of 1847.)

V. 1476. From Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle* to the Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 293, dated the 22d ultimo, forwarding one from Mr. Mansfield, late Acting Collector, respecting the value and the encouragement to be given to the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton grown in your collectorate.

2. In reply, I am desired to draw your attention to your letters to Government, quoted in the margin,* and to observe, that your opinions as therein expressed, as to the nature and extent of the encouragement to be afforded to the improvement of cotton, whether by purchases on account of Government, or the appropriation of the machinery for cleaning it, and the recommendations which you have in consequence submitted, have varied very considerably, and that your letter under acknowledgment is so inconsistent with some of your former communications as to render it difficult for Government to comprehend the principles by which you have been guided.

3. In the letter from Mr. Mansfield submitted by you, that gentleman expresses his regret at the conclusion come to by Government in respect to the New Orleans cotton, as communicated in my letter of the 2d January last. This conclusion, I am instructed to remark, was elicited by a controversial letter from you on the relative merits of New Orleans and indigenous cotton, and was to the effect that in the extent which the cultivation of the former was now reported to have attained, it appeared to Government that the point might be best left to the test of experience, without any exclusive encouragement being given to either.

4. But this conclusion did not, nor was it intended to affect the instructions issued on the 4th June preceding, by which the Acting Collector was authorised to purchase on account of Government, at 55 rupees per candy, as much of the New Orleans cotton of the now current season as there were the means of cleaning with the machinery on hand. This measure was authorised on Mr. Mansfield's own recommendation as a temporary expedient, pending the ascertainment and general publicity of the real marketable value of the article.

5. Under the explicit orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, Government indeed hesitated at that time to authorise the sale in this country of any portion of the produce which might be thus purchased; and had that resolution been adhered to, the ultimate ascertainment of its value might perhaps have been somewhat deferred; but this has been modified by a recent determination to sell here 500 bales of the ginned cotton now at the Presidency, of which the greater portion will consist of that received from your collectorate; and his Honour in Council cannot at all understand on what grounds Mr. Mansfield has been led to doubt the adherence of Government to the instructions formerly issued as to the purchase of the cotton, or why you should not at once have taken the necessary measures for carrying them out.

6. You are now directed to do so without delay, and to report the quantity and value of the cotton which, in conformity with those instructions, you expect to purchase.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Bombay Castle, 15 March 1847. Chief Secretary to Government.

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* Letter, No. 923, dated 14th September 1843, with enclosure. Letter, No. 1282, dated 21st December 1843. Letter, dated 7th December 1844.

(No. 636 of 1847.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letters, No. 568 and 603, dated respectively the 5th and 12th instant, calling for your opinion generally on the subject of the future prosecution of the measures for the improvement of cotton in the Dharwar Collectorate, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copies of a letter from the Collector of that district, No. 293, of the 22d ultimo, forwarding one from the late Acting Collector, Mr. Mansfield, relative to the value, &c. of New Orleans cotton, and of my reply thereto of this day's date, No. 635, and to request that you will submit your opinion, and report, and any observations which may occur to you on this subject.

I have, &.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 15 March 1847.

(No. 412 of 1847.)

From Mr. *A. N. Shaw* to Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle.*

Sir,

IN submitting, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, copies of letters from Mr. Mansfield, and also from a native merchant residing at Belgaum, I do myself the honour to state, that it is with the greatest gratification that I relate that these letters contain proposals from native merchants to purchase, clean in the saw-gins, and export on their own account all the New Orleans cotton, about 2,000 candies I believe, now growing in this collectorate; in addition to these proposals, others have also been made to me from other sowcars to the same effect, so that I think there can be no doubt to question that the cotton experiments have at length taken a firm hold on the country.

2. It is true that I have differed with Mr. Mansfield in some points, but I readily admit that until my recent interview with him at Khoosigul, after the receipt of his letter, that I did not to the full extent understand his unremitting exertions towards promoting the prospects of the experiment. I feel, therefore, that I should not be giving him the credit he deserves, did I not unhesitatingly bring to the notice of Government his energy and zeal, which I respectfully am of opinion are deserving the highest commendation.

3. I am sensible I must appear inconsistent in my opinions, but this does not weigh with me when I have an act of duty and justice to perform. I confess, from all I could see during the first two months after my return to Dharwar, I could not perceive one bright spot in all the experiment; I considered all as lost and ruined; and with this impression, which I am glad to think is a wrong one, I may not have done justice to Messrs. Mercer and Hawley, especially in the instance where Government called upon me to say whether they were entitled to reward; I did not reply in the negative, but I inferred it, and I then considered that they were not, inasmuch as I stated that merit, in an experiment of this description, consisted in success, and that I could see no prospect of success being the result of the cotton experiments of the Southern Mahratta country.

4. From what has now occurred, I view the matter in a different light; the real merits of the New Orleans cotton have, I hope, carried it through the prejudices of the natives, and the saw-gins appear to be appreciated; indeed the demand for gins is greater than can be supplied. I hope, therefore, as I stated success to be the criterion of merit, that the Honourable the Governor in Council will consider that both Messrs. Mercer & Hawley are entitled to a reward. I would beg, also, if these gentlemen have left India, that a copy of this letter may be forwarded to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

5. I will not at present enter into any details respecting the assistance to be offered to these native merchants; but I conclude the sentiments I have expressed in my letter to the Belgaum sowcars to be in general accordance with the opinions of Government. Mr. Mansfield has had nearly the whole superintendence of the experiments since my return, and I shall readily consult him, and take his advice in everything that may be necessary until Government can make some permanent arrangement for the conduct and management of the experiments.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw,*
Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office, Camp, Hooblee,
19 March 1847.

To *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

I HAVE much pleasure in reporting for your information, that I have made arrangement for the purchase of this year's crop of New Orleans cotton in five talooks, viz., Dummul, Raneebednoor, Kode, Bunkapoor, and Nowlgoond, without the intervention of Government.

2. Some Guzerathee sowcars in Belligeree have agreed to purchase the cotton in the first four districts, and Ayapa Naik, a sowcar of Annigeree, has agreed to purchase the crop in Nowlgoond. Both parties have consented to pay the price promised by me, when Acting Collector on the part of Government, to the ryots, viz., 10 annas a maund; they will gin the cotton themselves, and send it to Bombay on their own account. Should, however, the Government wish to take any portion of it, they have agreed to give it for seventy (70) rupees a candy, which on a rough calculation will be five (5) rupees less than the cost incurred last year by Government.

3. In return for his very liberal offer, they only stipulate for the free use of a certain number of gins: the Belligeree parties twelve (12), and Ayapa Naik nine (9) for Nowlgoond, which, under the authority conveyed in the 4th para. of your letter, No. 353, of 11th instant, and your memorandum of the 13th, I have agreed to give and to keep in repair.

4. There will still remain eight (8) gins unemployed, by which the cotton produced in the talook of Hooblee and Dharwar can be cleaned. I understand the crop in these two (2) talooks will be under one hundred (100) candies; this quantity could be cleaned in two (2) months easily.

5. The Belligeree goozurs are willing to purchase this cotton also; but I trust to be able to find some person in Hooblee or Dharwar willing to purchase on the same terms, for the operations of the goozurs already extend over so considerable a space of country, that I do not think they will have the means to extend them.

6. By the enterprise displayed by these people we have been relieved of all our difficulties. The ryots will obtain the prize promised to them; the Government will be relieved of the trouble and risk of purchasing the whole crop, and the cotton will be sent to the market as an article of commerce.

7. I trust you will allow me to congratulate you on the prosperous state of the cotton experiment. The crop of the New Orleans cotton will, it is said, exceed 2,000 candies; the whole of this has been grown by the ryots; the whole of it will be purchased by and ginned under the superintendence of the native merchants engaged in the cotton trade, and exported by them to the coast and Bombay. I believe this is the fifth year of the experiment, and, considering the difficulties it has had to contend with, I am of opinion that as much has been done as could possibly have been expected.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Mansfield*,
Khoosigul, 18 March 1847. First Assistant Collector.

P. S.—Perhaps you will disapprove of my having given the use of the saw-gins gratis; but I would particularly bring to your notice, that according to the price these parties are paying for the New Orleans cotton, every candy of it will cost them fifteen (15) rupees more than the best native cotton, and that they have agreed to give any quantity of it Government may wish to take at the very moderate price of 70 rupees a candy, and I therefore considered, after the enterprise and liberality displayed by these merchants, I should have exhibited a very ill-timed parsimony if I had insisted upon their paying any hire; had I insisted on it, I could not have asked more than two or three rupees a month for the use of each gin, which would have amounted to about 50 or 60 rupees a month, and it was not worth while for this trifling sum to disappoint these people, and lose the chance of extricating Government from these difficulties connected with the purchase of so large a quantity Cotton.

(signed) *S. Mansfield.*

To *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Collector of Dharwar.

Dear Sir,

I TAKE the liberty of addressing the following lines to you, and respectfully hope I may be pardoned for intruding on your most valuable time.

My object in this note is to inform you, that I am desirous to purchase as much American cotton as can be procured within your districts; I wish you would kindly let me know at what rate I can purchase it, and also if you would inform me the quantity about which it may be in your power to allow me to get. It is my intention to purchase the same for the market of London to a greater extent every year, and I trust you will kindly let me have as correct information as you may be able to afford on the subject; and I shall feel greatly obliged by your favouring me with an early reply to this.

I remain, &c.
Belgaum, 13 March 1847. (signed) *Jamsetjee Ruttonjee.*

(No. 389 of 1847.)

To *Jamsetjee Ruttonjee*, Esq.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 13th instant, and beg to repeat to you what I have already verbally mentioned, that I will give every assistance in my power in purchasing and promoting the cotton interests of the Southern Mahratta country.

2. The matter is too long to write about, but if you are inclined to come to Dharwar, you shall have access to all the information respecting the cotton experiments; or if this does not suit you, I shall be happy to give my aid to any Carkoon's agent that you or any other merchants may be inclined to depute.

3. My wish, and the desire of the Government, is also to drive out of the market the large host of intermediate pedlars, and to bring the ryots into contact with the real purchasers of the cotton, respectable merchants like yourself and others; and to prove to you by one instance how necessary this is for your own benefit, as well as the interest of the country, I will relate to you that at this moment cotton, the produce of the last five years, is being mixed together by the intermediate local purchasers, to be sold to yourself and other merchants. The consequence of this will be, that the crop of this year, which is said to be good, will appear in the Bombay and English markets as worthless.

4. This information I received from a person to be relied on, and if you are purchasing cotton in the Sumpgaum or Purshgud talooks of the Belgaum Collectorate, you will receive the description of cotton I have alluded to.

5. I would strongly recommend you to buy your cotton in the seed, and clean it in the saw-gins; we have 28 saw-gins in this collectorate; and as far as it is practicable, without interfering with the arrangements of Government or claims of other merchants, you shall, if you please, have the use on hire of these gins.

6. The price of cotton I do not know: the Government intends purchasing, but will not I presume enter the market to compete with any fair and liberal merchants.

7. I understand there are about 30,000 acres of the New Orleans cultivation now on the land: make up your mind at once to purchase, and if so, give me an answer to this letter. The speculation must be profitable. The Hooblee merchants tell me that cotton (country) is one rupee eight to ten annas per maund.

Yours truly,

15 March 1847. (signed) *A. N. Shaw.*

(No. 432 of 1847.)

From the Collector of Dharwar to Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle.*

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 635, of the 15th instant, I do myself the honour to state, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that I admit some of my opinions, during the commencement of the cotton experiments in the Southern Mahratta country, underwent a modification according to circumstances arising, which were not to be foreseen, but at the same time I very respectfully beg to say, that one and all my opinions have been strongly in favour of the New Orleans culture, both as a great and valuable agricultural improvement, and as conferring vast benefits on the commercial interests of the country. I believe I may further add, that whenever I have differed with others on the subject of the New Orleans culture, that it has been more with the desire of supporting the cause of the cotton experiments with reference to this plant, than from any wish to maintain my own sentiments.

2. I have found no fault with Mr. Mansfield for altering his opinions, and if his Honour in Council will have the goodness to refer to my letter of the 22d ultimo, No. 293, I trust that it will be admitted that all I have attempted to do was to remove from the mind of Government an impression that I believe exists, that the New Orleans is no more valuable in either staple or yield than the native cotton.

3. With deference to the judgment of Government, I would respectfully ask, what other possible object could I have had in differing with any one in opinion on the subject of the cotton operations than the motive to advance an experiment commenced by myself? The Americans, Mr. Channing and others, were sent here at my earnest solicitation: could I possibly covet more than to see a great undertaking of this description, commenced under such auspices, successful? For to me, whatever the measures pursued were that brought the experiment to success, credit and pleasure must have redounded, while failure alone could have convicted me of having formed a wrong judgment in recommending to Government to commence the experiment.

III.
Bombay.

4. Circumstances which no foresight could have anticipated have occurred within the last few days, and have materially altered the prospects of the experiment; these circumstances I have reported to Government in my letter of the 19th instant, No. 412; and nothing can be a more convincing proof of the merits of the New Orleans cotton than the merchants having at length spontaneously come forward and proposed to purchase the whole crop at an advanced price over the native cotton. The judgment that the country has thus now pronounced in the native community coming forward in the way they have done, is the strongest testimony that could be adduced in favour of this particular cotton; and I now cheerfully leave all my opinions respecting the yield, staple, relative value of New Orleans and native cotton to be determined by the proof of time or any other test that the Government may think fit to apply. I have no desire to re-open any question that has passed; and when I wrote the letter of the 19th instant, it was with the desire of conciliating any feelings that might have arisen, to enable us all cordially to take full advantage of the fortunate events that had taken place.

5. What has caused this sudden and great revolution in the sentiments of the mercantile community I am unable to relate, but in my own mind I am inclined to think that it is probable, if Government had not last season taken so much into its own hands, that native traders might then have come forward; it is also possible, on the other hand, if Government had taken the same step this season, and entered the markets three months ago, that the same results might have followed, in the native merchants still holding back; it would, however, be superfluous to offer any speculative opinions as to what might or might not have happened under different circumstances. My anticipations (and the anticipations of all others, I may conclude) of the cotton being unable to find a market are removed; the Government is relieved from a position of considerable difficulty, and it affords me the greatest gratification in stating that I believe the experiment has now made an onward movement, from which it will not retrograde, but realise, I trust, the fullest expectations of all its supporters.

6. I will not at present enter into the subject noticed in the last para. of your letter under reply, respecting the purchase of cotton, because I could not well do so until I have received an answer to my communication of the 14th of January last, No. 74. I am in hopes that it will not be necessary for the Government to enter the local markets as a purchaser, and that in every way it will be more desirable, if the Government thinks fit to purchase any quantity of cotton, that it should be bought in the way Mr. Mansfield has suggested in his letter which accompanied mine of the 19th instant, inasmuch as Government will be spared both risk and trouble, and probably be saved expense, and avoid the appearance of entering the markets in competition with traders: the only alteration that occurs to me to introduce is, that the native local merchants should not be bound to sell to Government for a price less than the market value of the cotton.

7. It is known that Government will purchase New Orleans cotton cleaned in the sawgins, and carefully picked, at (55) fifty-five rupees per candy; but Government is not perhaps aware that last season it paid rupees (66. 4.) sixty-six and four annas per candy, as stated on the margin,* for the investment now at the Presidency; I think, therefore, for many reasons, it would be better to await purchasing until the merchants and ryots have concluded their bargains. It is possible, and I believe probable, that the price of cotton this season will go beyond that of last year; the instructions, however, of Government will be kept steadily in view, and I will again report on the subject of purchasing cotton for the Government as soon as I have had an opportunity of consulting Mr. Mansfield.

8. Finally, permit me to observe that my letter of the 19th instant was written with a desire of closing all controversy on this subject. I felt assured that the turn affairs had taken would in time fully substantiate all my opinions; and I now respectfully hope that I may be forgiven for remarking that in my letter of the 14th of January last, No. 74, I solicited instructions from Government as to the mode of purchasing cotton, and to submit that, when Government paid last season rupees (66. 4.) sixty-six and four annas per candy for New Orleans ginned cotton, that no advantage could have arisen from proclaiming that Government this season would purchase at (55) fifty-five rupees; the effect of such a measure would have created suspicions in the minds of the local district dealers as to the real value of the cotton; and if they had then held back, it can hardly be supposed that the ryots would have continued the cultivation with so small a prospect of finding an eligible market in the next coming season.

9. There may be as much as (2,000) two thousand candies of New Orleans cotton the growth of the present season; but I do not think that Government will be able to purchase under

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* | *Rs.* | *a.*
---|---|---
Cotton seeded per candy | 56 | 4
Ginning | 5 | 4
Trouble and extras in purchasing | 4 | 12
Rs. | 66 | 4

under from 68 to 72 rupees per candy; it has, I observe, been determined to sell a portion of the Dharwar cotton of last season by public competition at the Presidency: the result of this sale will probably fix the value of the cotton, and, if favourable, tend, it is likely, to advance the price beyond the sum I have stated.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw,*
Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
22 March 1847.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated the 3d February 1847.—V. 705 to 708.

(No. 1603 of 1846.)

From the Acting Collector of Dharwar to Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3952, of 24th ultimo; and, with reference to the 6th para., I beg to report, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that Mr. Hawley is willing to remain in India till the 1st March 1847, and I have requested Mr. Mercer to deliver over charge to him; and as he is perfectly acquainted with the arrangement made by Mr. Mercer regarding conducting the experiment, I would recommend it should be placed under his superintendence. V. 705.

2. As to the future conduct of the experiment after Mr. Hawley's departure, I beg to point out that the qualifications required for the superintendence will depend on the decision come to by Government regarding the sale of last year's crop. If my recommendation is acceded to, and the cotton sold in Bombay, I anticipate there will no longer be any necessity for Government to purchase the New Orleans cotton produced by the ryots, in which case the superintendence required would be very little indeed: it would be necessary for the superintendent to see the gins are kept in proper order, and that there is a sufficient supply to answer the increasing demand for them. He would have to encourage the ryots to have the native cotton cleaned by the saw-gin, and do everything in his power to persuade them of the superior value of clean cotton in the market. With the exception of repairing and building gins, the duties of superintendence will be very light indeed, and should not entail upon Government the expense of appointing any person specially for the purpose. In my letter, No. 1410, dated 16th October 1846, I have suggested a mechanic to be sent down; and as for the other duties, I shall be most happy, if Government will accept of my services, to undertake them, and I do not think they will interfere with my duties as First Assistant. The reasons for offering my services are, that I have been living for the last three (3) years in the districts in which the operations of the experiment have been chiefly carried on; that I am intimately acquainted with Mr. Mercer, and, from frequent communication with him, have learned his views, and become acquainted with the details of the measures pursued by him to carry them out.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Mansfield,*
Acting Collector.

Dharwar Districts,
Collector's Camp, Seegaum,
1 December 1846.

P. S.—In offering my services, I do not expect any increase of emolument; but should Government deem them worthy of remuneration, I shall of course be perfectly satisfied with any determination they may come to on the subject. V. 706.

(signed) *S. Mansfield,*
Acting Collector.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board.

As Mr. Hawley agrees to remain in India till the 1st March next, the management of the cotton transactions in the Dharwar Collectorate may continue to be conducted by him on Mr. Mercer's departure for Broach. V. 707.

In a separate Minute on Mr. Mansfield's proposition for selling all the New Orleans cotton in Bombay, I have recorded my reasons against the adoption of this course. If, in accordance with that view, we are to continue to buy up cotton for consignment to England, it may be necessary to transfer Mr. Blount from Candeish to Dharwar, as was before proposed, to superintend the transactions there, after Mr. Hawley's departure, unless the Collector and his Assistants can do all that is required, or Mr. Channing may be able to superintend the experiments in Dharwar as well as Belgaum, on which point Mr. Shaw, who is about to resume charge of the collectorate, may be called upon to report.

III.
Bombay.

4. Circumstances which no foresight could have anticipated have occurred within the last few days, and have materially altered the prospects of the experiment; these circumstances I have reported to Government in my letter of the 19th instant, No. 412; and nothing can be a more convincing proof of the merits of the New Orleans cotton than the merchants having at length spontaneously come forward and proposed to purchase the whole crop at an advanced price over the native cotton. The judgment that the country has thus now pronounced in the native community coming forward in the way they have done, is the strongest testimony that could be adduced in favour of this particular cotton; and I now cheerfully leave all my opinions respecting the yield, staple, relative value of New Orleans and native cotton to be determined by the proof of time or any other test that the Government may think fit to apply. I have no desire to re-open any question that has passed; and when I wrote the letter of the 19th instant, it was with the desire of conciliating any feelings that might have arisen, to enable us all cordially to take full advantage of the fortunate events that had taken place.

5. What has caused this sudden and great revolution in the sentiments of the mercantile community I am unable to relate, but in my own mind I am inclined to think that it is probable, if Government had not last season taken so much into its own hands, that native traders might then have come forward; it is also possible, on the other hand, if Government had taken the same step this season, and entered the markets three months ago, that the same results might have followed, in the native merchants still holding back; it would, however, be superfluous to offer any speculative opinions as to what might or might not have happened under different circumstances. My anticipations (and the anticipations of all others, I may conclude) of the cotton being unable to find a market are removed; the Government is relieved from a position of considerable difficulty, and it affords me the greatest gratification in stating that I believe the experiment has now made an onward movement, from which it will not retrograde, but realise, I trust, the fullest expectations of all its supporters.

6. I will not at present enter into the subject noticed in the last para. of your letter under reply, respecting the purchase of cotton, because I could not well do so until I have received an answer to my communication of the 14th of January last, No. 74. I am in hopes that it will not be necessary for the Government to enter the local markets as a purchaser, and that in every way it will be more desirable, if the Government thinks fit to purchase any quantity of cotton, that it should be bought in the way Mr. Mansfield has suggested in his letter which accompanied mine of the 19th instant, inasmuch as Government will be spared both risk and trouble, and probably be saved expense, and avoid the appearance of entering the markets in competition with traders: the only alteration that occurs to me to introduce is, that the native local merchants should not be bound to sell to Government for a price less than the market value of the cotton.

7. It is known that Government will purchase New Orleans cotton cleaned in the sawgins, and carefully picked, at (55) fifty-five rupees per candy; but Government is not perhaps aware that last season it paid rupees (66. 4.) sixty-six and four annas per candy, as stated on the margin,* for the investment now at the Presidency; I think, therefore, for many reasons, it would be better to await purchasing until the merchants and ryots have concluded their bargains. It is possible, and I believe probable, that the price of cotton this season will go beyond that of last year; the instructions, however, of Government will be kept steadily in view, and I will again report on the subject of purchasing cotton for the Government as soon as I have had an opportunity of consulting Mr. Mansfield.

8. Finally, permit me to observe that my letter of the 19th instant was written with a desire of closing all controversy on this subject. I felt assured that the turn affairs had taken would in time fully substantiate all my opinions; and I now respectfully hope that I may be forgiven for remarking that in my letter of the 14th of January last, No. 74, I solicited instructions from Government as to the mode of purchasing cotton, and to submit that, when Government paid last season rupees (66. 4.) sixty-six and four annas per candy for New Orleans ginned cotton, that no advantage could have arisen from proclaiming that Government this season would purchase at (55) fifty-five rupees; the effect of such a measure would have created suspicions in the minds of the local district dealers as to the real value of the cotton; and if they had then held back, it can hardly be supposed that the ryots would have continued the cultivation with so small a prospect of finding an eligible market in the next coming season.

9. There may be as much as (2,000) two thousand candies of New Orleans cotton the growth of the present season; but I do not think that Government will be able to purchase under

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	Rs.	*a.*
Cotton seeded per candy	56	4
Ginning	5	4
Trouble and extras in purchasing	4	12
Rs.	66	4

under from 68 to 72 rupees per candy; it has, I observe, been determined to sell a portion of the Dharwar cotton of last season by public competition at the Presidency: the result of this sale will probably fix the value of the cotton, and, if favourable, tend, it is likely, to advance the price beyond the sum I have stated.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
22 March 1847.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated the 3d February 1847.—V. 705 to 708.

(No. 1603 of 1846.)

From the Acting Collector of Dharwar to Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle*.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3952, of 24th ultimo; and, with reference to the 6th para., I beg to report, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that Mr. Hawley is willing to remain in India till the 1st March 1847, and I have requested Mr. Mercer to deliver over charge to him; and as he is perfectly acquainted with the arrangement made by Mr. Mercer regarding conducting the experiment, I would recommend it should be placed under his superintendence. V. 705.

2. As to the future conduct of the experiment after Mr. Hawley's departure, I beg to point out that the qualifications required for the superintendence will depend on the decision come to by Government regarding the sale of last year's crop. If my recommendation is acceded to, and the cotton sold in Bombay, I anticipate there will no longer be any necessity for Government to purchase the New Orleans cotton produced by the ryots, in which case the superintendence required would be very little indeed: it would be necessary for the superintendent to see the gins are kept in proper order, and that there is a sufficient supply to answer the increasing demand for them. He would have to encourage the ryots to have the native cotton cleaned by the saw-gin, and do everything in his power to persuade them of the superior value of clean cotton in the market. With the exception of repairing and building gins, the duties of superintendence will be very light indeed, and should not entail upon Government the expense of appointing any person specially for the purpose. In my letter, No. 1410, dated 16th October 1846, I have suggested a mechanic to be sent down; and as for the other duties, I shall be most happy, if Government will accept of my services, to undertake them, and I do not think they will interfere with my duties as First Assistant. The reasons for offering my services are, that I have been living for the last three (3) years in the districts in which the operations of the experiment have been chiefly carried on; that I am intimately acquainted with Mr. Mercer, and, from frequent communication with him, have learned his views, and become acquainted with the details of the measures pursued by him to carry them out.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Mansfield*,
Acting Collector.

Dharwar Districts,
Collector's Camp, Seegaum,
1 December 1846.

P. S.—In offering my services, I do not expect any increase of emolument; but should Government deem them worthy of remuneration, I shall of course be perfectly satisfied with any determination they may come to on the subject. V. 706.

(signed) *S. Mansfield*,
Acting Collector.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board.

As Mr. Hawley agrees to remain in India till the 1st March next, the management of the cotton transactions in the Dharwar Collectorate may continue to be conducted by him on Mr. Mercer's departure for Broach. V. 707.

In a separate Minute on Mr. Mansfield's proposition for selling all the New Orleans cotton in Bombay, I have recorded my reasons against the adoption of this course. If, in accordance with that view, we are to continue to buy up cotton for consignment to England, it may be necessary to transfer Mr. Blount from Candeish to Dharwar, as was before proposed, to superintend the transactions there, after Mr. Hawley's departure, unless the Collector and his Assistants can do all that is required, or Mr. Channing may be able to superintend the experiments in Dharwar as well as Belgaum, on which point Mr. Shaw, who is about to resume charge of the collectorate, may be called upon to report.

III.
Bombay.

The interest Mr. Mansfield has taken in the subject, and the zeal with which he tenders his further services for its prosecution, are highly commendable, and I have no doubt he will contribute his aid in any way in which the Collector may consider it available, without prejudice to the general business of the collectorate.

(signed) *L. R. Reid.*

22 December 1846.

(No. 301 of 1847.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle* to the Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

V. 708. I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Mansfield's letter, No. 1603, dated the 1st ultimo, intimating Mr. Hawley's willingness to remain in India till the 1st March next, and submitting certain observations on the subject of the future conduct of the cotton experiments in Dharwar.

2. In reply, I am directed to acquaint you, that the Honourable the Governor in Council approves of Mr. Hawley's having been placed in charge of the experiments by Mr. Mansfield. The former gentleman has subsequently applied for permission to resign these duties from the 10th proximo, and the decision of Government on the subject will be hereafter communicated to you.

3. With reference to the 2d para. of the letter under reply, I am desired to refer you to mine of this date, No. 298, in which the reasons which have induced Government to decline acceding to the proposition for selling all the New Orleans cotton in Bombay, are explained. If, in accordance with the views therein expressed, Government continue to buy up cotton for consignment to England, it will, I am desired to remark, be necessary to appoint some person to superintend the experiments in Dharwar, unless you and your Assistants can do all that is required, or Mr. Channing, who is at Belgaum, will be able to superintend the experiments in your collectorate, as well as in Belgaum; on this point, you are requested to submit your opinion, and report, after communicating, if necessary, with the Acting Collector of Belgaum.

4. I am here desired to remark, that the interest which Mr. Mansfield has taken in this subject, and the zeal with which he has tendered his further services for its prosecution, are highly commendable, and the Governor in Council has no doubt that he will contribute his aid in any way in which you may consider it available, without prejudice to the general business of the collectorate.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28 January 1847.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 10 March 1847—V. 1328 to 1330.

(No. 185 of 1847.)

From the Collector of Dharwar to Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle.*

Sir,

V. 1328. IN reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, and in reference to the 2d para. of the same, in which it is stated that you are desired to remark, it will be necessary to appoint some person to superintend the experiments in Dharwar, unless the Collector and his Assistants can do all that is required, or Mr. Channing, who is at Belgaum, will be able to superintend the experiments in your collectorate (Dharwar), as well as Belgaum, and requiring my opinion on the above arrangement; I do myself the honour to state, that I do not clearly understand upon what footing it is the intention of the Honourable the Governor in Council to place the experiments of the Southern Mahratta country, and that my general sentiments on the subject being before Government, and undisposed of, I feel some diffidence in again reverting to the matter.

2. I beg, however, respectfully to repeat, that the recent experiments for improving the culture of cotton in the Southern Mahratta country were commenced solely by myself, and that it was only after I considered I had reason to anticipate a successful result, that I requested Government to establish the American planters in this district. My motive for hoping for success here after two attempts had failed in this collectorate, and I believe all the experiments in other parts of India had equally miscarried, was because I conceived that one and all of these undertakings had been conducted on a wrong basis. Government complied with my requisition, and sent the American planters, and soon after their arrival, I brought to notice the useless expense and futility of their large establishments and farms, which formed no part of my recommendation, and which Government, after a strong local effort made to retain them, altogether abolished.

3. The object of my endeavours was for the Government to do nothing beyond what was absolutely necessary; to be ready to step in and offer assistance and encouragement where such

such were required, but in no way to force or expedite the experiment beyond its natural strength or course; to gradually introduce an improved culture, the use of the saw-gin, and a demand on the part of the native merchants for clean cotton; and when I vacated Dharwar, now upwards of two years ago, I considered these objects were in a fair way of being attained: there were, I believe, several thousands of acres of New Orleans cultivation in the hands of the ryots. Government was unpledged to any course, and six saw-gins had been purchased, and others applied for, by native merchants, and the cotton ginned by ryots in Government saw-gins was being paid for.

4. If this system had been continued, I am of opinion that success would have followed; as it is, I found, on my return to my duties, after an absence of upwards of two years, a plan totally different in operation; only one saw-gin was, I am informed, in the hands of one merchant, the other natives having given up, or not completing their purchase, and the ryots were cultivating by contract for Government; thus it appeared to me the Government had fallen into the very error that had ruined all the former experiments, and had taken cultivating, cleaning and exporting the newly introduced cotton into its own hands. I am aware this is the very reverse of what the Government intended, and there now appears to me but the alternative to gradually retrace the false step, or to attempt to force on the experiment.

5. To adopt the last of these courses would be to continue an extensive annual expenditure without any beneficial result being likely to be produced; for whenever the Government withdraws its support, all that has been done will fall to the ground, and this, in my humble opinion, would be the case at this moment if the experiment is left to itself; that it will fail, not on account of any inherent necessity for its failure, but from the reaction that will occur. Planting by contract is open to two other serious objections: there is no guarantee that Government is not defrauded by the cultivator, and there is no excitement to an improved agriculture.

6. In the present condition of the experiments, I am inclined to recommend that the Government should retrace its steps, and resort to the old system, as first introduced five years ago; and if his Honor in Council is pleased to acquiesce in this suggestion, I would request the services of Mr. Channing; a native mechanic, who may be, I believe, obtained on the spot to superintend the saw-gins on a salary of (30) thirty rupees per month; and two carkoons, on (20) twenty rupees each. I have fixed these salaries on liberal terms, because I conceive there is nothing gained by the employment of inefficient or untrustworthy servants. The experiment may extend over the adjoining parts of the Belgaum Collectorate; and as its business would be with the cultivators, and not with the Collector, whose general co-operation would be all that would be occasionally required, I cannot observe that anything further is necessary; and if the Government has sufficient confidence in me to allow the "carte blanche" I have already proposed in my letter of the 22d or 23d of December last, a great deal of irrelevant correspondence, which has extended to several large volumes on these records with persons totally unacquainted or interested in agricultural matters, would be avoided.

7. If this suggestion does not meet the approval of the Honourable the Governor in Council, I have none other to offer that appears to me likely to produce ultimate success or beneficial results. I have dissented "in toto cœlo" to what has been done during the last two years, and I can now only add the assurance that whatever arrangement the Honourable the Governor in Council may be pleased to introduce, if even the antipodes of what I have suggested, I shall readily co-operate in carrying out any views that may be directed.

8. Regarding your remarks respecting the employment of Mr. Channing in the manner alluded to in your letter, No. 298, of the 28th ultimo, I would respectfully observe, that much depends on the result of the determination of Government respecting the experiment; if it is decided that it is to be left to itself, and the purchase of the consignment of cotton directed by the Honourable Court of Directors is to be made without reference to the improvement of culture, quality, or mode of cleaning the same, I conceive Mr. Channing is perfectly competent to execute the commission; if, on the other hand, it is designed with allusion to the above qualifications, it would be obviously loss of time to attempt to explain why it would fail in that object unless attention was paid to the primary operations of producing an improved article, and that it would be a method more simple, inexpensive, and equally conducive of good results to purchase the whole consignment at the Presidency.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
4 February 1847.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

THIS report of Mr. Shaw's represents things so very differently from the reports of his predecessor, Mr. Mansfield, on which our recent proceedings in regard to the cotton experiments in the Dharwar Collectorate have been based, that it is impossible for Government to come V. 1329.

III.
Bombay.

come to any satisfactory decision until the facts of the case are ascertained; with this view, I think the best course will be to transmit both Mr. Shaw's and Mr. Mansfield's reports to the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Townsend, who is now in the Dharwar districts, and request him, after making personal inquiries, and obtaining any further information that may be requisite from the collector's records, to report the real state and prospects of the cotton experiments, with his opinion, to be submitted as soon as possible, as to the most expedient course for their future prosecution.

(signed) *G. Clerk.*

23 February 1847.

(No. 568 of 1847.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

V. 1330.

In transmitting to you the accompanying copies of the documents noted in the margin,* having reference to the cotton experiments in the Dharwar Collectorate, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to observe, that Mr. Shaw's report represents things so very differently from the reports of his predecessor, Mr. Mansfield, on which the recent proceedings of Government, in regard to these experiments, have been based, that it is impossible for Government to come to any very satisfactory decision until the facts of the case are ascertained. He desires me, therefore, to request, as you are now in the Dharwar districts, that you will, after making personal inquiries, and obtaining any further information that may be requisite from the Collector's records, submit as soon as possible a report of the real state and prospect of the cotton experiments in Dharwar, with your opinion as to the most expedient course for their future prosecution.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
5 March 1847.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

(No. 692 of 1847.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle.*

Sir,

On receipt of your letter of 5th ultimo, No. 568, I prepared to return to Dharwar, to obtain on the spot the information that would enable me to reply to it. I subsequently received your letters of 12th and 15th ultimo, all relating to different parts of the same question, viz., the culture of New Orleans cotton in the Dharwar Collectorate. I propose to give a brief history of the experiment up to the present time, and then to reply to the questions contained in your letters under reply.

2. In the years 1841 and 1842, Mr. Shaw, Collector of Dharwar, procured, by the aid of Government, cotton, coffee, and other seeds, for experimental purposes; various letters are on the Collector's records, showing the interest that he took in the cultivation of the "New Orleans cotton," which was one of the species of seed above alluded to; at length Government, in a letter, No. 985, dated 30th March 1843, agreed to send to Dharwar an American planter (Mr. Mercer), who arrived about that time from Calcutta; his original destination was Broach, and the change seems to have resulted from the encouraging accounts of the experiments with New Orleans seed, forwarded to Government by Mr. Shaw. Mr. Channing was also appointed as mechanic under the cotton planter.

Acting Collector's letter, dated 6th September 1845.

3. In April of that year Mr. Mercer arrived in Dharwar, and found the experiment in its infancy, though he saw enough to lead him to think hopefully of it. The summary of the cotton transactions here quoted from, states that at this time "some ryots planted about 200 acres (with New Orleans cotton), besides the farm at Koosoogul," which last place was the spot selected for the experimental farm, of which Mr. Mercer was manager. In a statement received from the Collector, dated 3d instant, that officer estimates the extent of New Orleans culture in 1842–43 at 27 acres.

1843–44.

4. The season of 1843–44 found the experiment fairly commenced. On the 14th September 1843 the Collector applied to Government for authority for Mr. Mercer to purchase 5,000 rupees' worth of New Orleans cotton, not to bring Government into competition with private traders, but to aid the infancy of the experiments. On the 20th of the same month, (No. 951) he explained the necessity of encouraging the experiment at this period of its existence; he deprecated the formation of large Government farms (establishments whose expenses generally exceed their profits); he showed the necessity of the introduction of saw-gins, without which the New Orleans cotton cannot be separated from the seed; and he suggested that, for a season or two, Government should purchase this cotton to a limited extent, at the lowest market rate; he further observed, that even if Government purchased all

Paragraph 20.
Paragraph 24.
Paragraph 25.
Paragraph 27.
Paragraph 29.

* Letter from Mr. Mansfield, Acting Collector of Dharwar, dated 9th May 1846. Letter from Mr. Shaw, Collector of Dharwar, dated 4th February 1847, No. 185.

all the exotic cotton produced during three years, and sold it at the Presidency, they would not be losers. He recommended an outlay on this account of 5,000 rupees the first year, 10,000 rupees the second year, and 20,000 rupees the third year; and after that, that the experiment be allowed to sink or swim.

Paragraph 30.

5. In a letter dated 12th August 1843, No. 801, the Collector states, that the New Orleans cultivation in that year extended to 425 acres; a statement furnished by the Collector, under date 3d instant (and which accompanies this letter), very nearly agrees with this estimate; the difference is immaterial. Regarding the disposal of that portion of this year's produce which was grown by ryots, there is no very certain account. Mr. Shaw says, "Government bought none; the ryots ginned the produce themselves; some sold it." Mr. Mansfield, in a memorandum, dated 5th instant, states, "In 1843–44, the first year in which New Orleans cotton was produced by the ryots, Mr. Mercer purchased the whole crop from the ryots, and ginned it on account of Remmington's and Gray's houses. No ryots in that year sold the cotton to any person but Mercer."

Extent of Cultivation.

Disposal of Produce.

Statement of 3d instant.

6. Government were fully alive to the importance of supplying Dharwar with saw-gins sufficient to clean the whole New Orleans crop; the foot-roller not having power sufficient to separate this species of cotton from the seed, gins were accordingly sent down, and Government, early in 1844, wrote to inquire whether more were required, or whether those already sent were sufficient for the New Orleans cotton cultivation. The Collector, in his reply (dated 1st February), applies for more gins, and takes occasion to remark, that he has long since abandoned all idea of Government's coming forward to assist or encourage the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, the period when such interference was necessary having, in his opinion, passed. He at the same time shows how many prejudices the foreign cotton has to encounter; but in a subsequent letter (dated 8th March), he describes the experiment as in a flourishing condition and says that its produce is selling at higher prices in the bazar than he expected. He at the same time applies for more gins; five were at this period in the collectorate (Collector's letter of 17th April). Government (letter of 29th April) were of opinion that the ryots should pay for having their cotton ginned, and the Collector, in reply (6th May) states, that they have begun to pay the expense of this operation. Thus ended the first year of the experiment.

Letter of 30th November 1843, No. 3932.

Government letter of 27th January.

Assistance no longer required.

7. On 12th July 1844, Government forwarded a letter from the Honourable Court, which required the entire produce of the Koosoogul Farm for the first year to be sent to England. The Honourable Court promised to send out immediately 20 saw-gins, and Government (Government letter No. 2296) authorised the Collector to dispose of these machines to any persons whom he should find willing to buy them. On the 9th of this month, Mr. Mercer presented a memorandum to the Honourable the Governor's private secretary, which I shall have occasion to notice hereafter. Government's reply to it was forwarded to the Collector, who (on 11th September) recommended the abolition of both the Government farms (a second had been recently established under the American planter, Mr. Hawley, at the village of Gurruck, near Dharwar), and observed, that the New Orleans cotton covered about 3,000 acres of ryots' lands (the figured statement now furnished says 2,749 acres). He urged the transmission of more gins, and (on 17 October) said that no gins remained on the Government hands, the six sent having been already sold to private persons. He reported on a proposition by Mr. Mercer to make up gins in the country for *Rs.* 120. 8. each, besides the iron work, which should come from England. Mr. Channing was of opinion that gins could be made up in the country for 260 rupees each, inclusive of English saws, &c. The average price of the American gins being 325 rupees each (Government letter of 31 August), the above estimate exhibited a saving on each gin of 65 rupees.

1844–45.

Mr. Mercer's memorandum.

5th September.

Collector recommends abolition of farms.

Disposal of gins.

Collector's letter to Government, 24th July 1844.

8. On the 4th December 1844, Government forwarded a letter from the Honourable Court, authorising the purchase of 500 or 1,000 bales of cotton for shipment to Liverpool. The Collector (11th December) reported, that of 11 saw-gins received from Bombay, only four remained in the hands of Government. He recommended Government to avoid unnecessary interference with the New Orleans cotton culture. Mr. Shaw immediately after this left Dharwar, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

Purchase of Cotton for Government.

9. On the 7th February, Government asked the opinion of the Acting Collector, Mr. Goldsmid, about giving up the Government farms; and on 12th of the same month Mr. Mercer proposed to abandon them, and to cultivate small patches of New Orleans cotton in different districts of the country by contract with the ryots: these propositions were concurred in by the Acting Collector (29 March). In making this proposition, Mr. Mercer stated, that the tillage on the Government farm and the ryots' lands is nearly one and the same: an opinion apparently somewhat similar is contained in the Collector's letter of 16th October 1844 (paragraph 23). The object of the "contract system" was, to extend the culture of the New Orleans cotton, to familiarise the natives everywhere to it, and, by making them the instruments of its cultivation before they were prepared to incur any risk in the experiment, to enable them to compare the quality and quantity of its produce with that of the native cotton grown in their own fields. Government hesitated about giving up the farms during the current season, and were disposed to continue them for another year; but, at the urgent instance of the Acting Collector, they authorised the abandonment of the experimental farms, and "the adoption of Mr. Mercer's plan, to contract with the ryots to cultivate a small quantity of land in different parts of the country."

1845.

Contract system.

Government letter, 16th April 1845.

24th May. Farms abandoned.

 10. I should

III.
Bombay.

Use of saw-gins.

Government letter of 24th February.

Memorandum of 3d April 1847.

10. I should here observe, that Government had (on 17th April) authorised the lending of the saw-gins to the ryots gratis; and the buying up, on account of Government, of some New Orleans cotton, purchased from the ryots by Mr. Mercer, which was in conformity with a previous order of Government, authorising the purchase of 500 or 1,000 bales of well-cleaned cotton, at a liberal price. Regarding the disposal of the produce of this year, the Collector, Mr. Shaw, observes, "During 1844–45 Government bought, through Mr. Mercer, all the produce; it was purchased in the seed, and cleaned in the gins, and sent to the Presidency." In the above memorandum, the quantity thus purchased is estimated at 91 candies, 490 lbs.; this, it will be remembered, was none of it grown by contract, that system only having just been sanctioned, and no part of the crop of 1844–45 having been grown under it.

1845–46.
Saw-gins:

Taken back by Government.

11. The First Assistant in charge (dated 29th May 1845) reported on the state of the saw-gins, 12 in number; two were to have been purchased at Betteegeree, more at Nowlgoond and Hoobly; three had been sent up by a Parsee, who, however, fell sick, and begged Government to take them off his hands. The First Assistant was of opinion that the wisest course was for Government to show the utmost readiness to relieve the natives of their bargains, whether actually or virtually concluded, as this would have the best effect in preventing a panic; while any attempt to force the sale of the gins against the full free will of the natives, would only tend to excite it, and in this opinion Government (7 October) concurred, and authorised the gins being taken back.

12. What led the natives to wish to get rid of the gins, for the possession of which they at one time appeared desirous, is not, perhaps, easily ascertained. They are an ignorant people, timid and suspicious, sharp sighted certainly, where profit is to be gained, yet without enlarged views, even in mercantile transactions, and full of prejudices towards anything new. But whatever was the cause of this change of mind, I am persuaded that the wisest course was that which Government pursued, by which they showed the people that the gins would find with them a ready market. The time had probably not arrived when the native merchants could appreciate the value of the saw-gin, and the large price of those received from America afforded grounds for doubting whether they would prove a good speculation. The production of a cheaper article in this country will, I trust, go far to remove this difficulty.

Contract system.

13. On the 12th July Mr. Mercer reported to Government that he had entered into a contract with certain ryots of Bunkapoor to cultivate 700 acres of New Orleans cotton; and with ryots of Dummul for 300 acres, at two rupees per acre, the rent of the lands and the cost of gathering the crop being a further expense to Government: in their reply (dated 25th idem) Government comment on these terms, and ask for a full account of the cost and produce according to this system of culture, which information Mr. Mercer communicated in his reply (dated 19th August), exhibiting an estimated profit of 1,222 rupees on 1,000 acres of land.

Vide Mr. Mercer's letter of 12th February 1845.

14. Referring to this subject, I may here observe, that the object of the "contract system" was not that of a directly profitable speculation; it was to extend the knowledge of the cultivation of the foreign cotton among the ryots by their own hands, and according to their own system of agriculture; to show them how it would thrive in comparison with the native cotton, and thus, gradually, to remove the prejudices which always exist in the mind of every native peasant against whatever is new. Whether, therefore, Mr. Mercer's estimate is correct or not, matters, I conceive, little; the object of Government was to introduce the New Orleans cotton extensively through their districts, and for this end the above system was, I submit, well calculated. A description of the system is given in the First Assistant's letter, No. 910, of 23 July 1845, where that officer recommends that the cotton thus purchased by Government should be sold to the native traders at the cost price.

15. The same gentleman, in a letter (apparently to the Private Secretary of the Honourable the Governor), dated 10th August, says, that Mr. Mercer has contracted with ryots to the extent of 1,100 acres in different parts of the collectorate, in addition to which, that the ryots had cultivated upwards of 10,000 acres with New Orleans cotton. He shows that the growth of this cotton, and the introduction of the saw-gins, must go hand in hand; that a larger quantity of the latter are required, and that their distribution through the country will be of much service in attracting the attention of the people, and showing them their use. On the 13th December Government sent three small saw-gins, and on 13th February 1846 six more, and on 1st April Government renewed the last year's sanction for the purchase of cleaned New Orleans cotton. In a letter dated 9th May 1846, No. 568, the Acting Collector reviewed past proceedings, and showed the present state of the experiment; he states that 550 acres have been cultivated by contract, and about 10,000 acres by the ryots on their own account; he states the produce of foreign cotton during the last three years as follows:

Vide Government letter of 24th February 1845.

1843-44. - - - - -	36 bales.
1844-45 - - - - -	190 „
1845-46 - - - - -	will be 12 to 1500.

Contract system no longer required.

He showed, that the natives had now the management not only of growing the cotton, but of ginning it, bringing it ready cleaned to Mr. Mercer. He was consequently of opinion that Government need now plant no more on its own account, as the ryots quite understand the

the culture of the foreign cotton, and are ready to plant to any extent, if the sale of the produce is guaranteed to them, but that Government is now the sole purchaser. Here therefore he proposed the question, to what extent will Government encourage the speculation; will they purchase the whole crop? Mr. Mansfield was of opinion, that for one year more Government should purchase at 55 rupees per candy (uncleaned cotton); that if at the end of next season the merchants do not purchase it, the experiment must be considered a failure, and be given up. Mr. Mansfield again urged the want of more gins; he showed that 20 more would find employment, and that though no one would purchase, many were ready to hire them. Thus ended the official year 1845-46, regarding the produce of which, the Collector remarks, "All the cotton again went into the hands of Government. Mr. Mercer employed persons to purchase it, paying the ryots *Rs.* 66. 4. per candy." The Collector's figured statement estimates the entire New Orleans cotton cultivation of this year at 11,176 acres.

Extent of New Orleans cotton cultivation.

16. Government, on 11th June 1846, authorised the purchase, on their behalf, at 55 rupees per candy, of as much New Orleans cotton as the gins could clean. On the 16th October the Acting Collector reported that Mr. Mercer had made a very good gin at small expense; he stated that the number of gins was sufficient to clean more than last year's produce, though much more had been planted, the ryots expecting Government to purchase. The Government letter (of 28th January 1847), in reply, pointed out the inexpediency of encouraging cultivation beyond the means possessed for cleaning the cotton.

17. On 1st December 1846, the Acting Collector, Mr. Mansfield, recommended that the New Orleans cotton purchased by Government be sold at the Presidency, when he was of opinion that the result would be such as to preclude the necessity of Government's purchasing any more cotton. On 2d January 1847 (No. 2) Government (in replying to a letter purposely not quoted at present) remark, that no further assistance need be given to the New Orleans cotton. On the 11th January, the Collector addressed Government (No. 57). In paragraph 12 he remarks, that if they withdraw their countenance from the New Orleans experiment, it will either fail altogether, or remain stationary; he added, that the crops were being gathered, and that the saw-gins should soon commence working. In another letter the Collector, Mr. Shaw, applied for instructions as to how he should carry out the orders of Government, dated 31st December, No. 4411, which required a large quantity of New Orleans cotton to be purchased on account of Government for three years.

Dated 14th January, No. 74.

18. On 4th February, the Collector, Mr. Shaw, addressed Government on the present state of the cotton experiment, desiring to know on what footing it was to be placed. He contrasted the system of management established by him with the plan, totally "different in operation," which he found on his return from the Cape; he urged serious objections against the "contract system," which, as well as the Government purchasing of the cotton crop, he considered a "forcing system"; a false step which should be retraced. He ended by soliciting Government to place the services of Mr. Channing, present manager of the New Orleans cotton experiment at Neginhal, in the Belgaum Collectorate, at his disposal. This latter application had been to some extent anticipated by Government, and the necessity of the appointment of a superintendent of the experiments in Dharwar admitted.

Government letter, 28th January, No. 301.

19. On 22d February the Collector forwarded to Government a letter from his First Assistant, Mr. Mansfield, who requested instructions regarding the purchase of New Orleans cotton, for which no arrangements had been made; he regretted Government's intention to withdraw its countenance from the New Orleans cotton, and expressed his fears that its cultivation would, in consequence, cease. He observed, that had Government sold any portion of the cotton in Bombay, the need for them to purchase now would not have existed.

20. On the 18th March Mr. Mansfield reported to the Collector that the native merchants had come forward, offering to purchase the New Orleans crop in five talookas of the collectorate, to gin it, and dispose of it on their own account; that should Government wish for any, the merchants will give it to them in Dharwar for 70 rupees per candy. I may here add, that, if required to deliver it in Bombay, they will, I believe, expect 90 rupees per candy, a price which, at the rate at which this cotton now sells, appears moderate. On the 19th March Mr. Shaw forwarded the above letter to Government, expressing, as might be expected, gratification at its contents, and giving his Assistant all due praise for his co-operation and zeal.

21. I have thus gone at some length into this question in reviewing past proceedings, and if I appear to have done so to an unnecessary extent, I trust that his Honor in Council will attribute it to my anxiety to place all the main facts of the past history of the experiment in juxtaposition, so that what has been done may be clearly seen, and what should be done be thence inferred; these are, I submit, the purport of the instructions in your letter of 5th ultimo under reply.

22. Four years come under review in this correspondence: 1843-44, when the farms commenced, and the experiment was in its infancy, a small portion of the New Orleans cotton was sown by ryots, and the produce sold either to merchants in the country, as Mr. Shaw supposes, or to European merchants at the Presidency, according to Mr. Mansfield's statement. In 1844-45 the farms still existed, and the New Orleans cotton cultivation largely increased; the crop was purchased by Government.

Retrospect.

III.
Bombay.

23. In 1845-46 the farms were abolished, and the contract system took their place for one year; cultivation by the ryots had also largely increased: Government purchased the crop. In 1846-47 the "contract system" was not renewed, and the largely-increased cultivation was wholly in the hands of the ryots; but Government was virtually pledged to purchase the crop. There, no doubt, some risk was incurred; the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton had advanced more rapidly than gins had been supplied, and how far it would be possible to clean the year's crop was still uncertain. The cotton purchased by Government during the two previous years had been all shipped to England, so that its value was not known in the Bombay market, and the native merchants were uncertain of its market value.

24. In illustration of the native mind on this subject, I will mention what occurred in my own presence at Betteegeree in January last, the native merchants of which place came in a body to speak to me about the New Orleans cotton which they were desirous to purchase. They wished to know what Government would guarantee them per candy if they bought it for a certain price; having been promised to the ryots, the merchants could not obtain the cotton from them at any lower rate. During this conference, a gentleman, who was sitting with me, received a letter by post from Mr. Mercer, from Bombay, and he immediately told the merchants who it was from, and that it probably contained tidings as to the price of cotton recently sent to Bombay. The merchants sat in silence, waiting to hear the news, in which they seemed to take a deep interest; their countenances, however, fell when the letter was read out to the effect, that Government had determined to send all the cotton to England, selling none in Bombay. Since that time, however, some has been sold at the Presidency, and the result is (I conceive) visible in the present anxiety of the native traders to obtain possession of this cotton, for which a price so far above what is usually given has been obtained.

Present state.

25. Thus far, then, the experiment is in a very encouraging state, owing to the deep interest taken in it by Messrs. Shaw and Mansfield, and by the American planters, Messrs. Mercer and Hawley; and I quite concur in the cheerful view of it taken in the Collector's letter of 19th and 22d March.

What is to be done.

26. The immediate point of practical importance, then, is to arrange that the gins now in Dharwar be set immediately at work; and so important do I feel this to be, that I will, in anticipation of the approval of Government, instruct the Collector of Belgaum to direct Mr. Channing to proceed there immediately, to place himself under the Collector's orders to superintend the gins, and to set them at work. With the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton (as Mr. Shaw observes) Government have no further concern, the ready market that it has now obtained affording the best guarantee for its extension, unless some panic, intrigue, or prejudice should thwart the experiment.

Vide also Mr. Mansfield's letter of 9th May, No. 568, and 1st December 1846.

Mechanics required.

27. At present Government must consent to be at some annual expense for mechanics to superintend the saw-gins. Mr. Channing appears fully equal to this work. When on my way to Dharwar last month, I inspected three of his saw-gins in Moorgore, Byle Hongul, and Neginhal, of the Belgaum collectorate. These were in full work, and the cotton produced from them was like driven snow. Mr. Channing had these gins very nicely arranged, by inserting each in a partition wall between two rooms; so that while the gins were worked in one room, the clean cotton was thrown into another, and preserved from all dirt.

European Superintendent requisite.

28. Some years will probably elapse before the management of the saw-gins can wholly be left to natives, and till then an European superintendent is necessary, else, even in spite of the saw-gins, a dirty, slovenly system of seeding the cotton will be introduced, and both the cotton and the gins will lose their present character. The Bombay traders do not apparently give that decided preference to clean over dirty cotton which would remunerate the cultivator and native trader for the extra trouble and expense bestowed upon it. The traders at Betteegeree and Moorgore gave me the same answer on this subject: "Merchants in Bombay will give us five rupees per candy more for clean cotton; but it will cost us 10 rupees:" these sums were given not as actual estimates, but in illustration, and merely meant that the cost of extra cleaning would exceed the profit. The merchants at Moorgore added, "A good bundle of dirt weighs heavy, and fetches a price:" these assertions may be true or false. I give them as the reasons advanced by the natives on the spot for hesitating about much expense in cleaning cotton.

29. Mr. Channing shows much zeal and energy in his profession; he has also a pleasant way with the people, and they appear to have confidence in him. The Collector has proposed an increase to his salary, and it will, I conceive, be well bestowed. This, however, is a matter on which any further opinion from me appears hardly requisite. Mr. Shaw is acquainted with Mr. Channing's merits, and fully appreciates them. One thing I think important to notice, viz., the necessity of having some European or Indo-Briton under Mr. Channing qualified to carry on his duties, should any casualty remove him either permanently or for a time. There is, I conceive, the fullest experience to prove that the most admirable arrangements prove fruitless and worthless in this country if provision for casualties is not made an inherent part of their system.

30. I have thus endeavoured to reply to your letters of 15th and 12th March, Nos. 568 and 603: a statement received from the Collector, dated 3d instant, and a memorandum from Mr. Mansfield, accompany: it is intended partly to supply the information called for in my letter

letter of 29th ultimo, No. 603, copy of which accompanies, but the furnishing of which will apparently occupy some time, and for which, therefore, I will not detain this report. To your letter of 15th ultimo, No. 636, I hope ere long to reply.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Belgaum District,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Khanapoor,
12 April 1847.

STATEMENT showing the Quantity of NEW ORLEANS COTTON grown in the Dharwar Collectorate.

No.	TALOOKAS.	In 1842-43.	In 1843-44.	In 1844-45.	In 1845-46.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1	Dharwar	7	70	693	350
2	Nowlgoond	-	-	109	3,661
3	Dummul	10	212	925	2,116
4	Bunkapoor	-	6	44	1,289
5	Hangul	-	-	14	158
6	Hooblee	10	256	925	2,908
7	Raneebednoor	-	-	20	376
8	Kood	-	1	19	318
		27	545	2,749	11,176
	Deduct Farms at Koosgul and Gurruck	-	179	405	—
		27	366	2,344.	11,176

There is no mode of accurately ascertaining how the Cotton was disposed of.

TAKEN IN	Grown on Farms.	By Government, bought from Ryots.	By Government, grown on Contracted Land.	Bought by private Merchants, Remington & Co.	Bought by private Merchants, Grey & Co.	TOTAL.
1842-43	Used as seed	—	—	—	—	—
1843-44	5 candies, 584 lbs.	None	None	3 candies, 621 lbs.	7 candies, 672 lbs.	17 candies, 309 lbs.
1844-45	19 candies, 146 lbs.	91 candies, 490 lbs.	None	None	None	110 „ 636 lbs.
1845-46	None	562 „ 141 lbs.	65 candies, 85 lbs.	None	None	627 „ 226 lbs.
1846-47	As yet none is sold, but native merchants are now dealing with the ryots.				—	—

It is impossible to say what quantity of the New Orleans was consumed by ryots previously to the year 1845, as Government had bought none: the ryots ginned the produce themselves, and took it away; some sold it.

During 1844-45 Government bought, through Mr. Mercer, all the produce; it was purchased in the seed, and cleaned in the gins, and sent to the Presidency.

During 1845-46 all the cotton again went into the hands of Government: Mr. Mercer employed persons to purchase it, paying the ryots	*Rs. a. p.* 56 4 – per candy.
Expenses of ginning	5 4 – „
For the trouble and extras	4 12 – „
Rs.	66 4 –

Mr. Mercer's writer states, that during 1844-45, 1845-46, no New Orleans cotton was cleaned in the gins, excepting for Government.

(Errors excepted.)

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
3 April 1847.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Collector.

EXTRACT from a Memorandum received from Mr. *Mansfield* on the 5th April 1847.

IN the year 1843-44, the first year in which any New Orleans cotton was produced by the ryots, Mercer purchased the whole crop from the ryots, and ginned it on account of Remington and Gray's houses. No ryots in this year sold the cotton to any person else but Mercer.

In the memorandum I sent you on Thursday, you ask what portion of the crop planted by the ryots was by contract, and what without. Last year (1845-46), was the only year in which New Orleans cotton was planted on contract. All the land entered as planted by

the ryots was planted by them on their own account. You will perceive some slight discrepancies in the memorandum I sent you and in the statement I now send you; this is owing to the fractional portion of acres having been omitted.

5 April 1847. (signed) *S. Mansfield,*
First Assistant Collector.

(No. 603 of 1847.)

To *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

YOUR letters of 4th and 22d ultimo (Nos. 185 and 293) having been referred to me for report, I have the honour to request that you will furnish me with a figured statement showing the entire extent of land planted with cotton in each talooka of your collectorate, during the last five years, including the current season.

2. This statement should exhibit what portion of this ground was occupied by native, and what by New Orleans cotton; the latter, again, should be subdivided into that grown on the Government farms, or by contract with the American cotton planters, and that grown by the ryots on their own lands.

3. With regard to that grown by contract, I request that you will specify precisely the terms of these contracts, and the Government authority under which they commenced. The cotton so produced was of course considered the property of Government; what was its quantity in each of the five years above specified, and how was it ultimately disposed of?

4. Similar information is desirable regarding the New Orleans cotton grown by the ryots during the same period, and not contracted for; if any promises or encouragement were held out to them, what were they? Copies of any orders or proclamations issued to the above effect are requested; as also the Government authorities from which any such orders may have emanated.

I have, &c.

Dharwar, Revenue Commissioner's Camp, 29 March 1847. (signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

(No. 74 of 1847.)

From the Collector of Dharwar to Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle.*

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 4411, dated 31st ultimo, with enclosure, from the Honourable Court of Directors, regarding the consignments of Broach and Dharwar cotton, I do myself the honour to request you will obtain for me the instructions of the Honourable the Governor in Council as to how its directions for procuring and transmitting cotton to the Presidency for shipment to Liverpool are to be carried into effect, and if it is intended they should be acted up to this season.

2. I beg to solicit the early decision of Government in detail, in order to enable me to carry out the instructions of the Honourable Court as far as relates to the saw-ginned cotton of the Southern Mahratta country; and to observe that the quantity to be procured in this district is not mentioned; and whether it is to be composed of purely Dharwar native, or partly of New Orleans, or any other variety, and that no limit as to price or other details as to the mode to be pursued in purchasing the cotton are alluded to.

I have, &c.

Dharwar, Collector's Office, 14 January 1847. (signed) *A. N. Shaw*, Collector.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

THE subject of this letter is disposed of by my separate Minute of this date, the instructions proposed to be founded on which will place the collector in possession of the views of Government in regard to the quantity of cotton to be provided to meet the wishes of the Honourable Court.

As regards the kind of cotton, I think it would be desirable to have it in equal proportions of indigenous and New Orleans, unless the contracts already entered into for the latter kind will absorb the whole quantity to be supplied from this collectorate; instructions to this effect might be given to the Collector at the same time with the general instructions on the subject above referred to.

2 February. (signed) *G. R. Clerk.*

MINUTE

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

IN the Board's minute of the 22d ultimo, on a letter from the acting collector of Dharwar respecting the disposal of the gin-cleaned cotton purchased by Government in his district during the past season, 1845–46, it was estimated that the quantity alluded to in that communication, together with 475 bales which had been previously shipped to Liverpool in the "Clarendon," would nearly amount to 5,000 bales, and thus enable us to give immediate effect to the instructions of the Honourable Court, as conveyed in their despatch of the 22d September last, to consign annually to Liverpool 5,000 or 6,000 bales for three successive seasons. It has been ascertained, however, on further inquiry, that the Dharwar bales, or docras as they are termed, contain only about one-fourth of a candy each, at which rate the total supply from that district for last season, of which we have yet advice, would not exceed 987 of the screwed bales, containing one candy each, usually sent from this port, and which are doubtless those which the Honourable Court had in view; we have also advice of 61 bales, the produce of the same season having been, or about to be transmitted from the other collectorates, making the whole amount for that season, so far as we yet know, only 1,048 bales, which will come considerably short of the annual consignment desired by the Honourable Court, if we send the whole of it to England, which of course, under such circumstances, it will be advisable to do.

2. It therefore becomes necessary now to adopt some definite measures for the provision of the required quantity during the present and two following seasons, if the Honourable Court, in consideration of the short supply for last year, should be disposed to continue the experiment for one season further.

3. In doing this it would be desirable, with a view to testing the capabilities of the different districts, to obtain the required amount, say 6,000 bales annually, in equal proportions, from the four collectorates in which experiments for the improvement of the cotton produce are now in progress, viz., Dharwar, Belgaon, Khandeish and Broach. But as the extent to which the experiments have been carried, and the existing engagements for the purchase of the cotton, and means available for cleaning it, and for the general superintendence of the operations differ in each, it will be advisable in the first place to obtain from the collectors an estimate of the quantity which, with reference to these circumstances, they will be able to supply from their respective districts during the current year 1846–47, and then to issue definite instructions accordingly. If, as is probable, the whole quantity does not exceed that indicated by the Honourable Court, it will all have to be consigned to England, but should there be an excess, it may be considered whether it should not be disposed of here.

4. The sanction for the purchases for the following year, 1847–48, should be limited to the 6,000 bales required by the Honourable Court; and by a timely distribution of the available means for superintending its cultivation and preparation, we should endeavour, as far as practicable, to carry out the principle above adverted to of obtaining a fair sample of the capabilities of each district; this we shall perhaps be better able to do when the report of Mr. Mercer on the state and prospects of the Broach experiments is received, and arrangements have been made for the conduct of the experiments there and in the other collectorates consequent on the approaching departure of the American planters to their native country.

5. It would perhaps conduce to regularity and uniformity in the conduct of these experiments on the extensive and systematic plan on which it is now proposed to prosecute them, if they were placed under the general directions of the Revenue Commissioners, which they have as yet but partially been, and those officers were made fully acquainted with the views and wishes of Government in respect to their prosecution for the next three years, and directed in communication with each other, and their respective subordinates, to make such arrangements as may be best calculated for carrying them into effect.

6. In the 1st para. of this minute I have given the total amount of last year's (1845–46) ginned cotton purchased by Government according to the information now before us, in order to estimate how far it goes towards providing the quantity indicated for the annual supplies by the Honourable Court. It is probable that it is not far short of the exact amount; but to prevent mistakes, it will be advisable to obtain a correct return from the several collectors.

7. I would take this occasion of recording the interest I feel in the success of measures having so important an influence on the prosperity of this Presidency, and my anxiety to afford every facility for their full development. I hope we shall, at an early period, be placed in possession of the results of the inquiries of a committee which has, I understand, been for some time engaged under the authority of Government in investigating the causes of a decline of late years observable in the cotton trade of this port, and I would propose that it should be intimated to the committee that Government would be glad to be favoured with their report as soon as the inquiries can conveniently be brought to a close.

2 February 1847. (signed) *G. R. Clerk.*

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

I FIND that the issue of the instructions on the various points relating to the cotton experiments, brought under notice in my minute of the 2d February last, has been delayed for the preparation of the summary of former proceedings, which was directed to be made for the information of the Revenue Commissioners in transferring to them the immediate direction and control of those experiments.

2. In the meantime letters, dated the 19th and 22d March, from the collector of Dharwar, and the 12th instant from the Revenue Commissioner, have been received, which will render some modification in the measures formerly proposed necessary.

3. In the first of these communications, the collector, Mr. Shaw, retracts his former unfavourable representations of the prospects of the cotton experiments in his collectorate, and forwards a letter from his Assistant, Mr. Mansfield, reporting that the resident native traders had come forward with an offer to purchase from the ryots the whole of the New Orleans cotton crop of the current season, at a price which is stated to be 15 rupees per candy above that which was then obtained for the indigenous cotton, provided they were allowed the gratuitous use of the Government saw-gins for cleaning it, and that the gins are kept in repair by Government.

4. As it may be expected that the adoption of this measure will have the effect of establishing the character of the article in the local market, and making the cultivators practically acquainted with its advantages, which has been the object of all our endeavours, I think there need be no hesitation in sanctioning it, and abstaining from making any purchases on account of Government this year.

5. Mr. Shaw's second letter of the 22d March last enters into explanations on the subject of a previous letter from Government, in reply to one from him regarding the purchase of cotton, and which was written before his report of the 19th March was received. This letter does not now call for any remark.

6. The letter from Mr. Townsend, the Revenue Commissioner, dated the 12th instant, is in reply to one from Government, calling for his opinion as to the real state of the cotton experiments, respecting which it was difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusions from the previous reports of Mr. Shaw.

7. In the first 21 paragraphs of his letter, Mr. Townsend gives a detail of the former proceedings connected with the subject, in as far as he has been able to gather them from inquiries on the spot, and the correspondence in the collector's records; and after summing up the result in the 22d and 23d paragraphs, he arrives in the 25th paragraph at the conclusion that they are in a very encouraging state, and bear out the more favourable views taken in the collector's letters of the 19th and 22d March above referred to, and which are subsequent to the reference being made to Mr. Townsend.

8. The Revenue Commissioner then proceeds to state his views as to future measures; and with reference to these, he seems to consider that all that is required is to provide for the maintenance and repair of the saw-gins, until the people become familiarised with their use and construction. With this object, he has directed the transfer of Mr. Channing from Belgaon to Dharwar, and his being placed in charge of the machinery at the latter place, and recommends that an experienced mechanic should be placed under him.

9. These measures may be approved, and Mr. Townsend may be furnished with a copy of the recent correspondence with the Military Board on the application of an individual who offered his services as a practical engineer; he may also be referred to the correspondence regarding a native mechanic now residing at Dharwar, whose services were thought of as available for the repairs of the machinery; and he may be requested to submit a plan for the employment of Mr. Channing, with one or both of those persons as Assistants, in doing what may be required for the prosecution of the experiments, both in the Belgaon and Dharwar collectorates; and also the salaries which he would recommend being assigned to each.

10. In the conclusion of his letter, Mr. Townsend promises hereafter to reply to the reference regarding the purchase of cotton for transmission to England. His report on this subject may be awaited; but in the meantime it will be unnecessary, as above observed, to make any purchases in Dharwar for the current season.

11. All the cotton which has already arrived at the Presidency from the different collectorates, inclusive of that which has been sold here, should now be transmitted to Liverpool without delay, as the season is so far advanced, unless a further supply is immediately expected, in which case it may be awaited, in order that the whole consignment may go together; but on this point the Collector of Customs should be consulted.

12. The measures for the transmission of cotton to England in the next and following season will come under consideration in pursuance of the arrangements proposed in my Minute of the 2d February; the instructions upon which should now be issued with as little delay as possible, and the result of the late sale of cotton here, and the offer of the Dharwar merchants

merchants to buy up and clean all the New Orleans cotton should be communicated at an early period to the Honourable Court, to admit of the timely receipt of their instructions, should these circumstances lead to any modification of their views in regard to the consignment of cotton to the home market.

13. The acknowledgments of Government should be conveyed to Mr. Townsend for his interesting, succinct, and satisfactory report of the 12th instant.

22 April 1847. (signed) *G. R. Clerk.*

(No. 1077 of 1847.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 12th instant, with its accompaniments, reporting on the state and prospects of the cotton experiments in Dharwar, and in reply, to communicate to you the following observations and instructions on the subject of the cotton experimental operations now in progress in the Southern Mahratta country and elsewhere.

2. In order that you may the more clearly understand the views and wishes of Government on this subject, I am desired to transmit herewith, for your information, copies of the documents noted in the margin,* having reference to the final disposal of the experimental cotton produce.

3. You will observe that the Honourable Court, in the 4th paragraph of its despatch of the 22d September last, directed the annual consignment to Liverpool of five or six thousand bales of cotton for a period of three years. Under these instructions, it was the intention of the Honourable the Governor in Council to have adopted measures for the provision of the quantity of cotton required by the Honourable Court, commencing from the present season, but in consequence of the receipt of the letter from the First Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, dated the 18th March last, reporting that the resident native traders had come forward with an offer to purchase from the ryots the whole of the New Orleans cotton crop of the current season, at a price which is stated to be fifteen rupees per candy above that which was obtained for the indigenous cotton, provided they are allowed the gratuitous use of the Government saw-gins for cleaning it, and that the gins are kept in repair by Government, the Governor in Council has determined to allow this course to be adopted, and to abstain from making any purchases on account of Government this year; and he has had the less hesitation in coming to this resolution, from the consideration that the adoption of such a course is likely to have the effect of establishing the character of the article in the local market, and making the cultivators practically acquainted with its advantages, which has hitherto been the chief object of all the endeavours of Government. As regards the next and following seasons, an early reference will be made to the Honourable Court to admit of the timely receipt of their instructions; should the circumstance of the traders' offer above noticed, and the very favourable result of the late sale of cotton at the Presidency (the particulars of which are given in Mr. Frere's letter, dated 25th ultimo), lead to any modification of their views in regard to the future consignment of cotton to the home market. In the meantime, however, the Governor in Council considers it expedient to be prepared to give full effect next season to the Court's instructions, in the event of that authority still desiring the transmission of the experimental cotton to Liverpool; and in giving them effect he is of opinion that it would be desirable, with a view to testing the capabilities of the different districts, to obtain the required amount, say 6,000 bales annually (composed equally of indigenous and New Orleans cotton) in equal proportions, from the four collectorates in which experiments for the improvement of the cotton produce are now in progress, viz., Dharwar, Belgaon, Khandeish, and Broach. But as the extent to which the experiments have been carried, and the existing engagements for the purchase of the cotton, and means available for cleaning it, and for the general superintendence of the operations, differ in each, it will, the Governor in Council considers, be advisable, in the first place, to obtain from the collectors of those districts an estimate of the quantity which, with reference to these circumstances, they

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* Letter from the Honourable Court, No. 18, dated 22 September 1846. Letter to the Collectors of Broach, Dharwar, Belgaon, and Khandeish, dated 31 December 1846. Letter from the Acting Collector of Dharwar, No. 1415, dated 19 October 1846. Letter to the Acting Collector of Dharwar, No. 298, dated 28 January 1847. Letter from the Acting Collector of Dharwar, No. 74, dated 14 January 1847. Letter to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce and certain mercantile firms, No. 288, dated 28 January 1847. Reply from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, dated 9 February 1847. Reply from Messrs. Leckie & Co., without date. Reply from Messrs. Higginson & Cardwell. Reply to Collector of Customs, No. 435, dated 22 February 1847. Reply from the Officiating Collector of Customs, No. 46, dated 24 February 1847. Reply to Mr. Spooner, No. 564, dated 5 March 1847. Reply to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, of same date. Reply to Messrs. Higginson & Cardwell, of same date. Reply from the Deputy Collector of Customs in charge, dated 25 March 1847. Reply from the Collector of Dharwar, dated 19 ultimo, No. 412, with enclosure. Reply from the Collector of Dharwar, dated 22 idem, No. 432.

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they will be able to supply from their respective districts during the year 1847–8. You are accordingly requested to call for, and submit an estimate of this nature from the collectors of Belgaon and Dharwar, and the Revenue Commissioner of the northern division will be directed to procure a similar one from the collectors of Broach and Khandeish. On the receipt of these estimates (by which time, probably, Government will also be in possession of the reply to the reference about to be made to the Honourable Court) the Governor in Council will be prepared to issue more definite instructions on the subject.

4. I am here desired to state, that the Governor in Council is of opinion that it would conduce to regularity and uniformity in the conduct of the cotton experiments, on the extensive and systematic plan now in contemplation, if they were placed under the general direction of the Revenue Commissioner, which they have as yet but partially been. He has accordingly determined that the experiments in your division shall be placed under your supervision, and those in the northern division under that of the Revenue Commissioner of that division. In order that you may be fully acquainted with the various measures which have from time to time been adopted by Government in regard to the cotton experiments under this Presidency, I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying summary of proceedings, containing detailed information on these points, and in doing so, to express the desire of Government that you and the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, will, in communication with each other and with your respective subordinates, make such arrangements as may be best calculated for carrying out the views and wishes of Government in respect to the prosecution of the experiments in question.

5. I am now desired to revert to your letter acknowledged in the first paragraph of this communication, and to observe with reference to the 25th paragraph of that document, that the conclusion at which you therein arrive, that the cotton experiments in Dharwar are in a very encouraging state, bears out the favourable views taken of this subject in Mr. Shaw's letter of the 19th and 22d March, and which were written subsequently to the reference to which your letter under notice is a reply.

6. After stating your conclusion above noticed, you proceed to state your views as to future measures, and with reference to these you seem to consider that all that is required is to provide for the maintenance and repair of the saw-gins until the people become familiarised with their use and construction. With this object, you have directed the transfer of Mr. Channing from Belgaon to Dharwar, and his being placed in charge of the machinery at the latter place, and you recommend that an experienced mechanic should be placed under him.

7. These measures have met with the approval of the Governor in Council, who desires me, in furnishing you with the accompanying copy of a recent correspondence (noted in the margin*) with the Military Board, on the application of an individual who offered his services as a practical engineer; and in referring you to the correspondence † regarding a native mechanic, now residing at Dharwar, whose services were thought of as available for the repairs of the machinery, to request you to submit a plan for the employment of Mr. Channing, with one or both of these persons as assistants, in doing what may be required for the prosecution of the experiments, both in the Belgaon and Dharwar collectorates; and also to state the salary which you would recommend being assigned to each.

8. In the conclusion of your letter, you promise hereafter to reply to the reference regarding the purchase of cotton for transmission to England. Your report on this subject will, I am desired to observe, be awaited; but in the meantime it will be unnecessary, as above stated, to make any purchases in Dharwar for the current season.

9. All the cotton which has already arrived at the Presidency from the different collectorates, exclusive of that which has been sold here, will, I am directed to state, now be transmitted to Liverpool without delay, as the season is so far advanced, unless a further supply is immediately expected, in which case it will be awaited, in order that the whole consignment may go together; but on this point the Collector of Customs will be consulted.

10. I am, in conclusion, directed to request that you will lose no time in communicating the above views and instructions to the collectors of Dharwar and Belgaon; and I am at the same time desired to convey to you the acknowledgments of Government for your interesting, succinct, and satisfactory report of the 12th instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K Pringle;*
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
26 April 1847.

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* Letter from Mr. G. Vary, dated 16 March 1847, with enclosures. Report thereon by the Military Board, No. 1927, dated 21st instant.

† *Vide* my letter to your address, No. 1016, dated 21st instant.

(No. 1078 of 1847.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit, for your information and guidance, copies of my letter of this date to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 1077, and of its several accompaniments, including the summary of former proceedings referred to in the 4th paragraph; and to request that you will lose no time in communicating the views and instructions contained therein, to the collectors of Broach and Khandeish, and in procuring and submitting an estimate of the quantity of cotton capable of being produced in those districts, as called for from Mr. Townsend in the same paragraph.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
26 April 1847.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Our Governor in Council at *Bombay*.

Revenue Department, 8 September (No. 17) 1847.

COTTON.

Para. 1. We now reply to your letter in this department, dated the 1st May (No. 19) 1847, in which you report your further proceedings on the subject of experimental cotton cultivation.

2. From the recent experience which has been acquired through the operations of the American cotton planters, we agree entirely in the conclusions at which you have arrived, viz., that our attempts should now be mainly directed to the introduction of a cheap, simple, and efficacious machine for cleaning cotton, to the instruction of the natives in its construction and repair; to the extension of its use and application throughout the districts generally; to the demonstration of the advantage of clean-picking the cotton, to the construction of presses for facilitating the conveyance of it in a better state to the more distant markets, and generally to all measures for improving the condition of the cotton grown by the people of the country, without at present renewing the attempts to improve the mode of cultivation, the success of which hitherto appears open to doubt.

3. We are at the same time anxious that your endeavours to extend the cultivation of the American varieties of cotton in those localities which appear suited to its growth, should not be discontinued. The New Orleans cotton produced in the Southern Mahratta country is decidedly preferred by the manufacturers to that produced from the native plant; and although we do not desire that the cultivation should be again carried on on behalf of Government, we wish that all suitable encouragement should be given to the native cultivators who may be disposed to grow it.

4. We observe with much satisfaction that the native traders of Dharwar had come forward with an offer to purchase from the ryots the whole of the New Orleans cotton crop of the current season, at a price which was stated to be 15 rupees per candy above that which was obtained for the indigenous cotton. You have accordingly resolved to abstain from making any purchases on account of Government this year, and you have solicited our instructions whether this circumstance, and the very favourable result which attended the sale at the Presidency of 500 bales of ginned cotton, will lead to any modification of our views in regard to the future consignment of cotton to the home market.

5. We are aware that it is of the utmost importance to establish the character of the clean-ginned cotton, whether American or native, in the local market, and to make the cultivators practically acquainted with the advantage of producing it in a condition o suit the manufacturers in this country, so that it

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may command a ready sale at a remunerating price, and this object may perhaps be best attained by means of the purchases of the resident native traders. We think it, however, desirable that we should for the present have the means of ascertaining with accuracy the value set on the different descriptions of Indian cotton by the manufacturers of this country, and we therefore desire that our previous instructions should remain in force. We approve of the plan which you propose, that with the view of testing the capabilities of the different districts, the annual consignment of 6,000 bales, composed equally of indigenous and New Orleans cotton, should be drawn as far as possible in equal proportions from the four districts in which measures for the improvement of the cotton produce are now in progress, viz., Dharwar, Belgaum, Broach, and Candeish.

(No. 4 of 1848.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Territorial Department, Revenue.

Honourable Sirs,

We do ourselves the honour to lay before your Honourable Court the accompanying copies of our proceedings as noted in the margin,* relative to a consignment of 1,000 bales of Dharwar cotton made to Liverpool per "Quintin Leitch."

2. We have also sanctioned the charges incurred on this account, amounting to *Rs.* 21,453. 13. 4.

We have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
14 January 1848.

(signed) *George Clerk.*
Willoughby Cotton.
L. R. Reid.
J. P. Willoughby.

(No. 209 of 1847.)

From the Collector of Customs, *Bombay*, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the sanction of Government, the accompanying memorandum of charges incurred on the shipment of One thousand bales of cotton to Liverpool per "Quintin Leitch," amounting to rupees twenty-one thousand and four hundred fifty-three, annas thirteen, and pies four (*Rs.* 21,453. 13. 4.)

2. I beg leave to state that of the sum of rupees four thousand (*Rs.* 4000.) drawn by my predecessor from the treasury of this office, under the sanction conveyed in Mr. Chief Secretary Pringle's letter, No. 438, of the 22d February last, rupees three thousand one hundred and sixty-three, and annas four, (*Rs.* 3,163.) which were expended in the above consignment, are included in the sum of rupees 21,453. 13. 4.

3. As the advance accounts have remained open for some months, I am desirous to close them; and purpose, on the receipt of Government sanction of the above outlay, to credit Government with rupees three thousand one hundred and sixty-three, and four annas, leaving the balance of the original sum sanctioned (*Rs.* 836. 12.) to be credited on the adjustment of the accounts of other consignments of cotton at present remaining undispatched.

I have, &c.

Bombay Custom House,
23 November 1847.

(signed) *H. Young,*
Collector of Customs.

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* Rev. Cons. 1847. 3 February. V. 698 to 704. 3 March. V. 1036 & 37. Letter from Collector of Customs, dated 23 November, No. 209 of 1847, with accompanying memo. Reply to Collector of Customs, No. 264, dated 14 January 1848.

MEMORANDUM of Charges for shipping 1,000 bales of Dharwar Cotton on board the Ship "Quintin Leitch," on the 7th April 1847, consigned to Mr. *Wm. Laird*, Liverpool; viz.:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Paid to Hooka Nanjee for landing 2,962 packages of Dharwar cotton, weighing and stowing them in the godowns, and again removing to the screws, packing them in 1,000 screwed bales, and shipping on board the "Quintin Leitch," including gunnies, lashings and all expenses, &c., as per bill	1,701	4	–*
Ditto to ditto, for watching, day and night, 601 packages of cotton kept in the green for two months, as per bill	20	–	–
Ditto to Messrs. Remington & Co., for screwing 1,000 bales, at *Rs.* 1. 4., as per bill	1,250	–	–
Ditto to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., freight on ditto from Bombay to Liverpool, as per bill	16,589	5	4*
Ditto to Messrs. Forbes & Co., insurance premium on ditto, on *Rs.* 75,000, as per two policies and bill	1,881	–	–
Ditto for a set of bills of lading	–	4	–
Ditto Carvello Gonsalves for attending at the Apollo cotton press, for weighing 1,000 bales, preparing lists of them, superintending the shipping of the same for 12 days, as per bill	12	–	–
Amount *Rs.*	21,453	13	4

* Originals of these bills are forwarded to the civil auditor. Copies are herewith annexed.

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay Custom-house,
23 November 1847.

(signed) *H. Young*,
Collector of Customs.

(No. 260 of 1848.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the charges incurred on the shipment of 1,000 bales of cotton to Liverpool, per "Quintin Leitch," amounting to *Rs.* 21,453. 13. 4., as reported in your letter, No. 209, of the 23d November last.

2d. The original bills forwarded by you are herewith returned.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
14 January 1848.

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 11 of 1848.)

Territorial Department, Revenue.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London, dated 31 January 1848.

Honourable Sirs,

IN continuation of our despatch of 1 May 1847, No. 19, we have the honour to forward copy of a correspondence which has passed with our Revenue Commissioners and local officers, consequent on the orders of your Honourable Court, to make for a period of three years an annual consignment to Liverpool of 5,000 or 6,000 bales of cotton.

2. Our last letter to your Honourable Court on the subject was dated 1st May last, No. 19. Subsequent to the despatch of that letter, the Revenue Commissioner, S. D.,† forwarded to us under date 7th July 1847 (No. 1521), a communication

† Letter from Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 1521 of 1847, dated 7 July 1847. Letter from Collector of Dharwar, dated 19 May 1847, to Revenue Commissioner, No. 782. Minute by the Honourable the Governor, dated 16 July 1847. Letter to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., dated 30 July 1847, No. 3192. Letter to Revenue Commissioner, N. D., dated 30 July 1847, No. 3194. Rev. Cons. 1847, 11 August. V. 6811 to 15.

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nication from Mr. Shaw, the Collector of Dharwar, stating that " an estimate of the cotton crop cannot be forwarded till November or December next. Indeed, long after that period, circumstances may occur which would materially affect the quantity and quality of this crop. Mr. Shaw is, however, of opinion that more than one thousand (1,000) candies of New Orleans cotton may be procured next year."

3. Upon this, we desired that it would be advisable at once to determine on apportioning the demands amongst the several collectorates, and we did so, as follows :—

	New Orleans.	Indigenous.	Total Bales.
Khandeish - - -	- - -	2,000	2,000
Broach - - -	- - -	1,000	1,000
Dharwar - - -	1,000	1,000	2,000
Belgaum - - -	500	500	1,000

4. The Revenue Commissioners were directed to place themselves in communication with the Collectors of the above districts, and to " submit the opinion of those officers as to the price at which these purchases should be made, and issue the necessary instructions for making them, and for having the cotton picked, cleaned and ginned in the best manner, and transmitted to the care of the Collector of customs at the Presidency, in time for having it all shipped for England at once, and before the season is too far advanced."

5. After issuing the above instructions, we had the honour of receiving your Honourable Court's despatch of 8th September 1847, No. 17, in which you were pleased to inform us as follows :—" We are aware that it is of the utmost importance to establish the character of the clean ginned cotton, whether American or native, in the local market, and to make the cultivators practically acquainted with the advantage of producing it in a condition to suit the manufacturers in this country, so that it may command a ready sale at a remunerating price, and this object may perhaps be best obtained by means of the purchases of the resident native traders. We think it, however, desirable that we should for the present have the means of ascertaining with accuracy the value set on the different descriptions of Indian cotton by the manufacturers of this country, and we therefore desire that our previous instructions should remain in force. We approve of the plan which you propose, that, with the view of testing the capabilities of the different districts the annual consignment of 6,000 bales, composed equally of indigenous and New Orleans cotton, should be drawn as far as possible in equal proportions from the four districts in which measures for the improvement of the cotton produce are now in progress, viz., Dharwar, Belgaum, Broach and Khandeish.

6. And after we had received that despatch, the following letters and their accompaniments were circulated with a minute recorded by our President:

Minute by the Honourable the Governor, dated 31 December. From the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1365, dated 27 August 1847, with enclosures. From the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1414, dated 30 August 1847. From the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 2903, dated 26 November 1847. From the Revenue Commissioner, No. 2923, dated 27 November 1847. From the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 3052, dated 6 December 1847. From the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1922, dated 7 December 1847. Rev. Cons. 1848, 26 January. V. 791, 777 to 80, 783 to 88, 781 and 82.

	Date.	Number.	Referring to the Collectorate of
From Revenue Commissioner, N. D.	27 Aug. 1847	1365	Khandeish.
„ - „	30 Aug. 1847	1414	Broach.
„ S. D.	26 Nov. 1847	2703	Belgaum and Dharwar.
„ - „	27 Nov. 1847	2923	Dharwar.
„ - „	6 Dec. 1847	3052	Belgaum.
„ N. D.	7 Dec. 1847	1952	Broach.

7. Our President observed in his minute, that " From the letters now before me, it appears very doubtful whether we shall be able to obtain the 6 000 bales; and Mr. Shaw, in his letter of 18th November 1847. No. 1750, expresses in strong terms his opinion against our purchasing cotton by the means

means of Government contractors, whilst, in his letter of 26th October 1847, No. 1677, he recommends the substitution of the following arrangements:

"That Government should purchase 1,000 candies, or any other quantity of New Orleans, under the following circumstances; that an agreement should be made to accept any quantity of New Orleans, of 10 candies and upwards, from any local merchant, to be landed at the custom-house in Bombay, for *Rs.* 130 or 135 per candy. That all such cotton should be subject to a strict examination by a committee, and be rejected without it being necessary to assign any reason if considered by the committee dirty, of bad colour, or injured in its staple in ginning.

"That Government having thus become possessed of a quantity of New Orleans cotton, the same should be immediately sold by public auction at the Presidency; that the difference of the price actually realised, if a loss, should be written to the debit of rewards allowed for promoting cotton experiments; if a gain, to be given to the producers or growers of the cotton.

"The plan hitherto pursued for obtaining the cotton required by the Honourable Court may be objectionable, but I must own that I do not perceive the advantages of the course there recommended by Mr. Shaw.

"In the first instance, by fixing, and as it seems arbitrarily, a price for the article, we may be upsetting mercantile calculations as to the real state of the trade, as we should by going direct into the market. In the second place, I do not see why, when the Honourable Court wish, and favour us with their reasons for wishing, that the cotton shall be sent home, we are to sell at the Presidency what we purchase; and, in the third place, I think our giving back to the producers or growers of the cotton any profits which may accrue to us, would be objectionable; firstly, because the ryots will, it is to be assumed, have already got a fair price from the traders, and it would be impolitic to lead them to expect more than a fair price in future years; and, secondly, as the traders will have made their own bargains with the ryots, and in all probability purchased the cotton at different rates from different individuals, it would be difficult to apportion amongst the growers the amount of profit.

"No time is, however, to be lost in our answering the letters now before us; and, as Mr. Shaw is now in Bombay, the Honourable Mr. Reid would perhaps oblige me by consulting with that officer, and favouring the Board with his own opinion as to what should be done in the matter as regards Dharwar and the other collectorates enumerated in para. 3 of this Minute."

Minute by Honourable Mr. Reid, dated 10 January 1848. Two letters from Messrs. King & Co., dated 18 September and 15 October 1847. Rev. Cons. 1848, 26 January. V. 792, 789 and 90.

In compliance with the request here made by our President, the Honourable Mr. Reid placed before the Board a minute, to which we request the attention of your Honourable Court. It will be seen (para. 8) that our colleague doubted much the expediency of Government entering the market, and paras. 10, 11 and 12 contain the following remarks and suggestions:—"Since the whole quantity of such cotton as is required cannot be procured in this season, it is a question whether it might not be better to suspend our purchases till the next, the more especially as the present season has, I am told, been from want of rain a very unfavourable one in the Southern Mahratta country. We might then be able, as we may hope to have intermediately a large supply of saws, to furnish, which we now cannot do, a large supply of cotton at one time. I am disposed to think this would be the preferable plan, and as I know not how far it may meet the wishes of the Honourable Court, I hesitate to recommend it, as the Court may desire, if the whole cannot be supplied, that a portion may be so, so as to keep up the interest of the experiment. Looking to the quantity which the saws now available will gin, and to the proportions originally fixed for the different collectorates, I think we had better limit our orders to the following quantities, the growth of this season:

Khandeish	100	candies.
Broach	200	„
Dharwar	300	„
Belgaum	100	„
	700	

"This would leave, according to the estimate given in para. 5, means of ginning a small quantity for the merchants to the close of the shipping season,

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a measure which I consider of much importance, since we cannot desire, nor expect, good from a monopoly which withholds from all but the Government the means of bringing the improved staple into the market."

9. Paras. 15, 16, 17, 23 and 24 of the Honourable Mr. Reid's Minute are, in our opinion, well worthy of perusal, as showing his reasons for thinking that "on this side of India we should have our principal attention to the New Orleans variety, and the district which has proved adapted to it, that of Dharwar."

10. In paras. 20, 21 and 22, the Honourable Mr. Reid records his reasons for also thinking that, "were a properly qualified person deputed from this country to Europe, he would soon, by bringing the results of his own practical experience, and those generally of Indian experiment, to bear on this question, be able to lay before the Home authorities such facts as would enable them to decide once and for ever those points on which all future operations should be based."

And he proceeds, in paras. 25, 26 and 27, to observe, that "In Mr. Shaw, who has been long the Collector of that district, and who originated the experiments within it, we have an officer who is peculiarly qualified to be deputed to Europe for the purpose I have specified. His intelligence, his unwearied zeal, and the all-absorbing interest which he takes in the experiment, point to him as a person in every respect qualified for fulfilling such a mission, and it happens that at the present moment we have it in our power to avail ourselves of his services at no cost whatever to the State.

"Mr. Shaw has been advised, in consequence of the state of his health, not to return to Dharwar, and he is now out of employ at the Presidency. He would willingly undertake the mission, on this Government simply recommending to the Honourable Court to allow him, when at home, to be so far considered on duty, as that, while on this service, he may not lose the time which he would otherwise pass in India. Should the Court not accede to his request, he would of course return to India. The Government here can give to Mr. Shaw no pledge as to the view which the Honourable Court may take of the permission we might give him to proceed to England on these terms, and he would consider himself to have no claim to any consideration beyond what it might be the pleasure of the Honourable Court to grant.

"I see so much advantage from this scheme, that I trust it will meet with approval. Mr. Shaw's practical knowledge of what this side of India is capable of, combined with Dr. Royle's acquaintance with the wants of the English markets, could not fail to lead to a just appreciation of what each country could contribute towards the success of the important object in view, and the adoption of measures which would place the experiment of rendering England, to a great degree, independent of a foreign country for the supply of material for its principal manufacture, on a secure and permanent basis."

Minute by Hon. the Governor, dated 17 January 1848.

12. The minute containing the above observations was placed before our President, who recorded the following opinion, in a further minute, dated 17th January: "I do not think we should be justified in disregarding the reiterated orders of the Court, and postponing for another season the despatch of cotton. We may send home as much within the prescribed quantity as we can purchase at a fair price, without giving more than the market value, and as we can clean by the saw gins, without altogether monopolizing their use, I concur in the remark made on this latter point by the Honourable Mr. Reid, in para. 12 of his minute.

"I conclude that as Mr. Shaw has not replied to the objections advanced in my last minute (paras. 6, 7, 8) to the arrangements suggested in his letter of 26 October 1847, No. 1677, we need not hesitate in rejecting those arrangements."

Minute by Honourable Mr. Willoughby, dated 18 January 1848. Letter to Revenue Commissioner, S. D., dated 20 January 1848, No. 382 (Copy being sent to the Acting Collector of Dharwar, No. 383). From the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 384 (Copy being sent to the Acting Collector of Belgaum, No. 385.) From the Revenue Commissioner, N. D. (Copy being sent to the Collector of Khandeish, No. 387). From the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 388 (Copy being sent to the Collector of Broach, No. 389). Rev. Cons., 1848, 26 January. V. 793 to 98.

13. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Honourable Mr. Willoughby having concurred in this opinion, instructions were issued to the Revenue Commissioners and Collectors of Khandeish, Broach, Dharwar and Belgaum, in letters of which transcripts form part of the proceedings accompanying the present despatch.

14. Our

14. Our President proceeded as follows: "As regards the remarks made by the Honourable Mr. Reid in paras. 20 to 27, I have but to observe,

1st. "That from paras. 2 to 6 of their despatch, No. 17 of 1847, it is evident that the Honourable Court have a clear and practical knowledge of what is required to be done as regards cotton cultivation. It is true that the construction of export roads, and imposition of a light and fair assessment have not been attended to in those paragraphs; but we learn from numerous despatches the Honourable Court's sentiments on those important points.

2d. "That as the opinions of all in this country who have been concerned in the cotton experiments have been placed on record, the Honourable Court have ample means of making themselves acquainted with those opinions, and the data on which they are based; and any person who takes an interest in the matter can, by means of his pen, supply whatever information he may think it still wanting; and in like manner the Honourable Court can, in the course of a few weeks, obtain the replies from any officer in this country whom they may wish to consult on the matter.

"I have no objection, however, to our mentioning to the Honourable Court Mr. Shaw's willingness to proceed to England on the terms and for the purpose mentioned in the Honourable Mr. Reid's minute."

15. The Honourable Mr. Willoughby wrote, "I entirely concur in the Honourable Mr. Reid's remarks on the credit due to Mr Shaw for the zeal and ability he has evinced in promoting the experiments for the improvement of the cotton cultivation in the Dharwar collectorate, and for the success which has attended his efforts to introduce the New Orleans description. I am likewise disposed to think that Mr. Shaw would be able to impart much and valuable information to the Honourable Court on the measures which may be adopted for the improvement of the cotton of India a question of great national importance.

"But I do not think this Government is competent to permit Mr. Shaw to proceed to England on duty, even though subject to the Honourable Court's confirmation, and I therefore concur in the course suggested in the last paragraph of our Honourable President's minute."

Our President concurred in the minute containing the above passages.

16. Since these minutes were recorded, Mr. Shaw, who had, under date 8th January, resigned the appointment he held as Collector of Dharwar, obtained, as your Honourable Court will learn from our proceedings in the General Department, leave of absence for 20 months to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health; and your Honourable Court will therefore have an opportunity of personally consulting with him regarding the cultivation in India of cotton, and its preparation for the market, and to obtain from him all the valuable information he is enabled to impart, and suggestions to make on this important subject.

Letter from Revenue Commissioner, S. D., dated 6 October, No. 2505, with enclosures from the Collector of Dharwar. Reference to civil auditor, dated 9 October 1847, No. 3919. Report by the Civil Auditor, dated 12 October, No. 828. Minute by Hon. Mr. Reid, dated 15 October 1847, subscribed to by Hon. Mr. Willoughby. Reply to Revenue Commissioner, S. D., dated 16 October 1847, No. 3944. From Collector of Dharwar, dated 8 January 1848. Minute by Honourable the Governor, dated 16 January 1848. Minute by Mr. Reid, dated 17 January 1848. Minute by Mr. Willoughby, dated 17 January 1848. Reply to Collector of Dharwar, dated 17 January 1848, No. 998. Rev. Cons. 1847, 20 October, V. 8210 to 14. Rev. Cons. 1848, 19 January, V. 585 to 89.

17. To para. 18 of the Honourable Mr. Reid's minute, and para. 4 of that dated 17 January, by our President, we request the attention of your Honourable Court, and earnestly beg that you will be pleased to send, if possible, by overland route, a further supply of saws, in addition to the 5,000 alluded to in para. 11 of your despatch of the 8th September 1847, No. 17, and which we learn from Mr. Frost are of a convenient size and description.

18. We also beg, with reference to para. 19 of the Honourable Mr. Reid's minute, and para. 5 of that dated 17 January by our President, that your

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Honourable Court will favour us with a large supply of seed procured from some favourable locality.

We have, &c.
(signed) *George Clerk.*
Willoughby Cotton.
L. R. Reid.
J. P. Willoughby.

Bombay Castle,
31 January 1848.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 11 August 1847.

(No. 1521 of 1847.)

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., to Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle*, dated 7 July 1847.

Sir,

V. 6811. WITH reference to paragraph 3 of your letter of 26th April, I have the honour to transmit one from the Collector of Dharwar, dated 19th May (No. 782), stating that an estimate of the cotton crop cannot be forwarded till November or December next; indeed long after that period circumstances may occur which would materially affect the quantity and quality of this crop. Mr. Shaw is, however, of opinion that more than one thousand (1,000) candies of "New Orleans" cotton may be procured next year.

(No. 782 of 1847.)

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Collector of Dharwar, to *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Sir,

V. 6812. WITH reference to your endorsement, dated 1st instant, No. 854, on copy of a letter from Government to your address, dated 26th ultimo, No. 1077, calling my attention to paras. 3 and 7 of the Government letter, and referring, for my perusal, copy of a correspondence respecting Mr. George Vary, I do myself the honour to state, that an estimate of the cotton crop for the year 1847-48 cannot be forwarded until the month of November or December next, as the cotton crops are not sown until August or September, and the "pahanee," or descriptive return of the crops actually sown, is not made out until the month of December; there will not, however, in my opinion, be any difficulty in meeting the wishes of Government should it be determined to require a consignment of cotton during the ensuing season from this collectorate.

2. I am induced to think a thousand candies of New Orleans cotton may be procured this season, and that next year the crop will be larger; I am led to form this opinion, as the New Orleans cotton, as shown by Mr. Mansfield in his letter, dated 18th March, was selling for (10) annas per maund, which is two-and-a-half annas above what native cotton realizes; and from an extract of a statement noted on the margin,* drawn up by Mr. Channing, it would appear that some of the ryots' New Orleans crops near Byle Kangul had realized, before the late storm, the large amount of 352 and 354 lbs. per acre.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Hon. Mr. *Willoughby*.

V. 6813. I THINK it would be advisable at once to determine that the 6,000 bales of cotton, containing one candy each, to be purchased for consignment to England in the ensuing season, should be provided as follows:

Northern Division - -	Khandeish - -	2,000	
	Broach - - -	1,000	
			3,000
Southern Division - -	Dharwar - -	—	
	New Orleans - -	1,000	
	Indigenous - -	1,000	
			2,000
Belgaum - - - - - -	New Orleans - -	500	
	Indigenous - -	500	
			1,000
			6,000

The

* The 14 acres of land I spoke of was planted on contract, near Byle Hungul; it yielded 176 maunds of kuppas of 28 lbs. each maund, or 352 lbs. per acre; the rain prevented my picking more, or I believe 10 maunds at least may have been added. Some of the ryots who planted near it obtained equally

The Revenue Commissioners should be requested, after communicating with the Collectors, to submit their opinion as to the price at which these purchases should be made, and to issue the necessary instructions for making them,* and for having the cotton picked, cleaned, and ginned in the best manner, and transmitted to the Presidency in time for having it all shipped for England at once, and before the season is too far advanced.

16 July 1847. (signed) *G. R. Clerk.*

* Instructions were issued accordingly to the Revenue Commissioners, N. and S. Divisions.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated the 26th January 1848. V. 791 & 777 to 88.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. V. 791.

THE Revenue Secretary has placed before me the following letters and their accompaniments, relative to the purchase in different collectorates of cotton for transmission to the Honourable Court.

	Date.	Number.	Referring to the Collectorate.
From Revenue Commissioner, N. D.	23 Aug. 1847	1365	Khandeish.
„ - „ - „	30 Aug. „	1414	Broach.
„ - „ - S. D.	26 Nov. „	2903	Belgaum and Dharwar.
„ - „ - „	27 Nov. „	2923	Dharwar.
„ - „ - „	6 Dec. „	3052	Belgaum and Dharwar.
„ - „ - „	7 Dec. „	1922	Broach.

2. The circumstances which led to our receiving instructions from the Honourable Court to purchase cotton, are fully detailed in my minute of 7th March 1847. The subject was again referred to in my minute of 26th idem, No. 1077; and in our despatch of 1st May 1847, No. 19, we wrote as follows to the Honourable Court:—

"We would beg to direct your Honourable Court's particular attention to Mr. Shaw's letter of the 19th March last, and its accompaniment, and to the orders which we issued thereon, and to request the early instructions of your Honourable Court as to whether our proceedings in this matter met with your approval, and whether the circumstance of the native trader's offer above noticed, and the very favourable result of the sale of the 500 bales of ginned cotton at the Presidency will lead to any modification of your Honourable Court's views in regard to the future consignment of cotton to the home market. In the meantime, however, we have considered it expedient to be prepared to give full effect, next season, to your Honourable Court's instructions, in the event of your still desiring the transmission of the experimental cotton to Liverpool; and in giving them effect, we are of opinion that it would be desirable, with a view to testing the capabilities of the different districts, to obtain the required amount of cotton, say 6,000 bales annually (composed equally of indigenous and New Orleans cotton) in equal proportions, from the four collectorates in which experiments for the improvement of the cotton produce are now in progress; viz. Dharwar, Belgaum, Khandeish and Broach; but as the extent to which the experiments have been carried, and the existing engagements for the purchase of the cotton, and means available for cleaning it, and for the general superintendence of the operations, differ in each, it will, we consider, be advisable, in the first place, to obtain from the Collectors of the above districts an estimate of the quantity which, with reference to these circumstances, they will be able to supply from their respective districts during the year 1847–48. We have accordingly directed the Revenue Commissioner to call for, and submit estimates of this nature from the Collectors, and on the receipt of these (by which time probably we shall also be in possession of your Honourable Court's reply to this reference), we shall be prepared to issue more definite instructions on the subject."

3. Under date 7th July 1847, the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, forwarded us a letter from Mr. Shaw, the Collector of Dharwar, stating that—

"An estimate of the cotton crop cannot be forwarded till November or December next. Indeed, long after that period, circumstances may occur which would materially affect the quantity and quality of this crop. Mr. Shaw is, however, of opinion that more than one thousand (1,000) candies of "New Orleans" cotton may be procured next year."

Upon

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equally good crops, but I have not yet weighed their kuppas, and cannot speak with certainty as to the exact quantity, except in one instance, where from five acres 63 maunds and 8 lbs. was delivered to me.

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Upon this, we decided that it would be advisable at once to determine that the 6,000 bales of cotton, containing one candy each, to be purchased for consignment to England in the ensuing season, should be provided as follows:—

Northern Division - -	Khandeish - - -	2,000	
	Broach - - -	1,000	
			3,000
Southern Division - -	Dharwar - - -	—	
	New Orleans - -	1,000	
	Indigenous - - -	1,000	
			2,000
Belgaum - - - - - -	New Orleans - -	500	
	Indigenous - - -	500	
			1,000
			6,000

4. The Revenue Commissioners were directed to place themselves in communication with the Collectors of the above districts, and submit the opinion of those officers as to the price at which these purchases should be made, and to issue the necessary instructions for making them, and for having the cotton picked, cleaned and ginned in the best manner, and transmitted to the care of the Collector of customs at the Presidency, in time for having it all shipped for England at once, and before the season is too far advanced.

5. In para. 5 of their despatch of 8th September 1847, No. 17, the Honourable Court observe that—

"We are aware that it is of the utmost importance to establish the character of the clean ginned cotton, whether American or native, in the local market, and to make the cultivators practically acquainted with the advantage of producing it in a condition to suit the manufacturers in this country, so that it may command a ready sale at a remunerating price; and this object may perhaps be best attained by means of the purchases of the resident native traders. We think it, however, desirable that we should for the present have the means of ascertaining with accuracy the value set on the different descriptions of Indian cotton by the manufacturers of this country, and we therefore desire that our previous instructions should remain in force. We approve of the plan which you propose, that, with the view of testing the capabilities of the different districts, the annual consignment of 6,000 bales, composed equally of indigenous and New Orleans cotton, should be drawn, as far as possible, in equal proportions from the four districts in which measures for the improvement of the cotton produce are now in progress; viz., Dharwar, Belgaum, Broach and Khandeish."

6. From the letters now before me, it appears very doubtful whether we shall be able to obtain the 6,000 bales; and Mr. Shaw, in his letter of 18th November 1847, No. 1750, expresses in strong terms his opinion against our purchasing cotton "by the means of Government contractors;" whilst in his letter of the 26th October 1847, No. 1677, he recommends the substitution of the following arrangements:—

That Government should purchase 1,000 candies, or any other quantity, of New Orleans, under the following circumstances:—

That an agreement should be made to accept any quantity of New Orleans, of 10 candies and upwards, from any local merchant, to be landed at the custom-house in Bombay, for 130 or 135 rupees per candy.

That all such cotton should be subject to a strict examination by a committee, and be rejected, without its being necessary to assign any reason, if considered by the committee dirty, of bad colour, or injured in its staple in ginning.

That Government having thus become possessed of a quantity of New Orleans cotton, the same should be immediately sold by public auction at the Presidency.

That the difference of the price actually realized, if a loss, should be written to the debit of rewards allowed for promoting cotton experiments; if a gain, to be given to the producers or growers of the cotton.

7. The plan hitherto pursued for obtaining the cotton required by the Honourable Court may be objectionable; but I must own that I do not perceive the advantages of the course there recommended by Mr. Shaw.

8. In the first instance, by fixing, and, as it seems, arbitrarily, a price for the article, we may be "upsetting mercantile calculations as to the real state of the trade," * as we should by going direct into the market. In the second place, I do not see why, when the Honourable Court wish, and favour us with their reasons for wishing, that the cotton shall be sent home, we are to sell at the Presidency what we purchase; and, in the third place, I think our giving back to "the producers or growers of the cotton" any profit which may accrue to us, would be objectionable; firstly, because the ryots will, it is to be assumed, have already got a fair price from the traders, and it would be impolitic to lead them to expect more than a fair price in future years; and secondly, as the traders will have made their own bargains with

* *See* para. 18 of Mr. Shaw's letter of the 18th November.

with the ryutts, and in all probability purchased the cotton at different rates from different individuals, it would be difficult to apportion amongst the growers the amount of profit.

9. No time is, however, to be lost in our answering the letters now before us; and as Mr. Shaw is now in Bombay, the Honourable Mr. Reid would perhaps oblige me by consulting with that officer, and favouring the Board with his own opinion as to what should be done in the matter, as regards Dharwar and the other collectorates enumerated in para. 3 of this minute.

(signed) *G. R. Clerk.*

31 December 1847.

(No. 1365 of 1847.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Escombe.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit a letter (No. 1,206), of 18th instant, from the Acting Collector of Khandesh, with its accompaniment, relative to the supply of cotton required for consignment to England during the ensuing season, under the instructions in the Government letter (No 3194) of 30th ultimo. V. 777.

2. So large a quantity as that fixed in the said letter is not, apparently, to be expected; and the price at which the purchases should be made cannot, it would seem, be determined until the season is further advanced.

3. Adverting to the superintendent's remarks in para. 3, there may possibly, I conceive, be some misapprehension as to the size of the candy intended as the measure of the bales. The provision of artificers is doubtless receiving the attention of the Military Board; but it would seem to be very desirable that every exertion be used for the early attainment of an object so essential to the progress of the experiment.

I have, &c.

(signed) *D. A. Blane,*
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Poona,
23 August 1847.

(No. 1206 of 1847.)

To *D. A. Blane,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement, No. 1265, on the Government letter, No. 3194, under date the 30th ultimo, conveying directions towards the purchase of 6,000 bales of cotton, during the season of 1847-48, for consignment to England, 2,000 of which it is desired may be supplied from Candesh. V. 778.

2. On this subject, I would beg to draw your attention to my letter to your address, No. 608, dated the 11th May last,* with enclosure, in the fifth paragraph of which it is stated, that the gins in Candesh, at Mr. Simpson's disposal, are only capable of cleaning, during the season, about 150 Bombay candies, or 280 bales.

3. On the receipt of your communication, under reply, I addressed the Superintendent, requesting that he would again supply me with information on the points alluded to therein; and his report, No. 112, of the 12th instant, I beg to enclose for transmission to Government; from this it will be observed, that from the as yet limited means at his command, Mr. Simpson represents himself to be unable to comply with the Government requisition, further than to the extent above noted, detailing at the same time the reasons thereof; he also observes, that at this early stage of the season it will be impossible to state at what price the contemplated purchases should be made; but, adverting to his letter, No. 60, of the 1st May last, it will be found that the probable cost of the cotton required is therein fully detailed; and I am of opinion that the actual price will not materially differ from what is therein set down; the various suggestions for the operations of the current year, contained in that report, were sanctioned in Mr. Chief Secretary Pringle's letter, No. 2010, of the 20th May last, and the same was communicated to Mr. Simpson on the 31st idem.

4. With reference to the latter part of the 2d paragraph of the accompaniment, I have to draw your attention to the correspondence noted in the margin,† and again to urge the expediency of the artificers required being speedily sent up from the Presidency, as I understand that without them Mr. Simpson's operations are nearly at a standstill.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. Inverarity,*
Acting Collector.

Candesh Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
18 August 1847.

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* No. 60, from the Superintendent cotton experiments, dated 1 May 1847.

† Collector to Revenue Commissioner: No. 443 of 15 April 1847; No. 655 of 18 May 1847; No. 773 of 5 June 1847. Revenue Commissioner to Collector: No. 1217 of 24 July 1847, endorsement on Governor's letter, No. 2909 of 22d idem.

(No. 112 of 1847.)

To *George Inverarity*, Esq., Acting Collector of Candesh.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 1162, dated the 6th instant, I have the honour to state, with reference to the 1st paragraph, that it is impossible to say at this early stage of the season at what price the contemplated purchases of cotton should be made; this can only be ascertained when the present growing crop comes into the market in the months of November, December, January and February of 1847-48: its price will be liable to be influenced by both external and internal causes; namely, the demand and price in foreign markets, the state of the Bombay trade, and amount of cotton produced in the country, &c.; all that I can venture to recommend is to purchase at the market rate of the day, when of course a strict discrimination between clean cotton and dirty must be kept steadily in view. In submitting for your approval a recommendation to purchase 40,000 lbs. of cupas (in my letter No. 60 of the 1st May last), it was necessary to assume a price in order to frame an estimate approximately showing the sum of money required, &c.; in doing that, I was guided by the average prices of former years (for best quality), and which you are aware is set down at 4 rupees per Dhurumgaon maund (which, at a rough estimate, is equal to 135 lbs. avoirdupois); at the same time, I recommended, as a reward for industry and care in gathering their crop, to pay the ryots for cotton gathered entirely clear of leaf, 8 annas above the market price of the day; and you will perceive I have acted on this spirit from the instructions contained in my Mahratta letter to the mamlutdars of Errondole and Nusseerabad, dated the 23d of July last, a copy of which is herewith enclosed; should you think the measures I am pursuing open to objection, you can adopt such other arrangements as may seem to you better calculated to secure the ends Government have in view.

2. Adverting to your second paragraph, I beg to state that 2,000 candies, the amount called for by Government, cannot, under existing circumstances, be supplied, as that quantity of cotton would require at least 70 such gins as we have here to clean it in time to be despatched hence to Bombay before the rains. The gins in Candesh may, if constantly worked, clean the 400,000 lbs. of cupas; but they will not do more before the close of the season. The following are the number and description of gins now in Candesh:

4 gins of	18 saws each,	10 diameter.
1 gin of	25 ditto	10 ditto.
1 gin of	10 ditto	6 ditto.

Government has allotted 2,000 candies from Candesh I perceive, and only 1,000 from Guzeratt, apparently forgetting that the undertaking here is in its infancy, and supplied with the above few little hand gins, whereas at Broach, an old, and I believe, a well supplied establishment exists; a gin-house with five gins in it, several of which are gins of 60 saws each, and driven by bullock power, one of which large gins is nearly capable of cleaning as much cotton as the whole of the Candesh establishment; besides, the engineer, Mr. Laidlaw, at Broach, has fitted up some five or six hand-gins for the use of that factory; the allotment is far above what either establishment will be able to supply, still that is no reason why the apportionments should not agree with their respective efficiency. You are doubtless aware the deficiency in number of the ginning establishments in Candesh is no fault of mine, but on the contrary, having repeatedly urged this matter, both by recommending that more gins should be either purchased or manufactured, offering to superintend the latter myself; you are also aware that I have been trying, through yourself and predecessors in office, for a period of 12 months and more, to get up some artisans from Bombay, and that an application for materials for gins was made in my letter, No. 60, of the 1st May last, none of which have been supplied or heard of as being on their way to Candesh, and cannot now reach in time to be of use in the ensuing season.

3. I cannot imagine why the Honourable Court have ordered the cotton to be sent to England in bales containing a candy each, which is contrary to all practice, and, to the best of my belief, utterly inpracticable. The Bombay commercial candy in this article is 784 lbs.; there is not a press in Bombay calculated to screw a bale containing that quantity, as you will perceive from the subjoined statement of the dimensions of Bombay cotton bales:—

Patent Bale $\left\{\begin{matrix}4 \times 1'' \text{ long} \\ 2 \times 1'' \text{ wide} \\ 1 \times 6\frac{1}{2} \text{ deep}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 392 lbs. in the bale; cost of packing, *Rs.* 1. 8. 0.

Patent Bale $\left\{\begin{matrix}4 \times 1'' \text{ long} \\ 1 \times 7'' \text{ wide} \\ 1 \times 10'' \text{ deep}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 336 lbs. in the bale; cost of packing, *Rs.* 1. 4. 0.

I have, &c.

Superintendent's Office, Dhurumgaon,
12 August 1847.

(signed) *James Simpson*,
Superintendent Cotton Experiments, N. D.

(No. 1414 of 1847.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Acting Secretary *Lumsden.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, with reference to my endorsement, No. 1339 of 13th ultimo, to submit a further letter from the Collector of Broach relative to last year's supply of cotton from the experimental farm at that station, with an explanatory endorsement partly affording the information called for in para. 2 of Government letter, No. 3194 of 30th ultimo. V. 779.

2. The Collector appears to be under the impression that the whole quantity of the cotton to be furnished from his zilla, according to the instructions in the above quoted letter, No. 3194, is to be supplied whether ginned or not, which I conceive to be erroneous. So comparatively limited a supply of the ginned cotton being at the same time represented to be looked for, it will probably, I imagine, be desired by Government that the quantity in hand be retained for consignment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. A. Blane,*
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 30 August 1847.

To *D. A. Blane,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, Poona.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter, No. 142 of the 5th ultimo, reporting that the party who had bid rupees (98) ninety-eight per Surat "khandy" of 784 lbs. for the 84 bales of cotton raised last season upon the Broach experimental farm, had since refused to ratify his bargain, I have the honour to report that I have now received an offer from Merwanjee of Surat, bidding 100 rupees per "khandy" for the whole lot. V. 780.

2. At the same time, I do not recommend this offer being at present accepted. Another month will open the shipping season, and the cotton may then be consigned, as originally intended, to the care of the Collector of Customs at the Presidency. At all events, cotton appears to be on the advance, and should Government have no objection to disposing of this lot on the spot, I would beg to suggest that I be permitted to put it up to free competition, when I anticipate it would fetch more than Merwanjee has offered for it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. Davies,*
Collector.

Broach Collector's Office,
9 August 1847.

(No. 1337 of 1847.)

THE Collector is requested to state with reference to the Government letter, No. 3194, of 30th ultimo, intermediately communicated by endorsement, No. 1265, of 2d instant, if he can rely upon obtaining the supply required for the ensuing season, independently of that now on hand.

(signed) *D. A. Blane,*
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 17 August 1847.

(No. 176 of 1847.)

IN reply to the Revenue Commissioner's endorsement, No. 1337, of the 17th instant, requesting him to state whether he can rely upon obtaining the supply of cotton (1,000 bales of 1 candy each) required for the ensuing season in Government's letter, No. 3194, dated the 30th ultimo, independently of that now on hand, amounting to 84 bales, and weighing 36 Surat candies and 646 lbs., the Collector has the honour to state that the prospects of this season's cotton being hitherto favourable, he has no doubt whatever of obtaining the required supply in addition to the quantity of last year's cotton still on hand, which amounts to but 1-27th part of the quantity directed to be purchased.

2. Should it be an object, however, to forward as part of the consignment as much cleaned cotton as would be practicable, it may be worth while to retain 84 bales of cotton already ginned.

3. The Collector estimates that with the machinery now available in Broach (including the five hand-gins now being made up with Government sanction) for ginning cotton, it would be practicable to prepare 2,000 bhars or 800 candies in an entire season. But as the gathering of the ensuing crop can hardly be anticipated to take place before the very end of January, and as it is the desire of Government to have the cotton shipped at an early date, the Collector does not conceive that the cleaning will commence before February. There will then be only two (2) months, February and March, to prepare 1,000 candies, so that the Collector dare not calculate upon having more than 150 candies saw-ginned, the rest being cleaned by the country "churka;" under these circumstances it may perhaps be desirable to reserve the 36¾ candies already on hand to be sent as a portion of the prescribed consignment.

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4. The information required in the 2d paragraph of Government's letter, relative to the purchase of the cotton, shall be submitted when the Collector is better enabled to speak of the prospects of the season.

Collector's Office, Broach,
24 August 1847.

(signed) *J. M. Davies,*
Collector.

(No. 2903 of 1847.)

V. 783.

From the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit a letter from the Collector of Dharwar, dated 18th ultimo (No. 1637), enclosing a letter from Mr. Channing, on the subject of the cotton crop.

2. In paragraph 1, head 1, the Collector shows how the culture of New Orleans cotton is advancing in the Belgaum Collectorate.

Head 2. The Collector expresses a hope that Government will sell these cottons at the Presidency; here I presume that Mr. Shaw refers to the Government letter of 30th July last (No. 3192), which directed the purchase of 3,000 bales of country and New Orleans cotton, for transmission to England. I am disposed to concur in the Collector's opinion, if the orders of the Honourable Court admit of such a measure.

Head 3. The Collector gives a gratifying account of the produce of the New Orleans cotton in spite of the season.

3. In paragraph 3, the Collector urges the want of more saw-gins; the Government letter of 12th instant (No. 4566), affords good reason to hope that this very urgent want will soon be removed; its continuance would be fatal to the New Orleans cotton experiment, and the transmission of the additional supply of saw-gins cannot be made too speedily.

4. In the postscript to his letter, the Collector observes, with reference to the Government letter above quoted, "It will be necessary if Government is determined to buy either the above quantity, or any portion of the same, to fix a limit as to price, and that inquiries should soon be made." This last matter is under reference to the Collector in paragraph 2 of the Government letter (of 30th July last) above quoted. I will draw that officer's attention to this subject, and request him to supply the information there called for, without delay.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Poona District, Rev. Commissioner's Camp,
"Mooshee," 26 November 1847.

(No. 1637 of 1847.)

V. 784.

To the Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Sir,

IN forwarding to you an original letter of the 11th instant, from Mr. Channing, I will do myself the honour to make a few observations on the various points alluded to by that gentleman.

1st. Of the 3,545 acres of New Orleans cotton, planted in the Belgaum collectorate, that portion planted in the Badamee Talook, has been wholly a spontaneous act of the ryuts. Several cultivators of the Badamee and Hoongoond Talooks came to Dummul, and there purchased the seed. The season hitherto has been very unfavourable, or otherwise I am inclined to think that the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton would have been more extensive than it is; as it is, there is no cause of complaint or apprehension. This is the third season only since introducing any New Orleans cotton into the Belgaum collectorate. I would here respectfully invite your attention to the circumstance of there being but three saw-gins in the Belgaum collectorate, which are not sufficient to clean the quantity of cotton now planted.

2dly. Mr. Channing's remarks regarding the sale of the cotton I consider to be perfectly sound; samples of a superior article produced in England will never, when compared with the mass of inferior cotton, promote the cotton experiments of India. Have (I would respectfully inquire) all the excellent samples produced in the Conkan left a vestige of their existence? Will the sample of fine cotton, exhibited recently at Manchester by Mr. Turner, have any effect? None; these samples might have been produced at an expense, beyond a remunerating price to the grower, and consist of Sea Island, Bourbon, or other valuable cottons. I hope, therefore, that the Government will sell these cottons at the Presidency, being assured that the profit reaching the pocket of the local merchant, is the surest means of turning his attention to the importance of securing good cotton properly cleaned.

Such

Such cotton, exported by merchants, also appearing in the English markets, places it beyond the suspicion of a job, got up for the purpose of creating a few days' wonder.

3dly. Mr. Channing's remarks on the yield of the cotton being upwards of 300 lbs. per acre, in spite of the hurricane that injured greatly all the cotton, as it occurred in April last, just as its harvest was commencing, is satisfactory, and will, I trust, in conjunction with the heap of other evidence before Government, tend to remove the impression, that the yield of native clean cotton is 37 lbs., and New Orleans 50 lbs. per acre.

2. In conclusion, permit me to observe that in the Dharwar collectorate 21,702 acres, 33 goontas, and 8 annas of New Orleans have been sown this season; this large amount is, I verily believe, far short of what would have been planted had the early season been more favourable. Last season, most fortunately, Government was persuaded not to enter the markets; had it done so, the Government at this moment would have been the proprietor of all the New Orleans cotton grown during the past season. A few contractors would also have made a very handsome profit, but the local merchants would never have come forward (as they did, when they perceived that the Government did not compete with them), and the consequence would have been that the experiment would have sickened, and in much probability, if it had not totally failed, fallen into the hands of a set of jobbing contractors, who would have depressed the ryuts, and defrauded the Government.

3. Finally, allow me urgently to call your attention to the want of saw-gins; the dealers are perfectly ready to purchase them at their value, and the number now in existence is not perhaps sufficient to clean one-third of the New Orleans cotton that will probably be produced this season, without considering the exigencies of the native cotton in any way.

4. You will observe also that the price of the New Orleans cotton in the local markets is higher than the native, and its yield perhaps double, certainly much greater; and be its staple as it may (Mr. Turner declared at Manchester, that it was superior to the imported American upland cotton), I am induced to agree with Mr. Channing that it will, with fair play, supersede the indigenous cotton of the Southern Mahratta country.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw*, Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office,
18 October 1847.

P. S.—Government, in its letter of the 30th July last, No. 3192, directed that 1,000 candies of New Orleans cotton were to be purchased in this collectorate, and 500 candies in Belgaum. In this collectorate, about double the quantity required may be obtained; but if the returns given by Mr. Channing are correct, 500 candies will scarcely be procurable in the Belgaum Collectorate.

At Betteegeree, the great cotton mart, holders on the spot, are, I understand, asking 82 rupees per candy.

Purchasers are also at present making advances to cultivators on the cotton crops growing.

Government this season has no contract cotton, nor have any promises been held out in any way to ryuts. It will be necessary, if Government is determined to buy either the above quantity or any portion of the same, to fix a limit as to price, and that inquiries should soon be made.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw*, Collector.

To *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

AGREEABLY to your request, I forward for your information the following, in reference to the planting of New Orleans cotton in the Belgaum collectorate; the total of seed distributed for planting amounts to (3,540) three thousand five hundred and forty acres, of which it is reported that (300) three hundred remains unplanted, or where it has been, failed from want of moisture, leaving (3,240) three thousand two hundred and forty acres as the crop, as follows:

Sumpgaum Talooka - - - - - - - -	870 acres.
Pursghur - - - - - - - - -	2,554 „
Badamee - - - - - - - - -	121 „
TOTAL - - -	3,545 „

I am informed that other ryuts of the Roan Mahal have purchased seed for planting, but on this point am not certain. In the Hoongoond Talooka none is reported as yet as being planted.

With regard to the cotton I am sending to Bombay from last year's crop, it consists of (63½) sixty-three and a half candies of New Orleans, (8¾) eight and three-quarters Broach, (24¾) twenty-four and three-quarters of native, (97) ninety-seven candies, as it is of superior quality, well picked and carefully ginned. I am in hopes Government will dispose

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of it at Bombay, as otherwise it may be sent home with other cottons, and lost sight of; its cost to Government, including all expenses, when laid on the Bombay bunder, will amount to about (75) seventy-five rupees for New Orleans, (70) seventy rupees for Broach, and (73) seventy-three rupees for native, and will I have no doubt realise a very handsome price, (100) one hundred rupees having been already offered for the native portion of it.

3. Good lands yielded a very favourable return of New Orleans cotton; and although much injury was done throughout the country to the cotton crops by the storm and hurricane in April, many fields yielded upwards of (300) three hundred pounds of seed cotton per acre, worth about (8) eight rupees to the grower, (at 11 annas per maund); one field of (16) sixteen acres, planted by contract for Government, returned (179¾) one hundred and seventy-nine and three-quarter maunds of seed cotton, or (320) three hundred and twenty pounds per acre. This I think will fully prove the superiority of the New Orleans over the indigenous cotton, the cultivation of which it will no doubt drive out as soon as machines become plentiful, and the ryuts convinced of their error in supposing the seed to be unfit for feeding cattle.

I am, &c.

11 October 1847. (signed) *T. W. Channing*,
Cotton Planter, S. M. C.

(No. 2923 of 1847.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

With reference to my letter of 26th instant (No. 2903) I have the honour to transmit one, dated 26th ultimo (No. 1677) from the Collector of Dharwar, in which that officer earnestly deprecates the purchase by Government of cotton from the ryuts, that measure being, as he states, "distasteful to the mercantile community, and calculated rather to do mischief than good." In paragraph 2 of his letter the Collector proposes a plan according to which Government should purchase cotton at the Presidency, and sell it there.

Government Letter, 30 July, No. 3192.

2. I cannot ascertain from Mr. Shaw's letter, in what manner he apprehends injury to the New Orleans cotton experiment from the purchase by Government of 1,000 bales in his Collectorate; in the postscript to his letter of 18th ultimo (No. 1637) he remarks that "about double the quantity required may be obtained." I am however unwilling to dissent from the Collector on a subject on which he has formed his opinion from local circumstances of which I am ignorant; I quite agree with that officer that the character of the New Orleans cotton, in the Bombay market, is of more immediate importance to the experiment, and far more quickly influences its culture than any opinion of it formed in England. The latter must however ultimately have a considerable effect in influencing purchasers at Bombay, so that if the crop admitted of a sale at the Presidency, and of one in England, each sufficiently large to establish the character of the article, such a division would perhaps, under all circumstances, be the best; but the amount of the present crop may be hardly sufficient for such an arrangement. If the orders of the Honourable Court admits of such a procedure, it might be as well for Government to sell at the Presidency whatever they may purchase, leaving it to the merchants to forward it on their own account to England, but requesting them to advise Government, and the Honourable Court, of the result of its disposal there.

3. In his 5th paragraph, the Collector apparently refers to his letter of 21st August (No. 1306), paragraph 8, forwarded to Government on the 8th ultimo; a press of work has hitherto detained this letter, which I trust his Honour in Council will excuse. The Collector solicits an early reply.

Poona District,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
"Mooshee," 27 November 1847.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

(No. 1677 of 1847.)

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Sir,

With reference to the postscript of my letter to you of the 18th instant, No. 1637, I do myself the honour to state that the price of New Orleans is now, I understand, at at Compta (*Rs.* 120) one hundred and twenty rupees, and two European mercantile houses at the Presidency have offered to purchase New Orleans, laid down at Bombay, for the same price; the Government therefore purchasing cotton from the ryuts, and cleaning it in their own gins, is not necessary to advance the prospects of cotton experiments, it is indeed a measure, I respectfully and earnestly submit, desirable to avoid, as being very distasteful to the mercantile community of this collectorate, and calculated rather to do mischief than good.

2. That

2. That Government is desirous of promoting the real interest of these experiments I do not doubt, and I beg to be forgiven making a proposition that will, I feel assured, have this effect; viz.—

That Government should purchase 1,000 candies, or any other quantity, of New Orleans under the following circumstances:

That an agreement should be made to accept any quantity of New Orleans of 10 candies and upwards, from any local merchant, to be landed at the Custom-house in Bombay, for 130 or 135 rupees per candy.

That all such cotton should be subject to a strict examination by a co n n e, and be rejected without its being necessary to assign any reason, if considered by the committee dirty, of bad colour, or injured in its staple in ginning.

That Government having thus become possessed of a quantity of New Orleans cotton, the same should be immediately sold by public auction at the Presidency.

That the difference of the price actually realised, if a loss, should be written to the debit of rewards allowed for promoting cotton experiments. If a gain, to be given to the producers or growers of the cotton.

3. By these means I am of opinion that a strong inducement will be held out to excite the ryuts to pick cleanly, and dealers to gin carefully. Government will ascertain how far the cotton is capable of improvement, and ryuts and dealers will learn that there is an advantage in clean picking and carefully ginning.

4. By selling the cotton immediately, it is possible that Government may lose a few rupees, but the real value of good cotton will be ascertained, and the means of obtaining the same be demonstrated.

5. In a former communication I reported to you that the seed of the New Orleans and country cottons had become in many places mixed, in consequence of a fraud practised by the Anigeree contractors; the measure I have proposed will tend to induce ryuts to eradicate the country cotton plants from their New Orleans fields.

6. It is obvious, if the proposition I have made is entertained, that an early decision should be intimated; as the cotton fields are now planted, and many competitors are in the market, and the ryuts otherwise will have sold their crops growing before they can reap the advantage of the competition arising from the adoption of this suggestion.

I have, &c.

Dharwar Collector's Office,
26 October 1847.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Collector.

(No. 3052 of 1847.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*. V. 787.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information and approval of Government, a letter from the Acting Collector of Belgaum, dated 6 October, and copy of my reply of this date.

2. The Acting Collector shows that, owing to the want of saw-gins, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to furnish, this year, the quantity of cotton required by Government, ginned. I solicit early instructions whether, under existing circumstances, it is expedient that any of the cotton required by Government should be purchased at Belgaum.

3. I regret extremely the long detention of this letter in my office, which has proceeded from oversight, which I trust his Honour in Council will pardon.

Poona District,
Rev. Commissioner's Camp, Pabul,
6 December 1847.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Rev. Comr., S. D.

(No. 498 of 1847.)

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Poona. V. 788.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of copy of the Government letter, No. 3192, transmitted with your endorsement, No. 1923, dated the 10th August last, directing me to state the price at which 500 candies of New Orleans and the same quantity of indigenous cotton, the produce of this collectorate for the season 1847-48, may be purchased, and to take measures for having the cotton so purchased picked, cleaned, and ginned in the best manner, and transmitted to the Presidency in time for having it shipped to England before the season is too far advanced.

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2. In reply, and in regard to the price at which this cotton may be purchased, I beg to state that this must depend altogether upon the state of the crop and the demand for the staple in December next. Present appearances indicate short crops, and an extensive demand for good; prices will therefore rule high, probably as high as 70 and 60 rupees per candy respectively for New Orleans and indigenous cotton.

3. In regard to the preparation and transmission of the cotton to the Presidency in time for shipment to England before the season becomes too far advanced, I beg respectfully to note the obstacles in this collectorate to the carrying out of the orders of Government on this head.

1st. The want of an establishment such as to admit of one man being deputed to each circle of villages for the purpose of superintending the clean-picking and purchase of the kuppas.

2d. The total want of store-rooms and gin-houses throughout the collectorate.

3d. The want of saw-gins, of which eight would be required to be at work daily from 1st February to 1st April (the latest safe day for despatch from the districts), in order that the required quantity of cotton might be cleaned, to say nothing of the expense attendant upon the due superintendence of these gins, scattered, as they would be, over a large space of country.

4. Having thus stated the obstacles to procuring the cotton in the manner pointed out by Mr. Secretary Escombe, I would respectfully add that Government might, under present circumstances, obtain, by the end of the monsoon of 1848, all that was required by multiplying saw-gins in the country, (there being now in this collectorate four, of which one is next to useless,) by disposing of gins to the native merchants, who are already anxious to become proprietors of them, and by purchasing from the merchants the cleaned cotton on the spot, or delivered at Bombay, as may be most convenient. This measure, or something of a similar kind, tending to an extensive use of the saw-gins, would have the effect in a short time of enabling the merchant to despatch the whole of his cotton to the port of shipment before the commencement of the monsoon, thus increasing the value of the staple in the market, and giving quick returns for capital laid out, both being advantages which are equally appreciated by the native as by the European merchant.

5. It appears to me highly improbable that 500 candies of clean picked New Orleans cotton, the produce of this collectorate, could be at once obtained. Of last year's produce, Mr. Channing has only been able to purchase a little more than 59 candies at an average rate of *Rs.* 66. 4. 11. per candy. For the present year seed sufficient for 3,400 acres has been distributed, but more land may yet be sown should the elephanta rains fall abundantly. Should the cultivation of New Orleans cotton not exceed 3,400 acres, their produce would not yield 500 candies of clean cotton, experience having shown that 14 acres are, in the present state of agriculture, required to yield one candy of clean cotton.

6. In conclusion, I would beg the favour of early and definite instructions regarding the proposed purchases for Government, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made with the ryots for clean picked cotton, and the most favourable localities be selected for store-rooms and for the erection of the additional gins which will be required.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Inverarity,*
Acting Collector.

Belgaum Collector's Office,
6 October 1847.

(No. 3051 of 1847.)

To *J. D. Inverarity,* Esq., Acting Collector, Belgaum.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 498, of 6 October last, which has through oversight, which I much regret, remained thus long undisposed of.

2. With regard to the making of the purchases of cotton required by Government, I do not gather from your letter that you have consulted Mr. Channing either as to,—

1st. The additional establishment requisite to superintend the clean picking of the cotton.

2d. The quantity of store-room that would be required for such cotton till it was ginned and despatched by instalments to the Presidency.

Or, 3d. The quantity which the gin now in your collectorate could clean, (the number specified in your 4th paragraph as necessary [80] appears very large,) and the degree of superintendence which his present establishment could give to this work, and what more would be required for this purpose.

3. With reference to your 5th paragraph, I request that you will ascertain, as soon as possible, what quantity of New Orleans cotton can be procured, and at what price; state also

also the price of similarly picked native cotton, together with any further information on the subject which you may have required since the dispatch of your letter, now under reply.

Poona District,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Pabul, 6 December 1847.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Rev. Comr., S. D.

(No. 1922 of 1847.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.* V. 781.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, with reference to my letter, No. 1414, of 30th August last, to submit a further communication from the Collector of Broach, No. 253, of 29th ultimo, with its accompaniments relative to the transmission to the Presidency of certain ginned cotton in hand, and the supply of the further quantity required for consignment to England.

2. The views of the Superintendent on both these points appearing to me to be in accordance with the intentions of Government, the transmission of this correspondence would not have been called for, except that a further sanction for setting up new gins is therein requested. For this purpose the charge to be incurred, it is estimated, will not exceed rupees one hundred (*Rs.* 100), to which extent I would beg to recommend that it may be authorised.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. A. Blane,*
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Surat, 7 December 1847.

(No. 253 of 1847.)

To *D. A. Blane,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, Surat. V. 782.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit for your perusal copies of correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Simpson, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Northern Division, and this department.

2. The two first letters of the series relate to the dispatch to Bombay by Mr. Simpson of the 84 bales of cotton, the produce of last season at the late farm, which could not be forwarded before the rains. In my reply, No. 176, of the 24th August last, to your indorsement, No. 1337, of the 17th idem, I did myself the honour to solicit instructions with regard to reserving this cotton to form part of the large consignment of ginned cotton ordered by Government in its letter, No. 3194, of the 30th July last. Having received no reply up to the date of Mr. Simpson's letter, apprising me of his intention of sending the cotton to the Collector of Customs at the Presidency, I informed him, it will be observed (at the same time enclosing a copy of my report above quoted), that I left it to his discretion to do so. A subsequent communication received from Mr. Simpson apprises me of his having acted upon his own suggestion. In pursuing this course, I hope I have your approbation.

3. The rest of the correspondence relates to the order of Government, already alluded to, for purchasing and having ginned (1,000) one thousand candies of cotton for transmission to the Honourable the Court of Directors. My last letter to Mr. Simpson explains the misapprehension of Government's order under which I had laboured, until convinced by that gentleman's letters that the instructions of the Honourable Board referred only to cotton ginned by the American mode. This misapprehension is, indeed, manifested in the third paragraph of my report, No. 176, of the 24th August last, above referred to, in which I estimated that not above 150 candies of ginned cotton could be relied upon in time for an early shipment, the rest being cleaned by the country "churka." The origin of this misconception will be found explained in my last letter to the Superintendent's address.

4. In his last letter Mr. Simpson qualifies his first calculations of being able to prepare 500 candies of ginned cotton, and reduces the estimate to 800 "bhars," or about 312 candies, working up to the 10th April, so as to ensure the transmission of the cotton to the Presidency at an early period, to admit of a corresponding early shipment to England. Both Mr. Simpson and myself are, however, anxious to be favoured with definitive instructions for our proceeding in the matter, as the anticipations of Government relative to procuring so great a quantity of ginned cotton appear to be incapable of realisation.

5. In the event of Mr. Simpson's views and of my own conviction, derived from them, being correct, it is our intention (under your sanction) of working the new hand-gins at Broach, in addition to the present power machinery there, with the exception of four hand-

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gins to be set up at Ahmode and Jumbooseer. Mr. Simpson anticipates good results from thus extending over the district the knowledge of the improved mode of cleaning cotton; and when the preparation of the Government consignment is complete, that is, say, after the middle of April, the gins may advantageously be continued working on mercantile account. Mr. Simpson has it in contemplation, it will also be observed, to supply the Collector of Surat with three or four of the new hand-gins.

6. At Ahmode Mr. Simpson has discovered an unoccupied Government building, adapted, with a few trifling repairs, to the reception of two gins. At Jumboosur he proposes hiring a house at 26 rupees per annum. The whole expense of the trial, inclusive of the charge of removing the machinery from Broach, Mr. Simpson estimates at one hundred rupees (*Rs.* 100), for defraying which he suggests that the sanction of Government be obtained. As this amount would probably more than cover all expenses, I beg to express my concurrence in the recommendation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. Davies*,
Collector.

Broach, Collector's Camp, Wagra,
29 November 1847.

(No. 149 of 1847.)

To *J. M. Davies*, Esq., Collector of Broach.

Sir,

I FIND there is, at the cotton factory here, a lot of ginned cotton belonging to Government ready packed for shipment, amounting to 84 bales; I therefore have the honour to state that I shall, as soon as water carriage can be procured, dispatch it to Bombay to the care of the Collector of Customs, at which time I shall communicate to you the particulars regarding it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Simpson*,
Supt. Cotton Expts., N. D.

Superintendent's Office, Broach,
2 November 1847.

No. 232 of 1847.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *S. Simpson*, Esq., Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Northern Division, Broach.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 149, of the 2d instant, apprising me of your intention of dispatching to Bombay, as soon as water carriage can be procured, the ginned cotton amounting to (84) eighty-four bales now on hand, at the factory in the Umjud Bagh.

2. In reply, I beg to transmit copy of a letter addressed by me to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 176, of the 24th August last, on the subject of this cotton, and shall now leave it to your discretion to dispatch the cotton to the Presidency, pending the receipt of a reply to that reference.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. Davies*,
Collector.

Broach, Collector's Camp, Sujarle,
4 November 1847.

(No. 154 of 1847.)

To *J. M. Davies*, Esq., Collector of Broach.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state, with reference to a supply of 1,500 * bales of cotton, as called for by Government from this zilla, to be purchased ginned, and shipped to Bombay before the setting in of the next monsoon, that the number of workable gins on hand are capable of cleaning in 104 working days, which is the length of the season, about 1,280 bhars of "kupas," or 500 candies of "rooee," of 784 lbs. each.

2. In the present advanced stage of the season, it would be, I imagine, impracticable to carry out the plan I have pursued in Candeish, of obtaining the required supply of cotton from the ryots direct; I beg, therefore, to propose, as a more certain means, to invite tenders from the native merchants, or, in fact, from all classes, for "kupas," the first quality in point of

* Not quite sure of the exact quantity, not having the Government letter with me.

of cleanness and excellence of fibre, the same to be delivered at the following places, and in quantities as below:—

At Broach, Umjud Bagh - - - - - - - -	700 bhars.
At Unklesur - - - - - - - - -	150 „
At Hansote - - - - - - - - -	65 „
At Wagra - - - - - - - - -	65 „
At Ahmode - - - - - - - - -	150 „
At Jumbooseer - - - - - - - - -	150 „
TOTAL - - -	1,280 bhars.

I leave it to you to say whether it would be best for you to invite the tenders for the above supply of "kuppas," or myself; if the latter, I should measurably act through your mamlutdars or other village officers, and in that case I should feel obliged if you would direct them to afford me the necessary assistance. I also trust you will approve of the disposal I am about making with the gin machinery as is indicated above; namely, (4) four large cattle-power gins to be worked in the gin-house at Umjud Bagh; (2) two gins * to be set up at Unklesur, and worked by manual labour; (1) one likewise at Hansote, and (1) one at Wagra; (2) two at Ahmode, and (2) two at Jumbooseer, of the same size and description, making in all (8) eight hand-gins, six of which are completed, and the other two will, it is to be hoped, be furnished in time for the present season's operations. There are eight other large gins in the godown here, but they cannot be used this season, there being neither room nor power for them in the present gin-house.

* Of 25 saws each.

3. With a view of perfecting the plan above sketched out, I purpose going out to the five villages above enumerated, leaving here about the 12th instant; I have, therefore, to request you will be so good as to instruct your subordinate native officers at these several places to aid me in my inquiries for obtaining suitable houses for working the gins in, &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Simpson*,
Supt. of Cotton Expts., N. D.

Superintendent's Office, Broach,
9 November 1847.

(No. 229 of 1847.)

To *S. Simpson*, Esq., Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Northern Division, Broach.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 154, of the 9th instant, apprising me of your views with respect to the purchase of cotton this season on account of Government, as directed in the Board's Letter, No. 3194, dated the 30th July last, to the address of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division; and also touching your proposed distribution of the hand-gins recently made and making up at the Umjud Bagh factory.

2. I had made up a packet to your address on the 4th instant, containing, amongst other letters, the original Government letter, to the want of which you allude in your communication under reply, in order that you might take a copy for your records. I have this day, however, discovered that the packet was, by a mistake of the clerk in charge of my correspondence, put away in a box during the Dewallee vacation, in lieu of being forwarded to you. It goes, however, to-day, and from it you will gather that the quantity of cotton which Government has directed to be purchased in this zilla is only 1,000, instead of 1,500 bales of one candy each.

3. I beg to intimate my approval of your suggestion for inviting tenders for the supply of cleaned cotton, it being, in fact, partly my own suggestion, as communicated at our personal interview on Tuesday the 2d instant. I would, however, suggest the following revised prospectus for its delivery, viz.:—

Broach Talooka . - -	300 candies - -	To be eventually shipped from Broach bunder.
Wagra „ - -	300 „ - -	
Unklesur „ - -	50 „ - -	
Hansote „ - -	50 „ - -	
Jumbooseer „ - -	200 „ - -	To be eventually shipped from Tunkaria bunder.
Ahmode „ - -	100 „ - -	
„	1,000 „	

4. There are a few villages in the zilla, the head men of which are in the habit of cleaning and rough screwing the cotton produce of their villages, for subsequent disposal to the local dealers. It would, I think you will agree with me, be advantageous if men of this description could be induced to supply amongst themselves a portion, if not the whole

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quantity of cotton set down for each talook; with the view of ascertaining this, I have this day issued circular orders to the district officers to report what villages of their respective charges will agree, and in what proportion, to make up the quantity desired by Government.

5. In making this inquiry, I have stipulated that the cotton will be liable to a minute inspection before being packed by the village screw, and that, on the produce being reported fairly cleaned, a price equal to the highest range of the day will be paid for it. The packing and conveying the cotton to Broach afterwards may be made the subject of separate contract.

6. Should it appear from the reports of the district officers that village tenders are not obtainable for the supply, recourse may then be had to the local brokers. The result of the present reference should, however, in my opinion be first awaited.

7. Before giving my opinion upon your proposed distribution of the new hand-gins, I should like to be favoured with further particulars relative to the use to be made of them. You had better, perhaps, as you have suggested, pay your intended visits to the places indicated in your letter, before submitting anything final on this subject. In my circular orders to the mamlutdars, I have requested them to state whether, in the event of any one village undertaking to furnish so much of the quota set down for each talook, as would make it worth while sending one of the hand-gins there for the season, the people will agree to clean the cotton by the improved mode in preference to using the common churka. I am not, indeed, sanguine of this being agreed to, owing to the natural apathy and dislike of the natives to innovation. Should, however, the villagers agree to make use of the hand-gins, assured of meeting with such assistance from your department as may be requisite at the first onset of so novel an undertaking, much will doubtlessly be gained thereby. If not, I see nothing for it but to endeavour to excite amongst the mercantile classes a desire to benefit by the improved machinery. Your attention turned to this branch of the subject, in your proposed tour, may be productive of much good.

8. In conclusion, I beg to inform you that the mamultdars have had instructions to aid and accommodate you to the utmost of their power.

(signed) *J. M. Davies,*
Collector.

Broach, Collector's Camp, Sujarle,
11 November 1847.

P. S.—I have omitted to mention that out of the 300 candies of cotton set apart to be purchased in the Broach talook, it would, in my opinion, be advisable to receive half, or say, from 375 to 400 "bhars," in "kuppas," or raw cotton, in order to be ginned by the power-gins at the factory, as being probably as much as those gins could accomplish during the available season. This also I have touched upon in my order directed to the mamlutdar of that district.

(signed) *J. M. Davies,*
Collector.

(No. 161 of 1847.)

To *J. M. Davies,* Esq., Collector of Broach.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 239, under date the 11th instant, and as there appears to be in the third paragraph thereof a misconception of what I aimed to express in the second paragraph of my letter, No. 154, of the 9th instant, I hasten to explain that it was not my intention to recommend the purchase of "cleaned cotton" from the native merchants, but to buy their "kupas" (or cotton in the seed), the same to be delivered in quantities, as therein stated, at the several places named, the whole of which to be cleaned on the saw gins on Government account.

2. I beg further to remark, I quite agree with you that the plan you suggest for obtaining a supply of cleaned cotton (which I apprehend means churkied cotton) from the several talooks, is an excellent one for the obtainment of that end, if it be the object of Government to deal in cotton so prepared; but as this latter does not, so far as I have been instructed, appear to be the case, as it is laid down in the second paragraph of Mr. Secretary Escombe's letter, No. 3194, of the 30th April last, that measures are to be taken "for having the cotton cleaned and ginned, &c.," and which appears to me to be decisive regarding the manner of its preparation. This idea is strengthened from the fact of Government disallowing me to enter into purchases of cleaned or churkaed cotton in Candeish, and its instructions I have hitherto regarded as being applicable to the whole of the Northern Division.

3. In reply to your 7th paragraph, I beg to observe, as you also have suggested, that it will be better for me, before submitting anything final, to visit the villages whereat I propose working hand-gins in the ensuing season; however, I may add, that the chances of obtaining a supply of "kupas" (cotton in the seed), as well as houses, and labourers for working the hand-gins are greatly in favour of the places named, over that of wholly depending on Broach for these several desideratums. I have no hope of being so successful as to get the natives

natives to work hand-gins right off the first season of their advent in the Broach zilla, and have all along had but one opinion on that subject; and that is, to work them for Government in the surrounding talooks, keeping the large bullock-power gins at Umjud Bagh similarly employed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Simpson*,
Superintendent Cotton Expts., N.D.

Superintendent's Office, Broach,
13 November 1847.

(No. 244 of 1847).

To *S. Simpson*, Esq., Superintendent Cotton Experiments, Northern Division, Broach.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 161, of the 13th instant, in reply to mine of the 11th.

2. I confess myself at a loss to understand your precise views with respect to the purchase of the 1,000 candies of cotton, directed by Government to be effected this season, or to perceive in what respect my proposition for procuring the supply from our villagers, in the manner detailed in my letter of the 11th instant, militates with the instructions given in Mr. Secretary Escombe's letter, No. 3194, of the 30th July last, unless it were *a priori* practicable to have the whole of that quantity ginned by machinery. But as this is not the case, and as probably not more than one-third, or even one-fourth of 1,000 candies can be gin-cleaned during the limited period of the season's operations, it stands to reason that by far the greater portion of the cotton intended for shipment on Government account must be bought "churka" cleaned.

3. Two courses are open to us for procuring this latter description of cotton, viz., to advertise for its supply by tender generally, or to procure it, as I have proposed, direct from those of our villagers who will agree to the terms suggested. In either case our duty will be the same, viz., to see that "the cotton be picked, cleaned, and ginned in the best manner." That is to say, as I understand the sentence, that all which cannot be ginned must be otherwise cleaned in the best possible manner. The question then with respect to the immediate application of the new hand-gins, is simply whether it is better to work them ourselves, or give them for the season to those communities who will engage to clean their quota of cotton with their aid. Should the villagers express a disinclination (as I anticipate they will) to make up any portion of the quota which I am desirous they should furnish by the gins, then it will be necessary only, I conceive, to purchase so much more in the shape of "kuppas" for the supply of the gins at the places where it may be resolved upon to work them, and stipulate for so much less of cleaned cotton (churka-cleaned) to complete the whole quantity.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. Davies*,
Collector.

Broach Collector's Camp, Dussan,
15 November 1847.

(No. 165 of 1847.)

To *J. M. Davies*, Esq., Collector of Broach.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 244, of the 15th instant, I have the honour to state in reply that the gin machinery in Broach, if properly managed, is capable of cleaning before the next rains, the quantity of "kuppas" mentioned in my letter, No. 154 of the 9th instant, namely, 1,280 bhars, or about 500 candies of "roece," of 784 lbs. each: this is as much as can be shipped from the saw gins.

2. The order for 1,000 bales, weighing a candy each, originated, I apprehend, with the Honourable the Court of Directors, under the impression that there were gins enough here to clean that quantity, and in like manner a still larger amount was called for from Candeish; to which I replied some four months ago that I could only supply 140 candies, as the gins there could not clean more than that quantity. At the same time I stated that there would be a deficiency from Broach, also arising from a similar cause; and I feel almost sure that, if Government had wished cotton cleaned in the native way, fresh instructions would have been issued for my guidance.

3. If, however, I have mistaken the wishes of Government, and that churkaed cotton is meant by the order in question, in that case it would, in my opinion, be in every respect better for Government to appoint an agent to purchase the whole in the Bombay market, as cotton procured in that way would afford the spinners at home a fair opportunity of judging of what they may expect from this country in the shape of clean cotton; as it appears to me obvious that by giving the villagers a reward for getting up a small batch of clean cotton will only be repeating what has been done over and over again, without in any degree having satisfied the expectations of the Manchester spinners, and which can have no good

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effect, even in India, any longer than Government may continue in the field; and this, too, confined to the extent of its orders, and which at present, though the largest ever given, form but an item in the sum total of the cotton crop of Broach.

4. As Superintendent of cotton experiments, I am reluctant (without positive instructions to do so) to embark in the measure of sending home cotton cleaned on the native churka, as, I think, to relapse into or to patronise native habits of work would be one of the strongest commentaries on the impracticability of these "experiments" that could be adduced, a conclusion not justified by results, and one I am not prepared to support; as I am directed in the 4th paragraph of Mr. Secretary Pringle's letter, No. 600, of the 12th March 1847, to give my attention to the introduction of improved machines for separating the cotton wool from the seed, viz., that the operations are "to be directed mainly to the introduction of a cheap, simple, and efficient machine for cleaning the cotton, the instruction of the native workman in its construction and repair, the extension of its use and application throughout the districts generally, the demonstration of the advantages of the clean picking of the cotton and the use of such machines" for separating it from the seed; the endeavouring to obtain a character in "the local market for cotton so prepared."

5. I regret that the full supply cannot be prepared, for the want of a sufficient number of gins; but at the same time I am most anxious to get ready as large an amount as possible. Therefore I would prefer working the gins myself to that of giving them to the natives, as I fear they would not keep the machines well employed. I shall therefore proceed to set up the gins at the several villages named in my letter of the 9th instant, and at the same time endeavour to arrange for the required amount of cotton for their employment. However, my plans may be somewhat altered or modified in this respect, from the fact of the Collector of Surat having expressed a wish to have (4) four hand-gins set up in his collectorate.

6. I hope the foregoing remarks may prove satisfactory, as at this stage of the season, and the amount of duty devolving on me both here and in Candeish, I would wish to arrange matters by or before the close of the current month, to enable me to look after the experiments in the other collectorates.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Simpson*,
Superintendent Cotton Experiments.

Superintendent's Office,
Camp Jumbooseer, 19 November 1847.

No. 249 of 1847.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *S. Simpson*, Esq., Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, North Division, Broach.

Sir,

In reply to the 1st paragraph of your letter, No. 165, of the 19th instant, I should feel obliged by your informing me upon what data you calculate being enabled to gin 1,280 "bhars" of "kupas," equal to 500 candies of cotton, to meet the supply desired by Government during the present season. Permit me to suggest that you cannot safely estimate on continuing the ginning operation later than the 10th April, if indeed so long, as it is one of the points particularly insisted upon by Government that the cotton should be transmitted to the Presidency in time for having it shipped for England before the season is too far advanced.

2. I beg to state that I never for a moment contemplated that your duties differed from those defined in the 4th paragraph of your letter under reply. On the other hand I did not conceive that Government contemplated, in the present state of machinery throughout the country, the practicability of having 6,000 candies of cotton ginned in the season of 1847-48, in time to admit of shipment to Europe. I confess myself to have hitherto laboured under a misapprehension of the object of Government, derived from so unprecedented an order for ginned cotton; but the receipt of your letter, and a re-perusal of Government's letter to the Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division, No. 1077, dated the 26th April last, copy of which was transmitted to this department, with a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 644, of the 28th idem, have now convinced me that Government, however it may have over-estimated the capabilities of the machinery now in use for the supply of ginned cotton, a notable instance of which is given in the 2d paragraph of your letter under reply, contemplates the transmission of ginned cotton only.

3. From the length of time, too, which you state has elapsed since your report upon the very limited quantity of ginned cotton obtainable from Khandeish, compared with the quota set down to be supplied by that province, and the fact that a reference of very similar import made by myself, dated the 24th August last, has not yet been replied to, I am led to apprehend that further definitive instructions are awaited by the Government from the home authorities. I therefore leave it to you to carry out the intentions expressed in your letter, convinced that I am unable to recommend any better plan of operations.

4. Copies

4. Copies of the correspondence which has taken place on this subject I shall submit to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, on receipt of your reply to the reference made in the 1st paragraph.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. Davies,*
Collector.

Broach, Collector's Camp, Pugothun,
22 November 1847.

(No. 170 of 1847.)

To *J. M. Davies,* Esq., Collector of Broach.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state, in reply to the query contained in your letter, No. 249, of the 22d instant, that in estimating the quantity of cotton to be cleaned on the saw gins in Broach, I assumed the working season to be 104 days, or four months of 26 days each, and that the four large (60 saws) gins at Umjud Bagh would clean about seven "bhars" of "kupas" per diem; and in like manner I supposed the eight hand-gins (of 25 saws each) would clean from 600 to 700 pounds, or, united, about 5 ½ "bhars," (which I think was a safe calculation, as it is from 100 to 150 pounds less than the Khandeish gins of 18 saws do in a day). In making an estimate of this kind, I did not think it at all necessary to be precise, as a few "bhars" more or less is a matter of but little consequence; altogether, however, I am quite sure the quantity stated in my letters, Nos. 154 and 165, dated respectively the 9th and 19th instant, is a near approximation to correctness if the gins could be worked for periods of 104 days, that is to say, from the 10th of January to the 10th of May; but as you inform me the 10th of April is the limit of the season's operations, therefore a corresponding deduction of one-fourth part from my estimated amount would seem to be the necessary consequence, and instead of 1,280 "bhars," about 800 "bhars" will be as much as can be got ready by that time.

Adverting to our interview of yesterday, and the understanding we came to with regard to the disposal of the hand-gins, that (2) two are to be set up at Jumbooseer and (2) two at Ahmode, the remainder, with the exception of some three or four to be sent to the Surat Collectorate, are to be worked at Broach, and that the villages of Wagra, Unklesur, and Hansote are for the present to be left out; and with reference to the two first-named places, I beg to state that, in my late tour of investigation there, I found suitable houses for working he gins in; the one at Jumbooseer can be had at a rent of 26 rupees per annum; the one at Ahmode is an unoccupied Government building, and which I was told by the mamlutdar could be had for this purpose. To both of these houses some slight repairs will have to be made; this, with the rent, and transmission of the gins hence, and the placing them in the houses, will perhaps amount altogether to about 100 rupees. For this outlay I beg you will obtain the sanction of Government at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Simpson,*
Supt. of Cotton Expts., N. D.

Superintendent's Office, Broach,
24 November 1847.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue; dated 26th January 1848.—V. 792 & 789 & 790.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *L. R. Reid.*

IN compliance with the request of the Honourable the President, I proceed to give my opinion on the papers before us, and to state that I have availed myself of Mr. Shaw's being at the Presidency to consult him on various points connected with the subject of them.

2. In order to carry out the instructions of the Honourable the Court for the supply of 6,000 bales (of each one candy) of cotton, we apportioned this amount among the four collectorates of Khandeish, Broach, Dharwar, and Belgaon; in our letter of the 30th July 1847, directing that the cotton should be "picked, cleaned, and ginned in the best manner," and transmitted to the Presidency, "in time for having it all shipped for England at once, and before the season is too far advanced."

	New Orleans.	Country.
Khandeish - - - - - - - - -		2,000 candies or bales.
Broach - - - - - - - - -		1,000 "
Dharwar - - - - - - - - -	1,000	1,000 "
Belgaon - - - - - - - - -	500	500 "
	1,500	4,500 Country.
		1,500 New Orleans.
TOTAL - - -		6,000

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3. The main questions for consideration are whether this amount of cotton of the description required can be procured; next, whether it can be ginned, in sufficient time to be sent down to the Presidency before the monsoon.

4. The cotton must, I understand, be all of this season's crop, 1847–48. The picking of the crop has not yet commenced, and though there is not much time for the preliminary arrangements, I should hope that, if orders are issued immediately, and if the merchants have not forestalled us (for I would strongly deprecate in that case any attempts to enter the markets), there may be no difficulty in procuring the whole quantity required, or at least as much as can be ginned from all the districts named, with the exception of Belgaon, from which we can scarcely except the New Orleans staple. This is, however, of little consequence, since the adjoining districts of Dharwar can provide far more than is required for both.

5. Our great difficulty is, on the next point, that of the ginning, and this is not to be overcome. Instead of 6,000 candies we cannot, with the gins at our command, gin more than 1,000.

Khandeish - - -	150 candies	- *Vide* Mr. G. Inverarity's letter, No. 1206 of 18th August.
Broach - - - -	312 „	- *Vide* Mr. Davies' letter, No. 253, of 29th November 1847.
Dharwar, Belgaon - - -	525 „	- *Vide* Mr. Shaw's memorandum accompanying my minute of the instant.
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6. I consider that the Honourable Court desires to receive only such as has been carefully picked and ginned, although the term "saw-ginned" cotton may not be used in the despatch. It would indeed answer no purpose to send the cotton of the country prepared in the usual manner, and separated from its seed by the churka. Cotton of this kind is now daily exported, and there can be no object in the Government sending the cotton of the trade. Mr. Simpson, in his letter of the 13th November last, No. 161, to Mr. Davies, completely refutes the arguments of the Collector, who seemed to think that if saw-ginned cotton could not be procured, churka-cleaned cotton might be substituted.

7. Since then, but so small a proportion of the 6,000 candies can be procured, we must perforce abandon the idea of providing the whole quantity, and must determine whether any, and if any, what quantity should be immediately ordered, and what proportions of New Orleans and indigenous.

8. I am inclined to think with Mr. Shaw that much ill may arise from the Government coming into the market, and buying up all cotton of an improved staple (New Orleans), or all cleaned in an improved manner (saw-ginned). In the present state of the cotton experiments, I have even doubts whether it is expedient for Government to purchase at all for transmission to the home market, and whether it might not be better to leave the experiments to their natural course, merely placing within the reach of the cultivators the best description of seed, and the best machines for cleaning.

9. But the Honourable Court has decided on adopting the plan of sending home the staple on its own account, and their orders must be attended to. The same argument applies against Mr. Shaw's proposition to sell again at the Presidency the cotton which we may purchase in the districts.

10. Since the whole quantity of such cotton as is required cannot be procured in this season, it is a question whether it might not be better to suspend our purchases till the next, the more especially as the present season has, I am told, been from want of rain a very unfavourable one in the Southern Mahratta country. We might then be able, as we may hope to have intermediately a large supply of saws, to furnish, which we now cannot do, a large supply of cotton at one time. I am disposed to think this would be the preferable plan; but as I know not how far it may meet the wishes of the Honourable Court, I hesitate to recommend it as the court may desire it, the whole cannot be supplied that a portion may be so, so as to keep up the interest of the Government.

11. Looking to the quantity which the saws now available will gin, and to the proportions originally fixed for the different collectorates, I think we had better limit our orders to the following quantities, the growth of this season:

Khandeish - - - -	100 candies.
Broach - - - - -	200 „
Dharwar - - - - -	300 „
Belgaon - - - - -	100 „
TOTAL - - -	700 „

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12. This would leave, according to the estimate given in para. 5, means of ginning a small quantity for the merchants to the close of the shipping season, a measure which I consider of much importance, since we cannot desire nor expect good from a monopoly which withholds from all, but the Government, the means of bringing the improved staple into the market.

13. The supply from Khandeish and Broach will be the indigenous cotton of the country. That from the Southern Mahratta country may be either wholly New Orleans or New Orleans and indigenous in equal parts. I would myself prefer that it should be entirely the New Orleans, since notwithstanding the opinions that have been given by the American planters, and others acting on their information, I am firmly of opinion from what I have recently observed on the records of Government, and from the accounts received of the sales at home, and the estimation in which the cotton is held in the market here, that provided the means of cleaning it are placed within reach, the New Orleans will supersede the indigenous cotton throughout the Southern Mahratta country.

14. I may here draw attention to Mr. Simpson's remarks in his letter, No. 112, of the 12th of August, to the Collector of Khandeish, on the Honourable Court's directions that the bales sent home should each contain one candy of cotton. It is evident that the bale must be the usual bale of commerce, containing half a candy, as bales of larger size cannot be prepared by any machinery of this country.

15. I observe with regret from a perusal of Dr. Royle's paper, which accompanied the Honourable Court's despatch, No. 21, of the 10th of November last, that that gentleman has imbibed views hostile to the continuance of our endeavours to introduce the foreign cottons, at least that he thinks our greatest attention should be given to the cotton of the country.

16. In localities in which the New Orleans has been fairly tried, and has failed from causes beyond control, no doubt there remains no remedy but to turn all our attention to the native cotton; but in districts such as the Southern Mahratta country in which the New Orleans thrives, produces a larger yield, and a greater proportion of clean to seeded cotton, is capable from the toughness of the calyx of being more cleanly picked and brings a higher price, while there is no corresponding increase in the cost of production, there can remain no question of the preference that should be given to the cultivation of this variety. I may observe that in the last price current Dharwar New Orleans cotton was quoted at 112 rupees per candy, while no other cotton was above 85 rupees.

17. The New Orleans cotton is fast competing with the indigenous in the Southern Mahratta country, and I think it should be our object to aid and encourage this process. The only efficacious means of doing this, is to provide the means of cleaning it with the gin, since, from the great adhesion of the fibre to the seed, the seed cannot be properly removed by the churka. There should be sufficient gins to prepare the crop of the season, within the short period intervening between the picking of the cotton and its export to the coast for shipment. The cotton of the past season lying during the monsoon unseeded necessarily deteriorates. The colour and staple become materially injured.

18. We can scarcely hope to introduce sufficient saw gins to prepare a large crop within the short space of two months. A crop of 3,000 candies of cleaned cotton would require for this purpose at least 180 gins of 25 saws each, or 4,500 saws. The supply we have recently asked for from the Honourable Court of 2,500 saws is little more than half of this amount, and considering that we desire to apply the gins to the native as well as to the New Orleans cotton, and that we want to do this, not only in the Southern Mahratta country, but also in Khandesh and Goozrat, I think we cannot too strongly urge on the Honourable Court to increase the supply to a very large extent. In time no doubt the merchants will order the saws, but at first it is extremely desirable that the Government place a large number at the disposal of purchasers, and I believe there is no fear of our being at any loss on this account.

19. Another point to which our attention should be directed, is the renewal of the seed from America. No supply has been sent to this country for a long period, and since it is notorious that all seed constantly resown in the same soil degenerates, I think the Honourable Court should be requested to send a considerable quantity for the use especially of the Southern Mahratta country, procured from the high lands of Mexico or other favourable locality.

20. It is quite impossible to peruse all that is on our records on the great question of India grown cotton, the notices given in the public prints and private documents bearing on the subject, without at once seeing that the state of our information is still far from satisfactory. Conflicting results abound to so great a degree as to give rise to distrust, a want of confidence even in the opinions of those who probably are most worthy of being relied on. Not only are unsupported theories still upheld, but matters which depend on simple facts remain undetermined, and it is as yet impossible to argue in favour of, or against any projected plan, on data which admit of no dispute.

21. It is, moreover, a source of uncertainty and error that so many authorities, and those at a distance from each other, are engaged in the prosecution of inquiry and the determination of the course of proceeding. The Court of Directors, the local Indian Governments,

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the merchants and manufacturers of Europe and India, the American planters, the local superintendents, all combine in giving directions and opinions; but there seems a want of the means of digesting the mass of correspondence, and distinguishing what is useful, important, and well-established, from what is founded on no good data, or worthless.

22. An able and scientific man like Dr. Royle, who having made himself thoroughly conversant with the wants of England, would visit India, might in one year learn more as to the possibility of supplying those wants, and the best means of doing so, than he would acquire in a life, if remaining quite at home; and in the same manner were a properly qualified person, deputed from this country to Europe, he would soon, by bringing the results of his own practical experience and those generally of India experiment to bear on this question, be able to lay before the Home authorities such facts as would enable them to decide once and for ever those points on which all future operations should be based.

23. That India-grown cotton can be brought to compete with American, I am not sanguine. I am disposed to think that we must, on this side of India, in order to succeed in such competition, turn our principal attention to the New Orleans variety, and to the district which has proved adapted to it, that of Dharwar.

24. The firm of Messrs. King & Co., of this place, has given to Government, in two letters of the 18th of September and the 16th of October last (copies of which I annex to this Minute, since one of them does not appear forthcoming on our records) most convincing proofs of what I here allege, and show, I think, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that whatever may be the case with the indigenous cotton of India, the India-grown New Orleans of Dharwar is capable of being substituted for the growth of American in the manufactures of England.

25. In Mr. Shaw, who has been long the collector of that district, and who originated the experiments within it, we have an officer who is peculiarly qualified to be deputed to Europe for the purpose I have specified; his intelligence, his unwearied zeal, and the all-absorbing interest which he takes in the experiment, point to him as a person in every respect qualified for fulfilling such a mission; and it happens that at the present moment we have it in our power to avail ourselves of his services at no cost whatever to the State.

26. Mr. Shaw has been advised, in consequence of the state of his health, not to return to Dharwar, and he is now out of employ at the Presidency. He would willingly undertake the mission, on this Government simply recommending to the Honourable Court to allow him, when at home, to be so far considered on duty as that, while on this service, he may not lose the time which he would otherwise pass in India. Should the Court not accede to his request, he would, of course, return to India. The Government here can give to Mr. Shaw no pledge as to the view which the Honourable Court may take of the permission we might give him to proceed to England on these terms; and he would consider himself to have no claim to any consideration beyond what it might be the pleasure of the Honourable Court to grant.

27. I see so much advantage from this scheme, that I trust it will meet with approval. Mr. Shaw's practical knowledge of what this side of India is capable of, combined with Dr. Royle's acquaintance with the wants of the English markets, could not fail to lead to a just appreciation of what each country could contribute towards the success of the important object in view, and the adoption of measures which would place the experiment of rendering England to a great degree independent of a foreign country for the supply of material for its principal manufacture on a secure and permanent basis.

Bombay, 10 January 1848. (signed) *L. R. Reid.*

EXTRACTS from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 26 January 1848.—V. 789 & 790.

From Messrs. *G. S. King & Co.* to *Arthur Malet*, Esq.

Sir,

WE have the honour to hand you, for the information of Government, the following report, which we received by the last mail from England, upon saw-ginned cotton. As we were anxious to have it fairly tried by practical men, we obtained from Mr. R. W. Mercer, in January last, about 12 candies of New Orleans seed cotton, the produce of Dharwar, and about three candies of native cotton of Dharwar, which is known in this market as Compta, both cleaned by the saw gin.

We divided these into three lots, and shipped them to three of our constituents, all of them extensive spinners and manufacturers in Lancashire.

By the last mail we received from one of them a report, of which the following is the substance, viz., on the New Orleans seed cotton.

It

It is reported as of good staple and colour, and very clean, the staple not injured by the ginning. It was valued, on 17th July 1847, at 6 ½ *d.* per lb., at which date the best Surat cotton was selling in Liverpool at 5 ¾ *d.* per lb., and the usual qualities shipped from here, say "middling to fair," at 4 ⅞ *d.* to 4 ⅛ *d.* per lb. Our friends say that it is unexceptionable in every respect, and had been much approved of by all who had seen it. They have handed us the comparative result of the spinning of New Orleans cotton, and of what we had shipped to them, which is as follows:—

Ordinary Orleans Cotton, worth 6 ¾ *d.* per lb. in Liverpool.

50 lbs. of cotton, when willowed, produced	47	lbs.	8	oz.	- -	Loss,	2 lbs.	8 oz.
„ „ blown and lapped	- 45	„	6	„	- -	„	2 „	2 „
„ „ carded and spun	- 41	„	4	„	- -	„	4 „	2 „

50 lbs. produced 41 lbs. 4 oz. of yarn - - Loss, 17 ½ per cent.

The yarn from the East India cotton was quite equal to that made from the ordinary Orleans cotton. Upon the whole the experiment is highly satisfactory, and we hope it may in some small degree encourage a larger production of such cotton in Dharwar.

We now come to the report upon the saw-ginned native cotton, which we give in our correspondent's own words, viz.:—

"We find the saw-ginned Compta full of small broken fragments of leaf. This is the glaring defect of it. The cotton is full of an infinity of minute particles, all adhering most pertinaciously to the cotton, so that it is utterly impossible to eject them. This is most unfortunate, as the cotton itself is about the best specimen of East India cotton we ever worked. In the carding and spinning it has given unqualified satisfaction; but all these good qualities are rendered null by the impossibility of eradicating this small leaf dirt, for the yarn exhibits so many specks of dirt as to be almost unsaleable."

The only remedy for the leaf dirt so much complained of is increased care in picking the cotton free from leaves, but we fear there will be great difficulty in accomplishing this.

We are glad to observe that the cotton above referred to was not injured in the staple by the saw-gin, which shows that the working of it is better understood in Dharwar now than when it was first introduced, as we sent to England in 1844 a small parcel of saw-ginned Compta cotton, the staple of which was so much injured that it would not spin with merchantable yarn.

In the hope that the above may be interesting to Government,

Bombay,
18 September 1847.

We have, &c.
(signed) *G. S. King & Co.*

From Messrs. *G. S. King & Co.* to *James G. Lumsden*, Esq.

V. 790.

Sir,

WITH reference to our reports of 18 September 1847, addressed to Mr. Malet, we have now the honour to hand you, for the information of Government, a report which we received from another of our constituents to whom we forwarded some of the New Orleans seed cotton grown in Dharwar and cleaned by the saw-gin by Mr. Mercer.

The report is dated 23d August 1847, and was received by us on 25th September 1847.

We may remark that our correspondent is an extensive and intelligent spinner in Lancashire, whose opinion we consider valuable. We give the report in his own words:—

"I promised you I would institute some experiments for the purpose of comparing the Bombay cotton from New Orleans seed (of which you sent us 10 bales) with cotton from New Orleans, but the comparison is not so close as I could have wished, as we are not in the habit of using cotton of so low a grade generally, and therefore your cotton lost more in the process of cleaning in order to make the yarn into which it was spun, of equal quality with the other in point of cleanliness. Your cotton was valued at 6 ¼ *d.* per pound, but that with which it was compared in the same week that yours was valued, cost 7 $\frac{5}{16}$ *d.*, a difference in value of 17 per cent., whilst the yarn spun from it was not more than 5 per cent. better. These explanations are necessary to enable you to make the comparison, and are required to enable you to do justice to your own cotton. It must also be observed that in consequence of all the carding engines being cleaned out, both at the beginning and end of the trials, both kinds appear to lose a much larger per-centage than usual, and a much larger than they would have done if the experiment had been on a much larger scale.

"The Compta cotton being unsuited to our consumption, we have made no experiments with it so far.

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"I annex result of the experiments, which would have been more satisfactory if both sorts of cotton had been of the same value in Liverpool.

	Lbs.	*oz.*
"Bombay cotton	200	0
"Lost in the Bombay machines	4	6
	195	10
"Strips, fly, and carding wastes	25	0
	170	10
"Roving waste and fly in spinning room	2	0
"Weight of yarn produced	168	10

	Lbs.	*oz.*
"New Orleans cotton	200	0
"Loss in blowing machines	2	6
	197	10
"Strips, fly, and waste in carding	22	0
	175	10
"Roving and spinning waste	3	0
"Weight of yarn produced	172	10

If therefore the New Orleans produced more yarn than the Bombay by	2 per cent.
The quality of the New Orleans yarn was better	5 „
Total	7 per cent.

But against this must be set the lower value of the Bombay cotton in the low state, the Orleans cotton costing more by - - - - - - - - 17 per cent.

We consider the foregoing report very satisfactory. It shows that in staple, in colour, and in cleanness, the Dharwar cotton from New Orleans seed must have been good, or otherwise our correspondent would have remarked on the defect.

It also shows that saw-ginned cotton grown in the country from New Orleans seed may be used with advantage in England in the place of American cotton, whereas the common cotton of this country cannot be used as a substitute for American.

We may remark, that the Dharwar cotton was valued in Liverpool at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per lb., when the very finest Bombay cotton was only worth 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per lb., and the average run of the qualities shipped from here 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ *d.* per lb.

We have, &c.

Bombay, 16 October 1847. (signed) *G. S. King & Co.*

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue; dated 26 January 1848.—V. 793 to 798.

V. 793. MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

1. I FEEL the want of returns of the quantity of land which has been sown this year in the Southern Mahratta country with New Orleans cotton, and the probable amount of produce.

2. I agree with the Honourable Mr. Reid, in reading the instructions of the Honourable Court, as requiring that saw-ginned cotton should be sent home, and much regret that the supply

supply of saw gins is still so small; but I do not think we should be justified in disregarding the reiterated orders of the Court, and postponing for another season the despatch of cotton. We may send home as much within the prescribed quantity as we can purchase at a fair price, without giving more than the market value; and as we can clean by the saw gins, without altogether monopolizing their use, I concur in the remark made on this latter point by the Honourable Mr. Reid, in paragraph 12 of his minute.

3. I conclude that, as Mr. Shaw has not replied to the objections advanced in my last minute (paragraphs 6, 7, and 8) to the arrangements suggested in his letter of 26th October 1847, No. 1677, we need not hesitate in rejecting those arrangements.

4. I also concur with the Honourable Mr. Reid, paragraph 18, as to the advisability of our asking the Honourable Court to add largely to the supply of saws, for which we have already applied. Mr. Frost, who has lately arrived at the Presidency, might be requested to state whether the saws should correspond with those already sent and on their way, or there should be any alteration as regards size or description.

5. To the suggestion made in paragraph 19 of the Honourable Mr. Reid's minute, I would also request the early attention of the Honourable Court.

6. As regards the remarks made by the Honourable Mr. Reid, in paragraphs 20 to 27, I have but to observe,

1st. That from paragraphs 2 to 6 of their despatch, No. 17, of 1847, it is evident that the Honourable Court have a clear and practical knowledge of what is required to be done as regards cotton cultivation. It is true that the construction of export roads, and imposition of a light and fair assessment, have not been alluded to in those paragraphs, but we learn from numerous other despatches the Honourable Court's sentiments on those important points.

2d. That as the opinions of all in this country who have been concerned in the cotton experiments have been placed on record, the Honourable Court have ample means of making themselves acquainted with those opinions, and the data on which they are based; and any person who takes an interest in the matter can by means of his pen supply whatever information he may think is still wanting; and in like manner the Honourable Court can, in the course of a few weeks, obtain the replies from any officer in this country whom they may wish to consult on the matter.

I have no objection, however, to our mentioning to the Honourable Court Mr. Shaw's willingness to proceed to England on the terms and for the purpose mentioned in the Honourable Mr. Reid's minute.

(signed) *G. R. Clerk.*

17 January 1848.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*, subscribed to by the Honourable the Governor.

V. 794.

1. ALTHOUGH I think it very probable that with the information now before the Board, the Honourable Court would see fit to modify their orders in regard to the purchase this season of cotton, I concur with the Honourable the Governor in opinion, that we should purchase as much within the prescribed quantity as we can purchase at a fair price, without giving more than the market value, and as we can clean by the saw gins.

2. In my minute of the I pointed out how desirable it is to withdraw from interference with the cotton trade in the Southern Mahratta country, the moment the mercantile community were prepared to enter the market; on this point my sentiments therefore entirely coincide with those of Mr. A. N. Shaw.

3. I entirely concur in the Honourable Mr. Reid's remarks on the credit due to Mr. Shaw for the zeal and ability he has evinced in promoting the experiments for the improvement of the cotton cultivation in the Dharwar Collectorate, and for the success which has attended his efforts to introduce the New Orleans description.

4. I am likewise disposed to think that Mr. Shaw would be able to impart much and valuable information to the Honourable Court, on the measures which may be adopted for the improvement of the cotton of India, a question of great national importance.

5. But I do not think this Government is competent to permit Mr. Shaw to proceed to England on duty, even though subject to the Honourable Court's confirmation, and I therefore

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fore concur in the course suggested in the last paragraph of our Honourable President's minute.

6. On the minor points noticed in this correspondence, the increasing our stock of saw gins, and obtaining a fresh supply of cotton seed from America, I concur in the arrangements proposed.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*

18 January 1848.

(No. 382 of 1848.)

V. 795.

From Mr. Secretary *Pringle* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of 26 and 27 November, Nos. 2903 and 2923, relative to the supply of cotton required from Dharwar for consignment during the present season.

2. In reply, I have been instructed to inform you that saw-ginned cotton is required by the Honourable Court, and as much within the prescribed quantity of 1,000 bales New Orleans, and 1,000 indigenous, as can be purchased at a fair price without giving more than the market value, and as can be cleaned by the gins without Government monopolizing their use, so as to altogether prevent their being employed by the cotton growers and traders in that province.

3. It must be understood that the bales sent home are to be of the usual bales of commerce, containing each of them half a candy, as bales of a larger size cannot be prepared by any machinery in this country.

See para. 13 of Mr. Shaw's letter of the 16th November.

4. I have been directed to observe, that his Honor in Council cannot perceive the advantages of the course recommended by Mr. Shaw in his letter to your address, dated 26 October 1847, No. 1677; in the first instance by fixing, and as it seems, arbitrarily, a price for the article, Government might be "upsetting mercantile calculations as to the real state of the trade," as it should by going direct into the market. In the second place, his Honor in Council does not see why, when the Honourable Court wish, and favour him with their reasons for wishing, that the cotton should be sent home, Government is to sell at the Presidency what it purchases; and, in the third place, his Honor in Council thinks that his giving back to "the producers or growers of the cotton" any profit which may accrue to us would be objectionable; firstly, because the ryuts will, it is to be assumed, have already got a fair price from the traders, and it would be impolitic to lead them to expect more than a fair price in future years; and, secondly, as the traders will have made their own bargains with the ryuts, and in all probability purchased the cotton at different rates from different individuals, it would be difficult to apportion amongst the growers the amount of profit.

5. Copy of your letters of 26 and 27 November 1847, Nos. 2903 and 2923, and of this reply, will be this day sent direct to the First Assistant in charge of the Dharwar Collectorate, for his information and guidance.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
20 January 1848.

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 383 of 1848.)

THE above copies are sent to the First Assistant in charge of the Dharwar Collectorate, for his information and guidance with reference to the Collector's letters to Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated 18 and 26 October 1847, Nos. 1637 and 1677.

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 384 of 1848.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

V. 796.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6 December 1847, No. 3052, and its accompaniments, relative to the supply of cotton required from Belgaum for consignment to England during the present season.

In reply, I have been instructed to inform you that saw-ginned cotton is required by the Honourable Court, and as much within the prescribed quantity of 500 bales, New Orleans, and 500 bales indigenous, should be forwarded by the Collector of Belgaum to Bombay as can be purchased at a fair price, without giving more than the market value, and as can be cleaned by the gins without Government monopolizing their use so as to altogether prevent their being employed by the cotton ginners and traders in that province.

It must be understood that the bales sent home are to be the usual bales of commerce, containing each of them half a candy, as bales of a larger size cannot be prepared by any machinery in this country.

Copy of your letter of 6 December 1847, No. 3052, and of this reply, will be sent direct to the Acting Collector of Belgaum, for his information and guidance.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
20 January 1848.

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 385 of 1848.)

THE above copies sent to the Acting Collector of Belgaum, for his information and guidance, with reference to his letter to Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated 11 August 1847, No. 402.

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 386 of 1848.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

V. 797.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 23rd August last, No 1365, and its accompaniments, relative to the supply of cotton required from Khandeish for consignment to England during the present season.

2. In reply, I have been instructed to inform you that saw-ginned cotton is required by the Honourable Court, and as much within the prescribed quantity of 2,000 bales should be forwarded by the Collector of Khandeish to Bombay as can be purchased at a fair price, without giving more than the market value, and as can be cleaned by the gins, without Government altogether monopolizing their use, should the cotton growers or traders in that province wish to employ them.

3. With reference to para. 3 of Mr. Simson's letter of 12th August, No 112, I have been directed to inform you that the bales sent home must be the usual bales of commerce, containing each of them half a candy, as bales of a larger size cannot be prepared by any machinery in this country.

4. Copy of your letter dated 23rd August last, and of this reply, will be sent this day direct to the Collector of Khandeish for his information and guidance.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle, 20 January 1848.

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

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(No. 387 of 1848.)

THE above copies, sent to the Collector of Khandeish for his information and guidance, with reference to the Acting Collector's letter to Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, dated 18th August 1847 (No. 1206).

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 388 of 1848.)

V. 798. From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of 30th August and 7th December last (Nos. 1414 and 1922), and their accompaniments, relative to the supply of cotton required from Broach for consignment to England during the present season.

In reply, I have been instructed to inform you that saw-ginned cotton is required by the Honourable Court, and as much within the prescribed quantity of 1,000 bales should be forwarded by the Collector of Broach to Bombay as can be purchased at a fair price, without giving more than the market value, and as can be cleaned by the gins, without Government altogether monopolizing their use, should the cotton ginners or traders in that province wish to employ them.

In para. 3 of my letter of this day's date, regarding the supply from Khandeish, you have been informed that the bales sent home must be the usual bales of commerce, containing each of them half a candy, as bales of a large size cannot be prepared by any machinery in this country.

The expenditure of 100 rupees for the purpose mentioned in para. 2 of your letter of 7th December is sanctioned. Copies of your letters of 30th August and 7th December and of this reply, will be this day sent direct to the Collector of Broach for his information and guidance.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20 January 1848.

(No. 389 of 1848.)

THE above copies are sent to the Collector of Broach, for his information, with reference to his letter to Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, of 9th August and 29th November 1847, Nos. 164 and 253.

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE LETTER, dated 14 March 1849 (No. 37), from the Government of Bombay to the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to submit copies of our proceedings in connexion with a correspondence which has passed with Mr. A. N. Shaw, late collector of Dharwar, and Mr. Townsend, the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, respecting the relative merits of the systems followed by the former gentleman and the American planters in the management of the cotton experiments in the above collectorate.

Cotton Experiments, Dharwar. Rev. Cons. 1848, 26 Jan. V. 766 to 771.

Rev. Cons. 1849. V. 2496 to 2502.

2. As Mr. Shaw had made very unfavourable mention of the system pursued by Mr. Mercer, and of the manner in which the whole experiment was managed during the period of his absence on sick leave at the Cape of Good Hope (*i. e.* from December 1844 to December 1846), we considered that, in justice to Mr. Mercer, and the gentlemen who carried on the duties of Collector during that interval, that the question mooted by Mr. Shaw should be promptly and carefully investigated; and, in order to assist us in disposing in a satisfactory manner of this as well as of other cases which are continually coming before us on subjects connected with cotton cultivation, we, in the first instance, directed our secretary to have prepared in his office, and placed before us, a summary, exhibiting the opinions which have from time to time been given by our local officers, private individuals, and Government, and the orders issued by Government and your Honourable Court on every point connected with that subject.

3. An abstract of all our proceedings under this head, and in the Belgaum and Dharwar collectorates, has accordingly been prepared, a copy of which forms an accompaniment to this despatch; but as that document contains much that is irrelevant to the question raised by Mr. Shaw, we beg to point out to your Honourable Court the paras. in which a digest of the correspondence bearing on the several points discussed by that officer will be found.

4. Paras. 66 to 133 contain a review of the whole of the correspondence out of which the present question has arisen, inclusive of a brief narrative of the progress of the Dharwar experiments, from their commencement under Mr. Shaw in 1841 to April 1847; and in paras. 445 to 460 the substance of Mr. Mansfield's report on the progress of the measures for introducing the New Orleans cotton, and the use of the saw-gins, into the Southern Mahratta country, is given.

5. In paras. 493 to 518 the causes of the partial failure of the New Orleans cotton crop of the season 1847–48 are detailed, as also the measures taken by Government for encouraging and extending this cultivation; and in paras. 515 and 516 the annoyances experienced by the ryots in growing exotic cottons, in consequence of the interference of the Government officers with them, are fully set forth.

6. As bearing on the whole question of the benefits to be derived from the extension of the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton over the growing districts of this Presidency, we beg to refer your Honourable Court to paras. 318 to 323 of the summary, as containing the opinions of some of the principal merchants of Manchester and Liverpool on the relative merits of country and New Orleans cotton cleaned by the saw-gin.

7. As copies of the proceedings referred to in the summary have already been, for the most part, transmitted to your Honourable Court, with our previous despatches, on the subject of these experiments, we have deemed it unnecessary to forward duplicates of such documents with this letter. A note of the correspondence already forwarded with the previous despatches has accordingly been made on the margin of the summary.

8. On a consideration of all the circumstances noticed in the correspondence which has led to this controversy, we are of opinion that no benefit is likely to result from pursuing the subject any further. The correctness or otherwise of the opinions of those who have taken part in it is in a fair way of being put to the test by the system under which the cotton experiments are now being conducted, with the approval of your Honourable Court.

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9. Under this system it is intended that the trade should be left to establish itself, Government merely purchasing annually a small quantity of the American and native cotton, cleaned with the saw-gin, with the view of bringing it under the notice of the dealers at home. The consignments already made, for which account sales have been received and the accounts closed, have amply realised the expectations entertained of the superiority of the New Orleans variety over the native cotton, and the comparison of that of the former description grown in the Southern Mahratta country with the same description imported into England from America, has been pronounced to be very favourable.

10. As the elaborate summary which has been prepared will be very useful for future reference, we have directed that 200 copies of it be printed for distribution among our Revenue officers. A few copies of this compilation will be transmitted to your Honourable Court as soon as they can be passed through the press.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Falkland.*
Willoughby Cotton.
Bombay Castle, 14 March 1849. *J. P. Willoughby.*
D. A. Blane.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue; dated 26 January 1848. V. 766 to 771. (No. 1750 of 1847.)

From the Collector of Dharwar to *J. G. Lumsden*, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir, Bombay, 18 November 1847.

V. 766. HAVING observed in the "Telegraph" newspaper of the 9th instant a letter addressed by Government to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, purporting to be a detailed precis of the efforts which Government has for some time been making to introduce the culture of New Orleans cotton into the southern Mahratta country, I respectfully do myself the honour to allude to some circumstances contained in that letter, which I hope I may be pardoned in saying are not quite correct.

2. In the second para. of the letter it is said that these experiments commenced in 1843, under the superintendence of the American planter, Mr. Mercer. I trust, as Government, on the 12th of February last, intimated to me, that "it was much indebted to your exertions in introducing this variety of the plant," I may be respectfully permitted to state, that the experiments commenced in 1842 under myself, and that only when I had good reason to consider that there was every prospect to believe that the New Orleans cotton would successfully thrive, I requested that planters might be sent to this district, and that Government complied with this request, by sending Mr. Mercer and Mr. Channing.

3. These gentlemen arrived both about the same time, in April 1843, and selected a farm at Khosgul, which was wholly under the superintendence of Mr. Mercer, who had nothing whatever, during the season of 1843–44, to do with the planting or cultivation of the ryuts' cotton, and it was very fortunate for the experiments that he had not, for the mode of cultivation practised at the Khosgul farm was not adapted to the cultivation of this part of India, and proved, rather than a specimen of good agriculture to be followed by the natives, an exemplary failure to be avoided: the only persons who pursued the American system of cultivation were the German missionaries, and their farms at Dharwar and Dummul shared the same fate as the farm at Khosgul.

4. The New Orleans cotton, on the Khosgul farm, the first year yielded [*vide* a statement of the cotton planters on these records], an average of 54 lbs. $10\frac{1}{5}$ ounces per acre, and in the second year only 14 lbs. $10\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. No ryut ever plants cotton two successive years on the same land.

5. So far from it being my desire to lead the ryuts to a doubtful system of planting and cultivating in the expensive mode adopted at Khosgul, I endeavoured to induce them to follow their own plans, with some improvements, feeling assured that, indifferent and inferior as their own cultivation was, it was better adapted to the culture of cotton than the system introduced ot Khosgul, and the result proved the correctness of this idea, for the ryuts in the neighbourhood of Khosgul had better crops than those grown on the Government farm.

6. When I visited Bombay on duty, in December 1844, I proposed to Sir George Arthur the abolition of the farms; and a reference to an extract from Mr. Goldsmid's letter, dated 30 April 1845, will show the grounds upon which they were ultimately done away with, viz., "I have just heard from Mr. Mercer that Government has determined to let these farms remain for another season; if this determination be adhered to, Messrs. Mercer

Mercer and Hawley must remain at the two villages where their farms are situated at the very season of the year (those of sowing and picking) during which they should be moving about the collectorate, and visiting the lands on which the ryuts are producing cotton."

"As the existence of these farms is not attended with any benefit to either Government or the ryuts, I take the liberty to again recommend that they be at once broken up;" while, judging from Mr. Mercer's proposal to Sir George Arthur, in his memorandum of July 1844, he suggested keeping up the Khosgul farm under Mr. Channing.

7. At the end of 1844 I left Dharwar, and proceeded early in January 1845 to the Cape of Good Hope, on sick certificate. At the time of my leaving Dharwar the American planters had only under their superintendence, as far as the cultivation was concerned, their own farms, and, as I have already said, it was most fortunate for the experiment that it was so, for the system, which had proved a total failure at Khosgul, and was unattended with any benefit to either Government or ryut, would have been ruinous to the experiment had its influence extended to the ryuts' cultivation. At this time several of the saw-gins had been sold to native dealers; Government had also purchased no cotton.

8. On my return to Dharwar, at the end of 1846, I found many things in a different condition; the whole experiment seemed fast degenerating into a monopoly; the gins sold to natives had been resumed, and every part of the experiment was managed by the Government agents.

9. My numerous letters to Government have explained my views on the changes introduced during my absence; and I would take the liberty of respectfully referring his Honour in Council to my letters of the 31st December 1846, No. 1722; 11th January 1847, No. 57; 2d February 1847, No. 172; and my letter to the Revenue Commissioner of the 5th April 1847, No. 495. I will not trouble Government with the recapitulation of those sentiments, further than the allusion, given before the fact had taken place, that if Government had, during the past season, continued the purchase of the New Orleans cotton, that the experiment would have, in all probability, ended with that purchase; and, in confirmation of this opinion, I would respectfully refer his Honour in Council to the sentiments now expressed by all practical persons on that subject. I would appeal to the opinion of Mr. Hiller, a German gentleman, living amongst the natives, to the present cotton planters, and to any or all the native and European merchants, who are at this moment purchasing cotton in Dharwar. What possible object could I have further than the interest of the experiment in bringing to the notice of Government fundamental errors that had crept into the management of an undertaking admitted to have commenced under my own auspices? What could I possibly wish more than to see this acknowledged offspring of my own flourish and prosper? Its success to me was merit; its failure alone convicted me of having wrongly advised Government.

10. I have no desire to expatiate on the merits of the proceedings introduced by myself, and have certainly no inclination to detract from any praise or encomium that Government has thought fit to confer on the American planters. I regret that Mr. Channing's name, who is an equally zealous planter, should have been wholly excluded; and I can, with deference, conscientiously state, that I only, on my return from the Cape, commenced a correspondence with Government, containing an exposition of the transactions that had occurred during my absence, and setting forth the very derogatory opinions placed on record regarding the New Orleans cotton by the American planters, because such opinions were wholly opposed to those I had previously expressed, and at variance with my convictions. They were, moreover, I consider, conducive to the injury of the cotton experiments, and likely, as I then thought, and still think, if adopted by Government, and particularly if recognised by the home authorities, to be very detrimental to the interests of India, as far as regards endeavouring to encourage the culture of the American varieties of cotton. My object was to prevent the experiment sinking into a monopoly, and degenerating into an agency for purchasing cotton, to fail as soon as the support of Government was withdrawn. The innovations seemed to me, moreover, useless, as Government had only a few months before pronounced that "the New Orleans cotton has succeeded in the Southern Murratha country, seems now to be a fact fully established, and also that no encouragement is requisite to secure the cultivators against any attempt on the part of the merchants to withhold those prices which the goodness of the staple ought fairly to bring."

11. In concluding this report, I beg to submit an extract from two of numerous letters of the same tenor, which I received from Government, as containing the terms upon which the Government was pleased to speak of my humble endeavours to advance the interests of the districts placed under my charge:

"Towards this end, the Governor in Council conceives much may be done by the local officers (as already directed in the circular of the 27th of October last) exerting that influence which, from their position, they possess over the community; and in this respect Government is, I am desired to remark, particularly fortunate in having in you, in the Dharwar districts, to which its attention is now more particularly directed, an officer of zeal, great personal and mental activity, and one who takes the deepest interest in the improvement of his charge, especially in reference to the state of its agriculture and commerce."

"In communicating these views to you, his Honour in Council desires me to request that you will continue your cordial co-operation in carrying them out, and exercise the

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influence which it is understood you possess in a great degree over the inhabitants of the country; for this purpose, you should visit all those parts of your charge where your efforts are likely to be effectual in creating an advantageous change in the present modes of bringing the cotton to market."

EXTRACT of Letter from the Honourable Court of Directors (No. 21); dated 21 August 1844.

"WE approve of your having authorised Mr. Shaw, whose zeal and energy fully merit the encomium you have passed on him, to visit such parts of his districts, and others beyond his immediate neighbourhood, where there is expectation of producing a beneficial change in the system of preparing the cotton, and bringing it to market;" in transmitting which despatch to the acting collector, the Government was also pleased, in its letter of 24th February 1845, No. 968, para. 12, to remark as follows:

"The Honourable the Governor in Council, I am directed to inform you, much regrets the necessity of Mr. Shaw's absence from the Southern Mahratta country at a time when his zealous efforts to further the improvement of cotton cultivation, and its preparation for the market, have begun to produce their effects: that officer will be informed of the satisfaction of Government in observing the terms in which the Honourable Court has approved of his conduct."

12. I would respectfully close this letter by venturing to remark,—

1st. That it is to be presumed no New Orleans cotton, or any other experiment, would have been undertaken in the Southern Mahratta country in 1842 (two previous attempts having failed) if this experiment had not been commenced by myself, and its result in probable success brought to notice.

2d. That it is clear a system that had failed in the Government farms could never have led the cotton cultivation experiment to success.

3d. That the system established after my departure, of purchasing the cotton by the means of Government contractors during 1845-46 would have led to ruin, it being in practice the introduction of the principle which had ruined the former experiments, viz., every thing being done by and being in the hands of Government agents.

4th. That, if that system had been pursued (and not been successfully resisted in my not purchasing the cotton) during the past season, that ruin would in all probability have ensued; and,

5th, and lastly. That the system now to be followed under the directions of Government of purchasing this season 1,500 bales of cotton, is one calculated to place the experiment again in jeopardy.

13. To the native dealers the last clause is objectionable, because the Government entering the local markets upsets all mercantile calculations as to the real state of the trade; they have even threatened to withdraw altogether, and abandon the speculation, if Government perseveres in its object. To the cultivator it is distasteful, as they consider it returning to a system from which they have just been emancipated, viz., establishing a monopoly in the hands of contractors. They complain that they were compelled to carry their produce to a distance to the contractors, and detained many days before being paid; they declare an indisposition to plant if the system of 1845-46 is reverted to.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
18 November 1847.

V. 767.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor.

THERE was no objection to Mr. Shaw reminding us of his own exertions, if our communication to the Chamber of Commerce led him to think that we were forgetful of them. In the present letter, however, Mr. Shaw, besides doing this, makes most unfavourable mention of the system of cultivation practised some seasons since by Mr. Mercer, and explains that the whole experiment was sadly mismanaged during his absence at the Cape.

2. This letter rather surprises me after the retraction made by Mr. Shaw under date 14th March last, No. 412, and reported to the Honourable Court, and I think that, in justice to Mr. Mercer, and to the gentlemen who carried on the duties of collector during Mr. Shaw's absence, it should be referred for inquiry and report to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, from whom we have already received an able report of 12th April 1847.

3. As a proof of the faultiness of the system pursued by Mr. Mercer, Mr. Shaw alludes to the results of the operations of the German missionaries; but this is by no means conclusive; for Mr. Mansfield informed the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, under date 6th May

May 1845, No. 596, that Mr. Hiller held more cotton land than he had the means of tilling properly; consequently this may have been only a slovenly attempt at following the American system.

4. The question regarding the purchasing of cotton has been disposed of in my separate Minute.

31 December 1847. (signed) *G. Clerk.*

V. 768.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Reid.*

I THINK we are scarcely justified in considering Mr. Shaw's letter of the 19th March 1847, No. 412, as a retraction of his previous opinions on the main questions connected with the introduction of foreign cottons into India, although, at a time when it was a question whether to admit the usefulness of the mission of the American planters to this country, he may have desired to remove any impressions which his letters might have created unfavourable to their individual questions.

I doubt whether any inquiry, such as that proposed by the Honourable the President, in the 2d para., would at this moment be productive of advantage; it could only lead to unavailing discussions, if indeed it could be at all carried on, since Mr. Shaw has now left the Southern Mahratta country, and will probably shortly leave India.

We might indeed request Mr. Shaw to explain the apparent inconsistency of his present communication with that of the 19th March last; but as all Mr. Shaw's letters of a subsequent date evince no change in the opinions advanced in his previously recorded correspondence on the great points of the experiment for improving the cotton of India, I cannot think such a reference to him necessary.

17 March 1848. (signed) *L. R. Reid.*

V. 769.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby.*

I CONCUR in the proposed reference to the Revenue Commissioner S.D., and likewise that Mr. Shaw should be requested to explain the apparent inconsistency of his present communication with that of the 19th March last.

18 January 1848. (signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*

No. 377 of 1848.

V. 770.

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will be so good as to explain the apparent inconsistency between your letter of 19th March last, No. 412, and those parts of your letter of 18th November, No. 1750, in which you make very unfavourable mention of the system pursued by Mr. Mercer, and of the manner in which the whole experiment was managed during your absence at the Cape of Good Hope.

Copies of the two letters are annexed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 20 January 1848.

No. 378 of 1848.

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D. V. 771.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to forward you copy of a letter from the Collector of Dharwar, dated 18th November 1847, No. 1750, his Honour in Council being of opinion that, in justice to Mr. Mercer, and to the gentleman who carried on the duties of collector during Mr. Shaw's absence at the Cape of Good Hope, it should be referred to you for inquiry and report.

2. Copy of a letter I have this day addressed to Mr. Shaw is annexed for your information.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 20 January 1848.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue; dated 22d February 1849. V. 2496 to 2502.

From *A. N. Shaw,* Esq., Collector of Dharwar, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.* V. 2496.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, No. 377, directing me to explain the apparent inconsistency between my letter of the 19th of March last, No. 412, and those parts of

my letter of the 18th of November last, No. 1750, in which I make very unfavourable mention of the system pursued by Mr. Mercer, and of the manner in which the whole experiment was managed during my absence at the Cape of Good Hope, I do myself the honour to state, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that previously to my proceeding to the Cape, all my opinions had been strongly in favour of the New Orleans cotton, and that I had placed on record certain sentiments—

1st. Regarding the comparative yield of native and New Orleans cotton; and

2d. The general superiority of the New Orleans over the native cotton.

On the 30th of November 1846, a few days before Mr. Mercer left the Dharwar collorate, he also, in conjunction with Mr. Hawley, recorded several opinions:

1st. That the average yield of native and New Orleans cotton is 150 lbs. of seeded cotton per acre, or 37 lbs. of clean native and 50 lbs. of clean New Orleans.

2d. That the value or cost of cultivating an acre of land is one rupee.

3d. That the rent of land averages 12 annas per acre.

4th. That the natives of India cultivate extremely well.

5th. That it was erroneous to suppose that the introduction of the American varieties of cotton would be attended with benefit to India, or that the quality of Indian cotton was inferior to American.

6th. That the staple of cotton of Western India was as long and as good as the New Orleans, and equally strong, and that the Indian cotton also held some additional qualities of its own.

For my comments on these opinions, I respectfully beg to refer the Honourable the Governor in Council to my three letters, dated 31st December, No. 1722; 11th of January, No. 57; 2d of February, No. 172; upon which I will merely remark, that while Mr. Mercer, on the 30th November 1846, on quitting Dharwar, represented the New Orleans cotton as on a par with the native cotton, and yielding only 150 lbs. of seeded cotton per acre, his reports on the 6th August state, that in Raneebednoor, and some other of the southern talookas, and in Dummel, in the east, some ryots obtained as much as 12 maunds* per acre: he also describes the yield on the Gurruck farm, after it had experienced the greatest destruction, as averaging 298 lbs. per acre. Mr. Mercer, moreover, paid for every acre of land cultivated by contract for Government (without including the charge of picking the cotton) two rupees per acre, while the rent of the same lands averaged (and the amount was paid by Government), two rupees and three annas per acre, and this at a moment that he was furnishing Government with information, basing his calculations on an idea that the value of cultivating was one rupee, and the rent of the land 12 annas per acre, and deducing the results I have given in a previous para. of this letter.

* 318 lbs.

Regarding the relative value of the New Orleans and native cottons, I beg respectfully to refer his Honour in Council to the Bombay Price Current, contained in the "Times" newspaper of the 25th of December last, and the 19th of the present month, from which it will be observed that the Dharwar New Orleans cotton was quoted as high as 30 rupees and 35 rupees per candy above the best Broach, or any other native cotton in the market, and that the reports from Manchester have recently promulgated that it is the only Indian grown cotton that can compete with the cotton of the United States.

It would appear as if Government considered my letter of the 19th of March, No. 412, as a recantation of my former opinions; that such was never intended by me, I appeal to all my subsequent correspondence, particularly a letter written on the 22d of the same month, No. 432, and my letter of the 5th April, No. 495. In the first of these letters I alluded to the turn affairs had taken, the turn alluded to being that the native dealers had been at length induced to come forward and purchase the cotton, a turn that never could have occurred if I had purchased the cotton, as the Americans would have done, and I was blamed for not doing.

I must here request the patience of Government in quoting an extract from a letter from a German missionary, dated the 20th of November last: "In 1843, when we began, some one from Bombay offered 100 rupees per candy. In the first year I got 90 rupees. I only learned thus much of it, that no one lost anything on it. (When you went to the Cape, you spoke to Grey & Co. about my cotton; they wrote to me about the price, but I did not hear anything of them ever since). In 1845 I got 900 maunds of cotton. I got 12 annas per maund, whilst the ryots got only 10 annas. I was obliged to take what Government will give me; according to the price of 1844, I lost four annas on each maund, or 250 rupees; there was no other reason for this but the state in which Government kept it, and the apathetic merchants kept it."

Up to the end of 1844, previously to my going to the Cape, Government had not, I believe, purchased one grain of any kind of cotton; the New Orleans had all provided for itself a market; and as this German missionary, who lives in the heart of the cotton country, amongst the natives, describes he got 90 rupees per maund, and no ryot lost anything; while in 1845 I presume Government came forward under the advice of the Americans, and purchased all the New Orleans cotton, fixing the price at 10 annas,* a sum below its real value per maund, by which the ryots received less than the German missionary,

* At 10 annas per maund, a candy of cotton would cost less than 60 rupees.

sionary, who appears to have lost 250 rupees, comparing the price he then got with the price of the previous.

At the end of 1844 I had sold several saw-gins to native merchants: the whole of the cultivation that then existed was in the hands of natives; Government held nothing but its farms, which were failures. In 1845, instead of encouragement being given for the sale of more saw-gins, those sold were resumed: orders were issued that ryots would not be called upon to pay their rent until their cotton was sold, and that Government would purchase all the New Orleans cotton; and then a system of growing cotton by contract was introduced.

The objections to these plans were obvious, and could produce no lasting benefits,—

1st. Because no native trader will compete with Government where native servants are authorised to purchase.

2d. No merchant could have come forward, as all the gins were in the hands of the Government planters.

3d. The planting by contract and under forcing orders prevented the real value of the cotton being known; there was no inducement to a contract farmer to exert himself.

4th. The cotton for Government was also purchased through the agency of a native contractor, who received from the Americans four rupees per candy agency for his trouble. It was obviously, therefore, the interest of these native contractors to adulterate the cotton, and produce the largest amount. It was also their interest to screw out of the ryots the greatest quantity of cotton for the least amount of money.

At the time this practice was pursued, it must be borne in mind that the Americans held the theories stated in their letter of the 30th of November last, as given above in this letter; and here I respectfully beg to state I have recapitulated the grounds upon which the experiments were commenced by me in 1842, and my reasons for disapproving of the changes introduced by the Americans during my absence at the Cape.

On my return to Dharwar, in December 1846, I consider I am not asserting too much in stating that I found Government had generally adopted the American planters' views; indeed Government admits that those sentiments leave the superiority of the New Orleans cotton over the indigenous, either as respects quantity, quality or value, considerably more doubtful than Government was led to believe from my communications.

My assistant, who had been acting collector, had openly, and I believe honestly, espoused the American ideas; he was convinced in his own mind that I was wrong, and they were right; and I will submit, was I at such a time, standing, as I did, alone in the opinions I had given, opinions in which the Government did not concur, the incorrectness of which had been spread by report far and wide, openly opposed by my assistant and the American planters—was I at this time, and under these circumstances, just as the Americans were quitting India, for the sake of holding a consistency of my own sentiments (sentiments which were then to be determined as to their correctness) to be the means of withholding from the Americans a reward which the Government was desirous of giving them, and many others thought they deserved?

It is true that I might have taken to myself the credit of keeping the Government out of the market, and of having induced the natives to come forward; for Government, on the 15th of March, blamed me for not purchasing the cotton, and Mr. Mansfield, about the same time, told me if I did not do so, that the experiment would fail, and the responsibility rest on myself; and it is certain that the Americans would have purchased early in the season for Government; but I felt assured, when I wrote the letter of the 19th March, 412, that I could afford to be liberal in my praise; that, having carried the important object of having again got back the experiment into the hands of the natives, the real merits of the New Orleans cotton would be fully established, and that the turn affairs had then taken would fix the New Orleans cotton in the country, and ultimately prove my convictions correct.

I had differed, and did differ widely with Mr. Mansfield and the Americans; but I had no kind of reason, because I differed with my assistant in opinion, to doubt his being as sanguine as I could be for success. I felt that the turn affairs had taken had placed all my opinions in a position of safety, and that time would prove their correctness; but I do not think, when a favourable change had occurred (although no credit was due to the Americans for producing that change), that I should have been acting liberally in continuing to recommend that they were not entitled to the reward, especially as it might, after all, have turned out that my opinions of the New Orleans cotton, and the best mode of conducting an experiment, were erroneous; and I confess, if I am to be considered guilty of an inconsistency, that I could rather have erred on the side I have done, than have discovered that I had been the means of injuring another party, when it was too late to rectify the error committed.

That I have not been guilty of any inconsistency of opinion regarding the true interest or merits of the New Orleans cotton experiment, I respectfully submit in my letter of the 22d of March, three days after the letter of the 19th had been written. I state in para. 1, "I very respectfully beg to say that one and all my opinions have been strongly in favour of the New Orleans cotton, both as a great and valuable agricultural improvement, and as conferring vast benefits on the commercial interests of the country. I believe I may further add, that whenever I have differed with others on the subject of the New Orleans

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cotton culture, it has been more with the desire of supporting the cause of the cotton experiments with reference to this plant, than from any wish to maintain my own sentiments."

In para. 4 of the same letter—"Circumstances which no foresight could have anticipated have occurred within the last few days, and have materially altered the prospects of the experiment: these circumstances I have reported to Government in my letter of the 19th instant, No. 412, and nothing could be a more convincing proof of the merits of the New Orleans cotton, than the merchants having at length spontaneously come forward, and proposed to purchase the whole crop at an advanced price over the native cotton. The judgment of the country, as thus now pronounced, in the native community coming forward in the way they have done, is the strongest testimony that could be adduced in favour of this particular cotton, and I now cheerfully leave all my opinions respecting the yield, staple and relative value of New Orleans and native cotton to be determined by the proof of time, or any other test that Government may think fit to apply. I have no desire to re-open any question that has passed; and when I wrote the letter of the 19th instant, it was with the desire of conciliating any feelings that might have arisen, to enable us all to take full advantage of the fortunate events that had taken place." Again, in concluding that letter, in the 8th para., "Finally, permit me to observe, that my letter of the 19th instant was written with a desire of closing all controversy on this subject. I felt assured that the turn affairs had taken would in time fully substantiate all my opinions."

I do not, therefore, think that my letter of the 19th March can be considered as any recantation of opinions, or as anything further than a conciliatory letter to induce all parties to place in abeyance their opinions, as I felt very well convinced, having got the experiment back into the hands of the natives, that success was certain, if I could only carry out my plans.

Regarding my letter of the 18th of November last, No. 1750, it was written in consequence of my seeing a statement published in the newspapers, as under the authority of Government, which I considered to contain many incorrect assertions. I was at the time of addressing Government in a position to speak more decidedly on my opinions, as I had received many communications confirming them from European merchants, while on the 19th of March last I stood in opinion nearly alone.

The Americans came to Dharwar at my especial request. I never withheld from them any encouragement or inducement to exert themselves; and although experience convinced me that they were neither good agriculturists or mechanics, and I did not agree personally on many points with Mr. Mercer, I never said a word to Government to the disparagement of his opinions until the 15th of October 1844, No. 1133, when called upon by Government to report on a memorandum, dated the 9th of July 1844, given by Mr. Mercer to Sir George Arthur. With them, as individuals, as I had no concern, it was with their publicly recorded sentiments I had only to deal; but, holding my own opinions, as I hope I have shown I continued to do, I do not consider that I should have been justified in risking an injury to the Americans, and hence my letter of the 19th of March, No. 412.

Referring to the numerous opinions and reports from European mercantile houses in Bombay and Manchester, the public voice is now as strongly in my favour as it was against me on the 19th of March last. I enclose also, in addition to the mass of evidence lately produced, an anonymous letter from Manchester to my address, from some party unknown to me, from all of which I am induced to believe that it is the opinion of the merchants of Manchester, that if India is to hold any place in the European cotton markets, it must be by improvements in agriculture, and the introduction of the American varieties of cotton, both of which Messrs. Mercer and Hawley thought, on leaving Dharwar, to be unnecessary, recommending at the same time the falling back on native cotton, which they represented as yielding 37 lbs. per acre, to compete with the United States, yielding about 12 times as much produce in a given space: it was with opinions of this description I was at variance, which, if correct, must have proved the conviction that it was hopeless to expect that India could compete with America.

I hope his Honour in Council will pardon the hurried manner I have answered your letter, as I am really pressed for time, and have only a few notes with me to guide my memory, assuring his Honour in Council, at the same time, that there is nothing I more desire than an opportunity of explaining all my official proceedings, and none more than those connected with cotton experiments.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Collector.

Bombay, 21 January 1848.

P.S.—I add a letter from Messrs. King & Co., received since writing.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Collector.

V. 9247.

Mr. Shaw will receive enclosed four articles on the subject of the culture of the New Orleans or Mexican cotton plant in India; they appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" newspaper of the following dates, namely, 12 December 1846, 15 May 1847, 5 June 1847, and 8 September 1847.

Mr.

Mr. Shaw is perfectly correct in the favourable opinion he has of the New Orleans plant: the great cotton plant of commerce and its produce is found to be, for general purposes, more serviceable than that of any other cotton plant; such it is, and so valuable is its produce, when grown in America. But the present Dharwar New Orleans is a very inferior article; and although it sold lately in Manchester for 6½*d.* per lb., yet the fair quality of American grown New Orleans was at the same time selling for 7½*d.* per lb.; so that were the price of this latter cotton to be again reduced, as it was a short time ago, to 4*d.* per lb. (this sale it has fallen from 7½*d.* to 5½*d.*), the Dharwar cotton would then fetch little more than 3*d.* per lb., a price so low as in all probability to endanger its cultivation.

Mr. Shaw will perceive it is requisite therefore that the quality of the Dharwar New Orleans cotton should be improved, and the perusal of the enclosed articles will probably be sufficient to show him that this improvement may be effected by the adoption of a more natural method of culture, especially by sowing during the preliminary showers of the south-west monsoon, which fall in May, by which more natural treatment the plant will attain a larger size, and yield a greater and better produce.

As Mr. Shaw introduced the New Orleans plant into Dharwar, to him we must beg to introduce also the proper mode of culture. It is plain that Mr. Mercer knew nothing of either tropical culture or climate, for his ignorance of both is apparent from his various statements. His first statement was, that the climate of Dharwar was like that of the Mississippi; his next, that the climate of Dharwar was like that of the high table land of Mexico; and then came his extraordinary statement that there was not rain enough in Dharwar to enable the Mexican plant to be sown until August and September. But such ignorance has left the culture of the New Orleans plant in Dharwar in a condition which cannot be satisfactory to Mr. Shaw, who will, of course, see to it, that the plant in that district is yet cultivated on true and natural principles.

Mr. Shaw is no doubt aware that the question of our supply of cotton from India is beginning to assume a very serious aspect. A deficient supply from America is producing most alarming effects; it is causing the utmost distress throughout our manufacturing districts, and a great falling off in the revenue of our country. In this state of things Mr. Shaw, as collector of Dharwar, will be brought very prominently before the British public, to whom his past efforts are a pledge, and a guarantee of future exertions.

Manchester, 27 October 1847.

Dear Sir, Bombay, 21 January 1848.

You have asked us to give our distinct opinion whether the native cotton grown in Dharwar, and cleaned by the saw-gin, is equal in quality and value to the New Orleans seed cotton grown in the same district.

Also which description it is most desirable to encourage the cultivation of.

We have not the slightest hesitation in giving our opinion as follows; viz.:—

That the native cotton, however clean, is not equal to the New Orleans seed in quality.

That the New Orleans seed cotton is most decidedly the description to encourage the cultivation of in the Southern Mahratta country; and the greatest care should be taken by the authorities on the spot not to allow the natives to mix it with any other.

We merely speak of the Southern Mahratta country, because we have not sufficient experience of the production of other districts to give a positive opinion.

In support of the above opinions, we beg to refer you to the following correspondence; viz.: From George S. King & Co. to Arthur Malet, Esq., Bombay, 18 September 1847; from George S. King & Co. to J. G. Lumsden, Esq., Bombay, 16 October 1847; from V. A. King & Co. to J. N. Shaw, Esq., Bombay, 3 June 1848.

In the letter above referred to, addressed to Arthur Malet, Esq., of 18 September 1847, we observe there is one sentence which may appear to contradict our opinion. The sentence is, "This is most unfortunate, as the cotton itself is about the best specimen of East India cotton we ever worked."

This sentence is in our correspondent's (Messrs. J. A. Turner & Co.'s) own words: "Now, we have not the slightest doubt that in speaking of the best specimen of East India cotton, they meant compared with native cotton, and not with New Orleans seed cotton, as Messrs. J. A. Turner & Co. are well aware of the difference."

However, to make it quite clear that in using the above expression with reference to native saw-ginned cotton, Messrs. J. A. Turner & Co. did not mean to say that it was better than New Orleans seed, we may remark, that at the very time they wrote the letter, of which the above is an extract, we had orders from them for saw-ginned New Orleans at one halfpenny per lb. (½ *d.*), higher prices than for saw-ginned native cotton; and they afterwards cancelled their orders for saw-ginned native cotton altogether, because of the small leaf dirt on it.

We feel confident that if the New Orleans seed-cotton was an article of regular shipment from hence, that the consumption of Bombay cotton would be increased very much in England.

We remain, &c.

J. N. Shaw, Esq. (signed) *Geo. S. King & Co.*

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Bombay.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

V. 2498. To enable us to dispose in a satisfactory manner of the present case, and of other cases which must be constantly coming before us on subjects connected with cotton cultivation, I wish the Revenue Secretary to have prepared in his office, and placed before us, a summary exhibiting the opinions which have from time to time been given to our local officers, private individuals, and Government, and those orders issued by Government and the Honourable Court in every point connected with that subject. The summary should be so drawn up as to afford the required information under the several heads into which the subject should be divided, such as "Government Farms," "Contract System," Relative value of foreign and indigenous "Varieties," "Ginning," "Mixture and Adulteration," "Pressing," &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *G. Clerk.*
W. Cotton.
L. R. Reid.
J. P. Willoughby.

6 February 1848.

(No. 865 of 1848.)

V. 2499. From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Deputy Secretary *Erskine*.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Goldsmid's letter, No. 378, dated 20 January, forwarding for my inquiry and report a letter from Mr. A. N. Shaw, late Collector of Dharwar, to Government, dated 18 November last, on the subject of the cotton experiments in that collectorate.

2. After a careful perusal of Mr. Shaw's letter, and of my reports to Government, quoted in the margin, I am unable to discover in the former any new remark or information: the subject of his present despatch is, with little variation, contained in his letters to Government of last year, which were followed by my reports above quoted.

No. 692, of 12th April 1847.
No. 735, of 20th April 1847.

3. Thus the date and manner of the origin of the New Orleans cotton experiments is contained in paragraph 28 of my first report; the resumption of the saw-gins in paragraphs 11 and 12; the contract system in paragraph 14; but the subject can be best understood by a reference to the whole of the above two despatches, in which I have gone at length into the question at issue, and to which I am at present unable to add anything; nor indeed (as I remarked above) can I observe in the present despatch that any new question is raised, or any definite or tangible fact stated, which has not been already disposed of.

4. Of Mr. Shaw's zeal in the New Orleans cotton experiment there can be no doubt, and he himself has borne evidence to that of his *locum tenens*, Mr. Mansfield, in the letter of the 19th March 1847, quoted by Government. Some difference of opinion regarding details of management existed between these officers; but I do not think that the New Orleans cotton was ever in the jeopardy that Mr. Shaw supposes, or that even now it is as completely beyond the reach of failure as he appears to imagine. Some years must elapse before it shall have taken a firm hold on the confidence of the people, and till then, the experiment is not safe.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Ahmednuggur District,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Dhandurphul, 8 March 1848.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

V. 2500. MAY await the preparation of the summary directed in my minute of the 6th ultimo.

(signed) *G. Clerk.*
W. Cotton.
L. R. Reid.
J. P. Willoughby.

18 March 1848.

SUMMARY of PROCEEDINGS relating to the EXPERIMENTS which have been tried, (from 1830 to 1848), and which are now in progress in the SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY, with the object of introducing the CULTURE of EXOTIC COTTONS, and improving and extending the Cultivation of, and mode of Cleaning the COTTON indigenous to that part of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, prepared in conformity with the Minute of Sir G. Clerk, dated 6 February 1848.

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Bombay.

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

Result of the first experiments tried in the Dharwar Collectorate under the superintendence of the late Dr. Lush, from 1830 to 1836.

1. THE first series of experiments in cotton culture tried in the Southern Mahratta country, was undertaken by Government under instructions received from the Honourable the Court of Directors in 1829, and was placed under the superintendence of the late Dr. Lush, the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at this Presidency. The object of these experiments was to introduce the culture of exotic cottons, and improvements in the mode of cultivating and cleaning the indigenous species, to promote which plentiful supplies of all descriptions of foreign cotton seeds and cleaning machinery were forwarded to this country by the Honourable Court. The seed only appears to have been tried in the Southern Mahratta country, the whole of the machinery (Whitney's saw-gins) having been sent to Broach to be used in the experiments in progress in that collectorate.

2. An experimental farm was established by Dr. Lush at Seegeehullee, in the Dharwar collectorate, where operations were carried on to a considerable extent for furthering the objects which the Honourable Court had in view. A Government agency was also established in connexion with this farm for the purchase of cotton direct from the ryuts, and several powerful presses were erected at Dharwar, Nowlgoond and Gudduck, for the packing and pressing of the cotton so purchased.

Abandonment of the first experiments in 1836.

3. These experiments were persevered in from 1830 to 1836, and were only abandoned when it became evident that no advantage was to be gained by their continuance. In directing their abolition, the late Sir Robert Grant, under date the 7th January 1836, recorded the following minute on the subject:—

"Dr. Lush, in his letter of the 31st ultimo, seems to me to prove very satisfactorily that the cotton farms will not succeed in the Southern Mahratta country; and the Revenue Commissioner, in his present letter, makes it equally clear that they will succeed nowhere else. It must, I fear, be admitted, that Government have no great turn for farming. They may encourage agriculture with good effect, but they cannot profitably engage in it.

"It follows that the cotton farms should be broken up. The experiment has been tried sufficiently, and has failed.

"Fortunately, a cotton farm is relinquished easily. There is no expensive machinery to dispose of. The lands now under cotton cultivation could not, I conceive, have been sown with it another year; and all that is necessary, therefore, is to take up no more.

"The collector must be instructed to that effect.

"The opinion of Mr. Williamson, that encouragement should be held out to the culture of cotton, by pecuniary advances to those who are willing to undertake it, has great weight. But keeping in mind the objection which, as suggested by the acting secretary, the Honourable Court have expressed to this method of proceeding, we must adopt it with great caution, and only in very clear and strong cases. In introducing the article, however, into a new district as, for example, in the case specified in Mr. Williamson's 4th paragraph (the Sholapoor and Ahmednuggur collectorates), advances judiciously made may accomplish a good deal.

"In submitting to the Honourable Court the views and circumstances which lead us to decide on the abandonment of the farms, and in stating the suggestions above mentioned of the revenue commissioner, we may assure them that we shall act on their suggestions with the utmost caution, and only within the limits to which I have referred.

"The great means which Government possess of encouraging the cultivation of this or any other article, is by protecting the cultivators, by opening ready markets for the produce, by removing the impediments of vexatious taxes and impassable roads, and, in short, by affording every security to the rights of those who grow it, and every facility to the enterprise of those who sell it. To these objects the attention of this Government has for some time been steadily directed; and our exertions will, I trust, obtain the approbation of our honourable masters."

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Experiments tried by Mr. A. N. Shaw, the late Collector of Dharwar, in the Hooblee Talooka, with some American cotton seed.

4. No further experiments in the culture of exotic cotton appear to have been tried in the Southern Mahratta country until 1841-42, when Mr. A. N. Shaw, the late Collector of Dharwar, reported the result of a trial he had made with some Mexican seed which had been sent out to this Presidency by the Honourable Court in 1841. This experiment was made in the Hooblee talooka, in ten acres of land selected for the purpose. A small quantity only of this seed vegetated, the rest having lost its germinating properties; but notwithstanding many adverse circumstances which attended the experiment, the produce was found to be much superior to that of the native cotton cultivated by the ryuts during the same season, as well in respect to quantity as to quality. This opinion was concurred in by many cotton merchants and ryuts whom Mr. Shaw had invited to inspect the crop when ripe, with the view of attracting attention to the subject, and making generally known the superiority of the produce of the American (New Orleans) seed over that of the indigenous kind. The merchants were readily convinced that this cotton, as it stood in the fields, was worth considerably more than the country (Coompta) cotton. Many of the ryuts expressed a desire to be supplied with the seed, and both classes seemed to think, that but for the difficulty of cleaning the American cotton, the fibres of which adhere very close to the seed, and which could only be overcome by the introduction of machinery, its culture would soon become general in the Dharwar districts.

5. Mr. Shaw on this occasion stated, that although the merchants, from their not having speculated in this kind of cotton before, were unable to form an accurate judgment of the price it would fetch in the Bombay market, they expressed their willingness to purchase any quantity of it at two annas per maund (of 26 lbs.) more than the sum then paid for country cotton.

6. Mr. Shaw stated, that the expense of this experiment amounted to *Rs.* 68. 11. 3., while the produce was 102 maunds with the seed in it, which, after allowing one-half for the seed, would give 51 maunds of clean cotton, which in the then glutted state of the cotton market in Dharwar was valued at 2 rupees per maund. That officer, however, mentioned that the price was expected to rise another rupee per maund in about a month, when he proposed to sell the cotton in question; but supposing the price to rise only half a rupee per maund, he thought that the profit of the experiment under all its disadvantages, exclusive of high rent and many extraordinary charges, might fairly be calculated at 56 rupees clear.

Comparative yield of the American and Native cotton seeds.

7. Mr. Shaw compared these results with those of an adjoining field of equal area, cultivated with native cotton, but which had not suffered from similar disadvantages as the experimental field. He stated that the native field produced 70 maunds of cotton with the seed in it, which, on being cleaned, would only give 20 maunds of wool, which being sold a month after the date of his letter, at 2 annas per maund less than the estimated price of the American cotton, or at *Rs.* 2. 6. 0. per maund, would give *Rs.* 47. 8. 0. as the value of the wool produced from the native seed, while the value of the American cotton wool would be *Rs.* 127. 8. 0.

Difficulty of separating the wool from the seed of the American cotton.

8. Mr. Shaw at the same time brought to notice the difficulty felt in separating the wool of the American cotton from the seed, which is more fully adverted to in paras. 14 to 16 of this Summary.

Comparative productiveness of the American and indigenous cotton seeds.

9. Before forming any judgment on the comparative productiveness of the native and American seed, Government, under date the 7th April 1843, called for further information from Mr. Shaw on certain points. It at the same time authorised that officer to dispose of the crop of the experimental field in the manner proposed by him.

Sample of cotton sent to the Presidency by Mr. Shaw.

10. On the 8th April 1843, the collector of Dharwar reported the transmission to the Presidency of a sample of 41 lbs. of cleaned cotton, the produce of the experimental field in question.

11. This, on its arrival, having been submitted for the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, that body, in a letter dated the 9th June 1843, reported that the cotton was of fair quality, but of rather irregular staple, and that, were a considerable quantity produced, the article would bring about 10 to 15 rupees per candy more than the best Broach cotton then in the market.

12. Copy of this letter was, on the 24th idem, transmitted to the collector of Dharwar for his information, and for communication to Mr. Mercer, an American cotton planter; and he was informed that the sample in question would be forwarded to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

13. On the same date, the superintendent of cotton experiments at Broach was furnished with copies of the letters to and from the Chamber of Commerce, as well as with some of the sample cotton in question, and the collector of customs at the Presidency requested to send the rest to the Honourable Court, along with certain seeded cotton in his charge, for which he had already been instructed to procure freight for London.

Comparative produce in wool of Kuppass cleaned.

14. In reply to the call made on him on the 7th April 1843, adverted to in para. 9 of this Summary, the collector of Dharwar, under date the 18th idem, reported that 30lbs. of American

American kuppas (cotton with the seed in it) produced 9⅞ lbs. of wool when cleaned by hand, and 13⅛ lbs. when cleaned by the native foot-roller, while an equal quantity of native cuppas, cleaned by the two processes, produced 7⅝ lbs. and 7⅞ lbs. of wool respectively. He further stated, that the American cotton was more easily cleaned by hand than the country cotton, but not so by the ordinary foot-roller; and that the cost of cleaning by hand a maund of cotton would, in the case of the former description, be *Rs.* 4. 1. 0., and in that of the latter, *Rs.* 4. 7. 3., while an equal quantity of both cottons cleaned by the foot-roller would cost *Rs.* 0. 10. 10. for the American, and *Rs.* 0. 2. 2. for the native variety.

by hand and by the foot-roller.

15. Mr. Shaw added that the process of cleaning by the foot-roller not only cost more in the case of the American than in that of the native cotton, but it also destroyed the seed and injured the wool. He remarked, that if this evil, which he believed must have equally been felt at Broach in the case of Bourbon and Sea Island cotton, were remedied, the American cotton would soon become the common culture of the Southern Mahratta country.

Cost of cleaning cotton by the foot-roller.

16. He further remarked, that the natives were of opinion that the American cotton could only be cleaned in the sun, and that nothing could be done with it either in the shade or damp weather, an opinion of which he, however, had no corroborative evidence, except in the fact that persons engaged in cleaning this cotton always worked in the sun. He added that this circumstance led him to believe that the American cotton would be cleaned better the second year than the first, in consequence of the seed becoming harder.

17. Copy of Mr. Shaw's letter was forwarded to the superintendent of cotton experiments at Broach, on the 12th June 1843, with a request that he would favour Government with any observations and suggestions which he might have to offer with reference to that officer's remarks on the want of a machine adapted to the cleaning of cotton raised from American seed.

18. Dr. Burn, in his reply, dated the 16th idem, recommended the adoption of the saw-gin, in cleaning the American cotton cultivated in the Southern Mahratta country.

Dr. Burn recommends the introduction of the saw-gin into the S. M. country.

19. In reference to the yield of wool obtained by Mr. Shaw at Dharwar, Dr. Burn observed as follows:—

Comparative yield of cotton wool.

"From Mr. Shaw's table of the proportion of wool, seed, &c., it appears that he obtained from 30 lbs. of seed cotton, *cleaned* by *hand*, 9⅞ lbs. of wool, and of seed 19⅛ lbs., waste ⅝ lb. This is at the rate of 31¾ per cent. of wool. The highest per-centage I have been able to obtain here has been 29½ only; and *cleaning by the country machine*, the out-turn shown in Mr. Shaw's table gives a rate of 45 lbs. per cent. of wool, which if correct is very remarkable. In America, I am informed, such a rate is never obtained."

20. Copy of Dr. Burn's letter was forwarded for the information of the collector of Dharwar on the 5th July 1843, and a hope was expressed that with the gins with which Mr. Mercer would be supplied, from Coimbatoor and Broach, he would have the means of cleaning all the cotton raised from American seed that season.

Saw-gins received from Coimbatoor and Broach.

21. Under date the 1st May 1843, the collector, Mr. Shaw, submitted a report from Mr. Mercer on the experiment referred to in paragraph 4 of this Summary, from which the following is an extract:—

Mr. Mercer's report on Mr. Shaw's experiments.

"I have much satisfaction in saying, in regard to your fields of Mexican cotton near Dharwar and Hooblee, that the individual plants of each are equal to the best I have seen of that description of cotton in India. They are quite as well grown and healthy, and, judging from the number and size of the bolls now on the plants, as also from the old shells from which the cotton has been picked, I think they have the advantage of any I have seen. The staple, though not equal to the same description of cotton grown in America, is decidedly better than any grown in the North West Provinces without irrigation; I have now much greater hope of the American cotton becoming a valuable product of India than I had before seeing those fields, for I trust that cultivation (which this has not had) will still improve it, and that acclimating will also do much."

22. On this occasion Mr. Shaw represented the extra expense to which he would be put by being required to go several times into the districts, in order to make all the arrangements that might be necessary for Mr. Mercer to commence his operations, and requested that he might be permitted to draw permanent deputation allowance until the end of that year.

Mr. Shaw applies for permanent deputation allowance while aiding Mr. Mercer in the experiments.

23. In reply, Mr. Shaw was informed on the 20th May 1843, that Government considered Mr. Mercer's report as highly satisfactory, and as affording a proof of the value of his (Mr. Shaw's) exertions in the improvement of the cotton cultivation of the Southern Mahratta country.

Government approves of Mr. Shaw's exertions.

24. That officer was further told that, anticipating much benefit from his cordially assisting Mr. Mercer at the commencement of his operations, Government acceded to his proposition to be permitted to draw his deputation allowance permanently to the end of the year, that is, till the end of December 1843, leaving him to select his own time for visiting the farms, &c. according as the state of his other duties would admit.

Mr. Shaw is permitted to draw permanent deputation allowance to the end of Dec. 1843.

25. These proceedings were reported to the Honourable Court in a letter No. 71, dated the 18th September 1843, and that authority was requested to submit to the brokers in England the sample of clean cotton alluded to in paras. 10 to 12 of this Summary, which

The Court are requested to submit to the brokers a sample of Dharwar cotton.

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was transmitted to London by the "Lady Raffles," and to favour Government with their report on the same.

The Court express their satisfaction at the praiseworthy and successful operations of Mr. Shaw.

26. The Honourable Court in para. 5 of its despatch No. 7, dated the 3d April 1844, expressed its satisfaction at the praiseworthy and successful operations of Mr. Shaw, in the experiments personally made by him in Dharwar, especially with the American seed, and intimated its concurrence in the commendations bestowed by Government on that officer.

27. Copy of this paragraph was forwarded to Mr. Shaw, for his information, on the 13th July 1844.

Mr. Shaw complains of Government having neglected the cotton cultivation of the S. M. country.

28. A call having been made on Mr. Shaw on the 22d October 1842, in common with the other collectors, for information required by Dr. Burn, the late superintendent of cotton experiments at Broach, on certain points connected with the productiveness of the cotton cultivated in his district, that officer observed in reply that the Southern Mahratta country, as far as the growth of cotton was concerned, had not only been neglected, but laboured under certain disadvantages in comparison with other districts in finding a mart for its produce. He at the same time expressed his conviction of the superiority of the climate and soil of the Southern Mahratta country over Guzerat, and intimated a hope that nothing might be decided until that province had been allowed a fair trial in respect to its capabilities of competing under equal circumstances with any part of India in producing good cotton.

Mr. Shaw's complaint is shown to be erroneous.

29. The incorrectness of Mr. Shaw's remarks as to the neglected state of the Southern Mahratta country was pointed out to him by Government, and he was told that attempts had been made, as noticed in paras. 1 to 3 of this Summary, but without success, for the improvement of the cotton produce of that province by means of experiments carried on at Seegeehullee and other places for a series of years under the superintendence of Dr. Lush, and was referred to the records of his office as affording proof on this head.

30. Mr. Shaw was on this occasion assured, that though the experiments alluded to had failed, yet Government was far from regarding with indifference the progress of cotton culture in the Southern Mahratta country; that it had observed with much satisfaction the extension of the growth of cotton in the districts under his charge, and that it would willingly entertain any reasonable proposition calculated to secure that amelioration which was so much desired.

Proposed employment of Mr. Mercer in the S. M. country as a cotton planter.

31. An American planter, Mr. W. R. Mercer, whose services had been transferred to this Government by that of the North Western Provinces, was about this time expected to join this Presidency, and the Government was inclined to station him in the Southern Mahratta country, if it could be done without interfering with the efficiency of the experiments carried on at Broach.

32. Dr. Burn having been consulted on this point, stated, in his reply dated the 6th December 1842, that there could be little doubt of the desirableness of establishing one of the American planters in the Southern Mahratta country, of the climate of which he expressed a favourable opinion. He however added that Mr. Hawley, the American planter then on his establishment, thought that Mr. Mercer should not on his arrival from the North West Provinces proceed direct to Dharwar, but should in the first instance go to Broach, whence after seeing the cultivation of that district, and providing himself with ploughs and other agricultural implements, he should proceed to Dharwar.

33. Adverting to the communication from Government, noticed in paras. 29 and 30 of this Summary, Mr. Shaw, the collector of Dharwar, expressed his regret that any observations made by him respecting the culture of cotton in the Southern Mahratta country should have been construed as charging Government with indifference towards the promotion of the welfare of that province. He explained that he was unaware of the successful experiment which had been tried there; remarked that the failure was attributable to the local situation of the experiment at Seegee-hullee in the Beedee talooka, a talooka in which he observed the cotton cultivation was the least of all the talookas in the two collectorates of Dharwar or Belgaum, and which from its situation on the summits of the ghauts was most unlikely to be adapted for the growth of cotton.

Capability of the S. M. country as a cotton growing country.

34. Mr. Shaw at the same time offered the following remarks in respect to the capability of the Southern Mahratta country as a cotton growing country:—

"I would respectfully submit, that perhaps the climate of no part of Western India approaches so near the climate of the cotton districts of the United States as the Southern Mahratta country. I would submit also, that it has almost become an established rule, that cotton should be grown only on black soil; this I believe to be an error, and that the very best soil for the culture of cotton is a partially damp red soil.

"That cotton equal to any grown in Guzerat can be produced in the Southern Mahratta country, is beyond all theory; and for proof I would refer His Honour in Council to a letter appended to my last Revenue Report, showing that of three specimens grown in Bagulcote in the year 1834, two of them were declared superior, by a committee of merchants in Bombay, to any Broach cotton in the market."

35. Mr. Shaw then described the difficulties which this province had to contend with, viz.: the want of approach to the sea by means of made roads, which existed in nearly all the

the cotton talookas, and the apathy of natives to adopt anything in the shape of innovation or improvement. The first of these difficulties he observed had already engaged the attention of Government, and would at no very distant period be removed, while the other could only be overcome by patience and perseverance.

36. A copy of Mr. Shaw's letter having been forwarded on the 21st December 1842 to the superintendent of cotton experiments at Broach, that officer, under date the 30th of that month, stated that he had no doubt of the suitableness of the climate and soil of the Southern Mahratta country for the cultivation of cotton. He however expressed his inability to propose any plan of operations to be undertaken in that province, as he had no local knowledge of that part of the country sufficient to enable him to arrange matters of detail.

37. On this occasion Dr. Burn proposed, that Mr. Mercer, instead of going to Dharwar the same season, after visiting Broach, should remain at the latter place that season, and should have Mr. Channing placed under him with the view of making preparations for the commencement of operations in the following year at Dharwar.

Dr. Burn recommends that Mr. Mercer should in the first instance be sent to Broach.

38. A copy of Dr. Burn's communication was sent to the collector of Dharwar, who was requested to report whether land could be procured immediately in any part of his charge for the purpose of forming an experimental farm, and to state his opinion whether the season was, as supposed by Dr. Burn, too far advanced to admit of any cotton cultivation being commenced before the next monsoon.

39. Mr. Shaw, in his reply dated the 21st January 1843, expressed his concurrence in Dr. Burn's opinion of the impracticability of undertaking any experiments in that official year, and stated that for the next season he would engage to have as many acres of land as might be necessary for the commencement of operations ready on the 1st of May.

40. Dr. Burn was, on the 13th February 1843, furnished with a copy of the above letter, and was requested to place himself in communication with Mr. Shaw on the subject, and to favour Government with his opinion as to the nature and extent of the operations which it would be advisable to carry on during the then ensuing season, and the district or districts in which they should be conducted. The collector, to whom Dr. Burn was desired to furnish a copy of his report to Government, was at the same time called upon to submit an estimate of the expense of the experiments to be instituted, inclusive of all charges of superintendence, &c., as also of the probable out-turn.

Extent of the operations proposed to be carried on in the S. M. country.

41. To these references Dr. Burn and Mr. Shaw replied on the 22d February and 8th March 1843, respectively. The former officer, after some observations showing the necessity of keeping in view in all experiments the question of profit and loss, submitted his opinion and advice as to the plan of operations to be carried on in the Southern Mahratta country, for the improvement of its cotton produce, as follows:—

"There are various modes in which a cotton farm might be managed, and which must each be better suited than another according to the circumstances of the place, &c., and which must be decided by the person undertaking the responsibility of management. Thus the lands and inhabitants of a village might be arranged with, the people agreeing to work according to instructions, and share in the proceeds; or land might be worked by hired labourers, the cattle, &c. being the property of the experimentalists. Giving seed to the natives, or agreeing with them for any object without careful supervision, or their having a strong immediate interest in the out-turn, I have never found to be of use in the attaining any object. The plan of gaining the good-will of the inhabitants of a village, known to be of good character, and noted for industry over their neighbours, offering them every inducement to labour, and every facility in the way of plenty of strong healthy oxen, but at the same time retaining ample power of checking them, should they become idle or neglectful, by hiring other people to do the work, and cutting such hire out of the village profits, is the plan I think that would be most likely to produce useful results; of course I cannot go more into detail, that must depend on points connected with the place selected, &c. The necessary executive also must in great measure be decided by circumstances.

"As the indigenous cotton plant succeeds best on the black soil, and I presume at Dharwar as at Broach, where it has no rain after the cessation of the monsoon, I would suggest a farm for it alone selected in the district where it is at present found to attain the greatest perfection.

"For the foreign cottons a different site should be chosen, a locality where the soil is clearly alluvial deposit of a light quality, and where the benefit of the two monsoons is experienced.

"The land at each farm ought to be well ploughed, and any part that has been long under culture should be laid fallow for a year; perhaps 50 acres at each farm would be enough to sow this coming season, or even the half of that quantity of land, once got under culture, is easily managed for a series of years afterwards; at first a pair of bullocks will be required, to work from five to eight acres with the American ploughs. Rotation of crops, with a view to preserving the richness of the soil, and supplying ample fodder for the cattle, is a point to be well looked to."

42. Dr. Burn mentioned the several descriptions of seed which should be tried at Dharwar, and the places whence supplies of them should be obtained.

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The principle of remunerative cultivation enjoined.

43. The collector of Dharwar, who had been furnished by Dr. Burn with a copy of his report to Government above noticed, stated in his reply, dated the 8th March 1843, that he concurred in that officer's opinion as to the experiments being based on the principle of remunerative cultivation. As, however, no specific plan of operations had been proposed by Dr. Burn, Mr. Shaw expressed his inability to frame an estimate of the expense and the probable out-turn of the experiment to be carried on in his district.

Mr. Shaw applies to be relieved from all responsibility and actual connexion with the experiments in the S. M. country if they are made dependent on those at Broach.

44. In the event of the contemplated experiments being intended to be carried on under his superintendence, Mr. Shaw begged to know on what terms the experiments were to be conducted, whether independently of or subordinate to the experiments at Broach; as in the former case he hoped to be placed on the same footing as the superintendent of Broach, while in the latter case he desired to be relieved from all responsibility or actual connexion with the experiment further than affording a general assistance as collector of the district.

45. Dr. Burn's report, quoted in paras. 41 and 42 of this Summary, was considered by Government to contain much sound advice, and many judicious suggestions, which could not fail to be in the highest degree useful to those who might be engaged, as well first in planning as afterwards in conducting the operations. It was remarked to Mr. Shaw, the collector of Dharwar, under date the 30th March 1843, that for the details of the arrangement to be made, Government had expected that his report would have been its guide; but that his letter noticed in paras. 43 and 44 of this Summary contained but little further information on the subject.

46. Referring to that part of his letter where he expressed his unwillingness to take an active part in the experiments without being remunerated, Government informed him that it was not at liberty to sanction such a measure, and that it would, therefore, be necessary to modify the arrangements which were originally contemplated.

47. He was further informed, that as Mr. Mercer had arrived at Bombay later than he was expected, Government had, in modification of its former determination of sending him in the first instance to Broach, resolved to direct him to proceed at once to Dharwar, and to place him under the general superintendence of Dr. Burn, who had been nominated superintendent of all the cotton experiments by the Honourable the Court of Directors; leaving Mr. Mercer in the management of all details, and, in the carrying his plan into execution, almost entirely to his own judgment and discretion, and authorising him in the first instance to correspond direct with Government.

Mr. Shaw is desired to give his aid and influence in his official capacity in furtherance of Mr. Mercer's views.

Mr. Channing is attached to the Dharwar experiments.

Salary of Mr. Channing.

48. Mr. Shaw was desired to give his aid and influence in his official capacity in furtherance of Mr. Mercer's views; to put him in possession of the results of his (Mr. Shaw's) own personal observations, and to freely advise him at the outset of his career.

49. It was also intimated to Mr. Shaw, that an application would be made to the Military Department, for placing Mr. Channing at his disposal, for the purpose of being attached to Mr. Mercer, to whom that person should act as interpreter, and afford his assistance generally in the conduct of the experiments; and that in lieu of Mr. Channing's pay and allowances from the Military Department, Government had determined to allow him a salary of 150 rupees per mensem, with the usual batta when moving, abstracts for which, as well as for Mr. Mercer's monthly pay and allowances, as per margin,* the collector was authorised to discharge. He was further informed, that the pay of any establishment which might be sanctioned by Government for Mr. Mercer should in like manner be issued from his treasury on that gentleman's abstract, and that his bills would be payable after they had been passed by Government. He was at the same time authorised to make advances to Mr. Mercer, on account of the latter, to a reasonable extent.

Mr. Mercer is directed to proceed to Dharwar, and take charge of the experiments.

50. Mr. Mercer was, on the same date (30th March 1843), directed to proceed to Dharwar for the purpose of conducting the experiments in the Southern Mahratta country for the improvement of its cotton produce, and to report his arrival there to the collector, Mr. Shaw.

51. He was furnished with a copy of the above letter to Mr. Shaw for his information and guidance, and he was requested, after consulting Mr. Shaw respecting the nature and extent of the proceedings with which it would be advisable to commence, and the district in which they should be undertaken, to report his opinion as to the course which it would be best to pursue, in order that Government might be enabled to decide on the plan of operations for the then current season. He was at the same time told that should he determine on attempting immediate cultivation, the collector would afford him every assistance to arrange at once for taking up land to the extent of 200 acres, and to entertain an establishment of cattle, &c. for that purpose. In which case he was authorised to apply at once to Dr. Wight, superintendent of the Government cotton farm at Coimbatoor, for the quantity

* Mr. Mercer's salary - - - - - - - - - *Rs.* 250
House allowance - - - - - - - - - 30
Travelling and tent allowance - - - - - - - - 80
Rs. 360
With batta at the rate of 5 rupees per diem when absent from Dharwar on duty.

quantity of American cotton seed which he might require. He was likewise requested to submit a monthly report of his operations, together with a diary of his proceedings; and the principle of remunerative production was impressed on his attention.

52. Copies of the foregoing letters to the collector of Dharwar and Mr. Mercer were transmitted on the same date, for the information of Dr. Burn, superintendent of cotton experiments in Broach, who was instructed to forward a supply of Broach cotton seed sufficient for 100 acres, to Mr. Mercer, at Dharwar. An application was at the same time made to the Government of Madras to issue instructions to the superintendent of the cotton farm at Coimbatoor to comply with the requisition which Mr. Mercer had been directed to make upon that officer for American cotton seed. Mr. Elphinston, then collector of Rutnageree, and the Military Board, were also requested, the former to send to Mr. Mercer a supply of acclimated Bourbon cotton seed, sufficient for one or two acres, if procurable, and the latter to direct the Commissary-general to transmit to that gentleman certain ploughs and other stores, together with some cotton seed which had been received from America.

Mr. Channing is attached as an assistant to Mr. Mercer.

53. A transfer was likewise made to the Military Department, in order to have Mr. Channing placed under the orders of the Collector of Dharwar, for the purpose of being attached to Mr. Mercer, of whose employment in the Southern Mahratta country the Government of India was informed.

Mr. Shaw explains his reasons for showing a disinclination to any direct connexion with experiments instituted under Mr. Mercer.

54. Under date the 8th April 1843, Mr. Shaw explained the reasons which induced him to show a disinclination to any direct connexion with the experiments instituted under Mr. Mercer's superintendence, and he assured Government that on all occasions he would be happy to render every assistance in his power to that gentleman.

Mr. Shaw advocates the establishment of a number of small experimental farms.

55. On this occasion, Mr. Shaw advocated the establishment of a few small experimental farms in different parts of the country, inviting and encouraging the surrounding native cultivators to follow that example, and throwing all the cultivation, except the few example farms, into the hands of the ryuts.

56. The satisfaction of Government was expressed to Mr. Shaw at his assurance respecting Mr. Mercer, and he was requested to communicate to Mr. Mercer his views on the subject of the establishment of small farms, as well as such other advice as his experience might suggest.

57. The above proceedings, as well as those noticed in paragraphs 52 and 53 of this Summary, were reported to the Honourable Court in a letter, No. 28, dated the 29th April 1843.

Mr. Mercer's first report on his arrival at Dharwar.

58. Under date the 27th April 1843, Mr. Mercer reported his arrival at Dharwar, and stated that after an examination of the neighbourhood of Hooblee, a town celebrated as a cotton mart, he had selected the adjoining village of Kooseghul as a site for the experiments to be carried on, the soil there being excellent, and the climate favourable.

59. He proposed the following establishment for the operations of that year, which were to be limited to 200 acres of land :—

20 ploughmen at 4 rupees per mensem	*Rs.* 80
1 cartman at 4 rupees per mensem	4
2 muccadums at 6 rupees per mensem	12
1 peon	6
Per mensem	102
Or, per annum	1,224
From 40 to 60 hoe coolies to be employed during the cultivating season for three months at the rate of two annas per diem, the total average charge on their account for that period being estimated at	*Rs.* 450
	1,674

and 22 pairs of bullocks, which Mr. Mercer was endeavouring to purchase.

60. Mr. Mercer stated that he had written to Dr. Wight, at Coimbatoor, for a supply of American cotton seed.

Mr. Channing joins Mr. Mercer.

61. Mr. Mercer also intimated that Mr. Channing had joined him, and appeared to take a lively interest in the experiment.

62. Under date the 8th May 1843, Government expressed its approbation to Mr. Mercer at his selection of the neighbourhood of Hooblee for the experimental cotton cultivation, and conveyed its sanction to the establishment proposed by him. That gentleman was at the same time informed that the coolies to be employed during the cultivating season should be charged for in his monthly contingent bills, which should exhibit expense of every description, exclusive only of that on account of the fixed establishment.

Buildings for the use of the experiments.

63. In a letter dated the 18th May 1843, the Collector of Dharwar reported that he had visited the old fort at Kooseghul, in company of Mr. Mercer and Mr. Channing, and found there

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there many buildings in ruin, a portion of which, with a few slight alterations and repairs, might be appropriated for the accommodation of workmen. The materials of the other portion being used in the construction of a cattle-house, grain-store, and a shed for depositing cotton, which were all the buildings required for the experiment.

64. Mr. Shaw stated, that the cost of these works was, independently of the materials to be used from the old buildings, estimated at *Rs.* 400, and that Mr. Mercer expected to have it in his power to do all that was required for a sum considerably less.

65. The collector was authorised by Government, on the 25th May 1843, to place the sum of *Rs.* 400 at the disposal of Mr. Mercer for the proposed repairs to the buildings in question.

Progress of the experiments in Dharwar.

Average produce of American cotton seed.

66. In a memorandum, dated the 9th July 1844, Mr. Mercer gave the following account of the New Orleans cotton cultivation in Dharwar under his superintendence :—

"The smallest average of the New Orleans planted by ryuts last year was 48¾ lbs. of 'rooee,' or clean cotton.

"The largest amount ever obtained from native cotton has been 30 lbs.: that is in the Southern Mahratta country. The average of New Orleans this year may be fairly expected to be much larger, not less than 60 lbs.; for the fields planted last year were not hardly an average of the cotton lands, and from the want of sufficient seed, the stand of plants on the ground was in most very defective. The amount of seed supplied last year, per acre, was 8 lbs.: this year there has been 10 lbs.

Price of New Orleans cotton, and rent of cotton lands.

"The price obtained for the New Orleans was 3 rupees per maund of 20 lbs. The rent of good cotton land per acre in the Hooblee talooka is now 1 rupee; take then 50 lbs. for the average of this year's crop—it cannot be less, and by a liberal calculation, the cost and profit on an acre will be as follows :—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Land-rent	1	–	–
Preparing it to plant	–	4	–
Planting	–	4	–
Thinning and weeding first time, one ploughing, and twice working with coontee	–	12	–
Gathering	–	7	–
Total Expense	*Rs.* 3	–	–
Worth of 50 lbs. of cotton at 3 rupees per maund of 26 lbs.	5	12	3
Deduct the expense	3	–	–
Profit on an acre	2	12	3

"This is taking an average per acre, within a quarter of a pound, of the lowest produce last year under all the disadvantages.

67. The great satisfaction of Government was expressed to Mr. Mercer at this result, on the 5th September 1844.

Difference in Messrs. Shaw and Mercer's calculations of the out-turn of the New Orleans and Native varieties of cotton.

68. Mr. Shaw, who was furnished with a copy of Mr. Mercer's memorandum, pointed out, under date the 16th October 1844, the difference between that gentleman's calculations and his own as to the out-turns of the New Orleans and native varieties of cotton, and referred to his revenue report for 1843–44, in which he had given his calculations at length.

69. This report not having been before Government, the revenue commissioner, Southern Division, was requested, on the 23d November 1844, to submit extracts from it bearing on the subject.

70. In the meantime Mr. Shaw, under date the 23d December 1844, transmitted to Government copy of a letter addressed to his successor in office, Mr. Goldsmid, in which it was calculated from the yield of a piece of ground cultivated with New Orleans cotton in the collector's garden, that the best spots in the district would produce 2,600 lbs. of seeded cotton per acre. This return Mr. Shaw observed was beyond his most sanguine expectations, since he never ventured to calculate on a larger yield of New Orleans seeded cotton than about 470 lbs.

71. These results were considered by Government highly encouraging, and an intimation to that effect was made to the acting collector, Mr. Goldsmid, on the 29th January 1845.

Cultivation of New Orleans cotton by the ryuts.

72. In compliance with the Government call, dated 23d November 1844, the revenue commissioner, Southern Division, forwarded extracts from Mr. Shaw's revenue report, in which that officer, confining his remarks to the cultivation undertaken by the ryuts with New Orleans cotton seed, observed that in the Dummul talooka success did not attend the undertaking in the official year 1843–44, which failed wholly in consequence of bad management; but that in Dharwar and Hooblee the ryuts who cultivated the New Orleans cotton were perfectly satisfied, and the result of the year's experience had been most favourable.

73. Mr. Shaw further stated, that in 1844–45, there were, at the date of his report, between 2,000 and 3,000 acres of land under cultivation with New Orleans cotton by the ryuts, chiefly in

in the Dharwar, Hooblee, and Dummul Talookas, and also several acres of land in each of the other talookas, varying from about 13 to 197 acres.

74. Mr. Shaw calculated the yield of New Orleans cotton at 364 lbs. per acre, which he stated was below what it would be, and he estimated the produce of native cotton at 234 lbs., which he observed was higher than an average yield, while the expense of cultivation per acre was stated by him at *Rs.* 4. 4. 6. for New Orleans, and *Rs.* 3. 11. 8. for native cotton. Yield of the New Orleans cotton per acre.

75. He then calculated the profit which the cultivation of New Orleans and native cotton would leave to the ryuts, as follows:—

"An acre, therefore, of the New Orleans cultivation being 364 lbs. of seeded cotton, would, at 26 lbs. per maund, give 14 maunds, which, at 13 annas per maund, would realise *Rs.* 11. 6. per acre; and deducting the expense of *Rs.* 4. 4. 6. as the price of cultivation, would leave a profit of *Rs.* 7. 1. 6. per acre to the cultivator.

"The native cotton, on the same calculation, would give per acre 234 lbs. of seeded cotton, which at 26 lbs. per maund would be nine maunds, which at 10 annas per maund would yield a profit on the acre of *Rs.* 1. 14. 4."

76. Mr. Shaw observed, that he had not over-rated the relative value of the New Orleans cotton; but setting aside that point, he remarked that there was no question as to its other merits; viz.:—

1st. That its yield per acre was considerably greater than the native produce.

2dly. That it was far more easily gathered free from dirt, &c., its calyx being tough and thick, which in the native cotton is brittle, and becoming, when dried by the sun, mixed with the cotton. The native cotton when ripe, was also more liable to fall to the ground, and thus become injured: and,

3dly. The proportion of wool in 110 lbs. of the New Orleans being 33 lbs. wool, 66 seed, and 1 waste, whilst in the native cotton it was 75 lbs. seed, 24 wool, and 1 waste.

77. Respecting the Government farms, Mr. Shaw stated that he had not deemed it necessary to enter into any details, since he was of opinion that these matters should be left solely to the control of the persons conducting them. He nevertheless made the following general remarks in regard to them: Government farms.

"From the Kooseghul farm I have no great expectations; the land is not good; but I look with some anxiety to the returns from the farm under the control of Mr. Hawley, at Gurruck, and I am sanguine enough to expect that the yield of the New Orleans cotton under this gentleman will this year far exceed any thing that has ever been produced in those districts."

78. The Government considered that the superiority of the New Orleans over the native cotton was clearly shown, although the extent of that superiority was a matter of discussion between Mr. Shaw and Mr. Mercer, who held different opinions; the former gentleman had however gone so fairly into the subject, that it seemed scarcely possible that his calculations should prove incorrect. Superiority of the New Orleans over the Native cotton.

79. In communicating these remarks on the 25th February 1845, to the acting collector of Dharwar, the Government called upon that officer to favour it with his opinion as to Mr. Shaw's calculations at the close of the then current season, after consulting with Messrs. Mercer, Hawley and Hillier on the subject.

80. In a report dated the 12th October 1844, Mr. Mercer submitted his observations on the cotton cultivation of India, and endeavoured to show that the American saw-gin could, with alterations, be adapted to clean the cotton produce of this country, pointing out at the same time the superior advantages to be derived from the introduction of the small, instead of the large gins. Mr. Mercer's observations on the cotton cultivation of India.

81. Government considered that this report incontestably established the advantages of the smaller gins, and resolved that it be laid before the Honourable Court. It, however, remarked, that it did not enter into the comparative merits of the native and exotic cotton; and as a report on this question, which had been called for from the collector of Dharwar, under date the 25th February 1845, had not been received, the call was repeated on the 21st November 1846. Advantages of the smaller over the larger sized saw gins. Comparative merits of the Native exotic cotton.

82. The report called for as above mentioned was submitted by Mr. Mansfield, the acting collector, on the 30th idem. He showed, that the average produce of the New Orleans and native cottons, stated by Mr. Shaw in his Jummabundy Report of 1843–44 at 400 lbs. and 234 lbs. of seeded cotton per acre respectively, was not founded on correct data, those being about the highest yields that were ever obtained. After describing the difficulty which he felt in forming a correct estimate, he stated that from such information as he had obtained from Mr. Mercer and other sources, he was inclined to set down the average produce per acre of New Orleans cotton at 150 lbs. of seeded, or 50 lbs. of cleaned cotton, and that of the native variety at 150 lbs. of seeded, and 37 lbs of cleaned cotton. Mr. Mansfield's report on the average produce per acre of New Orleans and country cotton.

83. He also submitted an estimate, framed from a memorandum furnished to him by

Mr. Mercer, of the profit which the ryuts derived from this cultivation. The following is an abstract of the same:—

Value of the produce of one acre of land cultivated with country cotton, being 37 lbs. of cleaned cotton, at 35 rupees per candy	*Rs.*	2	9	5
2½ maunds of seed, at 2 annas* per maund		–	7	–
TOTAL		3	–	5
Deduct cost of cultivation		1	–	–
Ditto of picking		–	4	–
Land rent		–	12	–
TOTAL		2	–	–
Leaving a profit to the ryuts of	*Rs.*	1	–	5

84. Regarding the product of native cotton, Mr. Mansfield stated as follows: "I believe that the account of two hundred and thirty-four (234) pounds, stated by Mr. Shaw to be the average yield, is only obtained in the very best soils in the very best seasons; but this amount is not the average of the whole zillah, and to obtain any accurate information on this subject is even more difficult than with regard to the New Orleans; but I believe we shall not be very much in error in setting it down at one hundred and fifty (150) pounds of seeded cotton, or thirty-seven (37) pounds of clean cotton."

85. Mr. Mansfield stated, that Government might perhaps "think that the account stated as the average produce of New Orleans and native cottons as very small, and consider it scarcely possible for any ryut to cultivate either species at any profit to himself at the present low prices of the staple; and as the cotton cultivation has not diminished in this zillah, will be of opinion that I am in error; and, therefore, to explain how the ryut may obtain a fair profit under those circumstances, I beg to subjoin the following memorandum, furnished to me by Mr. Mercer:—

"1st. The average produce of country cotton per acre is about 150 lbs. of cuppas, or 37 lbs. rooee.

"2dly. The average value of cultivation per acre, I should say, does not exceed one rupee; the price of gathering is about (4) four annas paid in kind.

"3dly. The prices of cotton have varied from 30 rupees per najza, down to 17 rupees, in the last three years; but the average has not been above 22 rupees per maund, equal to 55 rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

"4thly. The net profit to the ryut, after paying the Government land rent, supposing the latter to be (12) twelve annas per acre, is about one rupee and four annas; thus the value of

cultivation	*Rs.*	1	–	–
Cost of picking		–	4	–
Land rent		–	12	–
TOTAL		2	–	–
Price of 37 lbs. of cotton, at 55 rupees per candy		2	9	5
2½ maunds seed, at two annas per maund		–	7	–
TOTAL		3	–	5
Deduct cost of production		2	–	–
Balance of profit	*Rs.*	1	–	5"

86. Mr. Mansfield stated his opinion, in regard to the question of the superiority of the New Orleans over the native cotton, as follows:—

Failure of the American planters to improve the Native mode of cultivating cotton.

"I have stated in my letter No. 658, dated 9th May 1846, that the impression in England was, when the American planters were sent out, that the system of cultivation in India was very defective, and that by the diffusion of the experience and knowledge possessed by them among the ryuts, the cultivation and the quality of the cotton might be greatly improved. This, however, by the admission of the American planters themselves, turned out not to be the case, and that the natives of India cultivate extremely well, and their system is better adapted to this country than that pursued in America; or, in other words, the peculiarities of the soil and climate in America, in order to attain the same excellence of cultivation, requires a system much more expensive than is required in India.

Quality of Indian cotton.

"It was also supposed that the quality of Indian cotton was very inferior, and that the introduction of the American varieties would be attended with very great benefit. This, I believe, is equally erroneous; and that it has arisen from the cotton arriving in the market in an injured and dirty state, and not from any intrinsic defects of its own.

"The

* The rate of seed mentioned by Mr. Mansfield is 2 annas per maund; but to give 7 annas for 2½ maunds, it must be 3 annas per maund.

"The staple of the cotton of Western India is as long as good New Orleans, and equally strong; it has also particular qualities of its own, which has rendered it an object to manufacturers, who consume New Orleans cotton largely to mix with it, for the following reasons:—

"1st. It assists in giving body and substance to the cotton.

"2dly. For the quality of taking and retaining colours.

"As to the New Orleans cotton produced in this country, the staple is not quite so good as that of the native; but its colour is excellent.

"In the cultivation of both species the expense is the same; the New Orleans can be picked with greater facility, and less dirt than the other; but in either case the picking only requires care, and this careful picking can only be brought about by the great mass of the people being impressed with the truth, that clean cotton pays better than dirty."

Staple of the New Orleans cotton inferior to that of the Native variety.

Expense of cultivation.

87. Government considered that this Report left the superiority of the New Orleans over the indigenous cotton, either as respected quantity, quality, or value, considerably more doubtful than it was led to believe from Mr. Shaw's Report of the 1st October 1844, No. 1048. As, however, the data for testing the point were still admitted to be defective,* Mr. Shaw, who had in the meantime returned to his duty, was requested, on the 2d January 1847, to prosecute his inquiries with that view that season.

The superiority of the New Orleans over the indigenous cotton considered doubtful.

88. Meanwhile, that officer was informed that Government thought that enough had been done for the encouragement of the New Orleans species, and that as it had been extensively introduced, it might be left to hold its ground, if it could, unaided against the indigenous kind.

89. It was, however, observed, that account sales then received from the Honourable Court showed no advantage in favour of the New Orleans cotton, as a consignment which was composed exclusively of that cotton, and another which consisted of different varieties, including the New Orleans, were stated to have realised the same price, viz., 3¼ *d.* per pound; but that the point would be determined by the further consignments to be made that season.

Account sales received from the Court show no advantage in price in favour of the New Orleans cotton.

90. The omission in Mr. Mansfield's letter to allude to the circumstance mentioned in Mr. Shaw's Report above referred to, of the probability of the New Orleans plant enduring for more than one season without renewal, was noticed, and it was remarked that it would be interesting to know how this was, as, if it were the case, it would seem that it should materially affect the question of relative advantage.

Endurance of the New Orleans cotton plant.

91. Before the above letter from Government reached Mr. Shaw, that officer, in a communication dated the 31st December 1846, No. 1722, entered into an explanation of the data on which he made the calculations as to the average produce of the New Orleans and indigenous cotton, which were questioned by the acting collector, Mr. Mansfield; and endeavoured to show that the opinions advanced by that officer on that subject, as well as the calculations which were made by him in regard to the profit derived by the ryuts from the cultivation of cotton, to be erroneous.

Mr. Shaw explains the data on which he calculated the average produce of the New Orleans and indigenous cottons.

92. Mr. Shaw was in reply referred, on the 10th February 1847, to the Government letter of the 2d of the previous month, as containing all that Government thought it necessary to remark on the question of the relative value of the New Orleans and native cotton.

93. In reply to the Government letter last quoted, Mr. Shaw stated, under date the 11th January 1847, that he would shortly after submit a statement which he was preparing from such information as he could procure from the village accounts, and from examining the ryuts individually, which he expected would set at rest the question of the relative merits of the New Orleans and native cotton.

94. In the meantime, referring to the opinion expressed by Government, that enough had been done for the encouragement of the New Orleans cotton, Mr. Shaw observed, that if Government withdrew its countenance, the experiment, if it did not retrograde and fail, would remain stationary.

95. Government in reply pointed out to Mr. Shaw, that he misinterpreted the meaning of Government, when he represented the proposed discontinuance of any exclusive encouragement of the New Orleans cotton as implying an intention to abandon all attempts at the improvement of cotton generally; for, on the contrary, another letter of the same date on the subject, would have informed him that Government was anxious to promote it as far as possible.

96. The Report promised in Mr. Shaw's letter of the 11th January 1847, was submitted by that officer on the 2d February following. The object of this Report was to show that the yield of cotton in the Southern Mahratta country exceeded considerably the estimate which Mr. Mansfield formed in concurrence with Mr. Mercer, and Mr. Shaw proceeded to deduce this result from a consideration of the expenses of cultivation and the price of the article in the market.

97. He

* This question is now set at rest; *vide* paras. 318 to 323 of this summary.

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97. He stated that in a former communication, he had given the cost of cultivation at *Rs.* 1. 4. 11. per acre, which, however, did not include certain items, such as the gathering of the crop, the preparing of the land, the fencing of the fields, and the interest on capital expended; and that the rates at which Mr. Channing, in Belgaum, and Mr. Mercer in Dharwar had engaged with ryuts for the cultivation of cotton on the part of Government were respectively *Rs.* 1. 4., and 2 rupees per acre, exclusive of the charge for picking and the rent of land. He observed that the rate paid by Mr. Channing was very low, as was evident from the circumstance that he could not contract with the ryuts for the cultivation of more than forty acres at that rate, although they had about one thousand acres of land under cultivation on their own account. Mr. Shaw, however, took the average of the above three calculations, which was *Rs.* 1. 8. 4. per acre.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Mr. Shaw's rate	1	4	11
Mr. Channing's do.	1	4	–
Mr. Mercer's do.	2	–	–
Average	1	8	4

Rent charged on cotton lands in the S. M. country.

98. Mr. Shaw on this occasion also submitted a statement showing the rates actually paid by the ryuts to Government in six talookas of the collectorate, including those where the survey rates of assessment had been introduced, and the prices realised by them for their cotton during four years; of which the following is an abstract:—

Nos.	TALOOKAS.	Price per Maund of Cotton.			Rent per Acre of Land.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1	Dharwar	1	8	6	2	2	1
2	Nowlgoond	1	9	5	1	2	8
3	Dummul	1	10	6	1	4	–
4	Bunkapoor	1	8	6	2	6	–
5	Hooblee	1	14	4	1	6	1
6	Raneebednoor	1	13	3	2	2	4
	TOTAL *Rs.*	10	–	6	10	7	2
	Average *Rs.*	1	10	9	1	11	10

Average rental of lands in the S. M. country.

99. The average of the rental of land being thus *Rs.* 1. 11. 10. per acre, Mr. Shaw observed, that if the price of the produce of one acre were supposed to be sufficient barely to cover the rental and the charges of cultivation shown in para. 97 of this summary (*Rs.* 1. 8. 4.) the total of these two items of necessary expenditure (*Rs.* 3. 4. 2.) would represent the quantity of cotton produced; which, taking the average price at *Rs.* 1. 10. 9., per maund of 26½ lbs., would be 51 lbs. of clean, or 204 lbs. of seeded cotton.

Charges incident to cotton cultivation.

100. He also intimated that the above calculation was made without providing for the items of charge enumerated in the margin,* or allowing any profit to the cultivator; and he rated these items at *Rs.* 1. 8. per acre, which, by the process referred to in the preceding para., would be reduced to 23¾ lbs. of clean cotton; so that an acre of land, to permit a ryut to exist, and to pay his expenses with this profit of 23¾ lbs. of cotton per acre, should yield 302 lbs. of seeded, or 75½ lbs. of clean cotton.

101. Mr. Shaw intimated that these calculations had reference to the indigenous cotton. In regard to the New Orleans cotton, he observed that from much that Mr. Mercer had written, and from what he himself had formerly said, together with all that he could hear from persons qualified to offer an opinion on the subject, he was led to compute the yield of this species in seeded cotton at an advance of not less than one-third on the native variety, taking the produce of the latter at the estimate which he had formed. He further noticed, that the New Orleans cotton gave one-third of wool to two-thirds of seed, whilst the native species only gave one-fourth portion of its produce in wool.

Comparative value of cotton sent to the Honourable Court.

102. In regard to the staple, Mr. Shaw remarked that the prices of certain consignments exhibited in the returns received from the Honourable Court, did not show any difference of value in favour of any species of cotton. He, however, considered those prices to be such as would greatly increase the cotton trade of this district, if they could be ensured; and in that case he was of opinion, that the value of the New Orleans cotton would be enhanced, in consequence of its yielding a larger produce than the native variety, both as regarded seeded and clean cotton.

Endurance of the New Orleans plant.

103. Mr. Shaw stated, that the New Orleans would grow over a second season, but that from the results of experiments tried by the cultivators under his directions, it was thought inexpedient to recommend this description of cultivation, as the crop appeared to be less bountiful.

Mr. Shaw urges the continued support of Government to the experiments.

104. He concluded this report with a repetition of his opinion, that the experiments of the Southern Mahratta country were not in a condition to take care of themselves, and that if the countenance of Government were withheld, improvements in the culture of cotton would be slow, and the use of the saw-gin would fall out of practice.

105. Government

* 1. Gathering of the crop. 2. Clearing land of the previous year's cultivation. 3. Accidental contingencies. 4. Interest on capital expended. 5. Ordinary remuneration for labour.

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105. Government in its reply, dated the 24th February 1847, observed, that Mr. Shaw's object was to prove that Mr. Mansfield must have under-estimated the returns of New Orleans cotton, because at the rates of assessment and costs of cultivation, as estimated by the former officer, such a return would not remunerate the cultivator; but that it had no means of ascertaining that Mr. Shaw's estimate of the costs of cultivation was more to be depended on than Mr. Mansfield's estimate of the return; and that of the two, the latter was probably the more easily calculated; but that, however this might be, the value of this variety of the product, as compared with that indigenous to the district, would be best determined by experience, and might safely be left to that test.

Relative merits of the New Orleans and indigenous cotton.

106. This, it was remarked, had already been intimated to him in the Government letters of the 2d January and 12th February 1847, to which he was referred.

107. In replying, on the 4th February 1847, to the Government reference of the 28th January 1847, Mr. Shaw took a brief review of the cotton experiments in Dharwar from their commencement, and pointed out the difference in the system pursued under his directions before he proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope on Medical Certificate in December 1844, and that followed during his absence for more than two years by the American planters. This difference is described in the following extract from his letter:—

Vide paras. 87 to 106 of this summary.

Mr. Shaw's review of the Dharwar experiments, and his objections to the system pursued by Mr. Mercer.

"The object of my endeavours was for the Government to do nothing beyond what was absolutely necessary, to be ready to step in and offer assistance and encouragement, where such were required, but in no way to force or expedite the experiment beyond its natural strength or course; to gradually introduce an improved culture, the use of the saw-gin, and a demand on the part of the native merchants for clean cotton; and when I vacated Dharwar, now upwards of two years ago, I considered these objects were in a fair way of being attained; there were, I believe, several thousands of acres of New Orleans cultivation in the hands of the ryuts, Government was unpledged to any course, and six saw-gins had been purchased, and others applied for by native merchants, and the cotton ginned by ryuts in Government saw-gins was being paid for.

"If this system had been continued, I am of opinion that success would have followed. As it is, I found on my return to my duties, after an absence of upwards of two years, a plan totally different in operation; only one saw-gin was, I am informed, in the hands of one merchant, the other natives having given up, or not completing their purchase, and the ryuts were cultivating by contract for Government; thus it appeared to me, the Government had fallen into the very error that had ruined all the former experiments, and had taken cultivating, cleaning, and exporting the newly introduced cotton into its own hands."

108. Mr. Shaw observed, that the continuance of the contract system, while it entailed an annual expense upon Government to a large amount, was not likely to produce any good result; for, whenever the Government withdrew its support, all that had been done would fall to the ground. He added that the planting by contract was open to two other serious objections, viz. that there was no guarantee against Government being defrauded by the cultivators, and that there was no incitement to an improved agriculture.

109. He therefore recommended that Government should retrace its steps, and resort to the old system, as first introduced, and requested, if it approved of this suggestion, that the services of Mr. Channing, as also of a native mechanic, who he hoped to be able to procure on the spot on a salary of (30) thirty rupees per month to superintend the saw-gins, and two carkoons on twenty (20) rupees each, might be placed at his disposal.

110. He at the same time stated that if the experiment was to be left to itself, and the purchase of the cotton ordered by the Honourable Court was to be made without reference to the improvement of culture, quality, or mode of cleaning the same, he considered Mr. Channing perfectly competent to execute the commission; but that if, on the other hand, it was designed with allusion to the above qualifications, it would in his opinion fail in that object, unless attention was paid to the primary operations of producing an improved article, and that it would be a method more simple, inexpensive, and equally conducive of good results, to purchase the whole consignment at the Presidency.

111. Copies of Mr. Mansfield's letter of the 9th May 1846, and of Mr. Shaw's letter above noticed, were transmitted on the 5th March 1847 to Mr. Townsend, the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, to whom it was observed that the latter document represented things so very differently from the reports of Mr. Mansfield, on which the recent proceedings of Government in regard to the cotton experiments in Dharwar had been based, that it was impossible for Government to come to any very satisfactory decision, until the facts of the case were ascertained.

112. As Mr. Townsend was at this time in the Dharwar districts, he was requested to submit (after making personal inquiries, and obtaining any further information that might be requisite from the Collector's records), a report of the real state and prospects of the cotton experiments in Dharwar, with his opinion as to the most expedient course for their future prosecution.

The Revenue Commissioner S. D. called upon to report on the real state and prospects of the Dharwar experiments.

113. With a letter dated the 22d February 1847, Mr. Shaw submitted one from his 1st assistant, Mr. Mansfield, relative to the nature of the encouragement which should be afforded to the growth of New Orleans cotton in that district.

Mr. Mansfield's opinion as to the encouragement which ought to be given by Government to the growth of New Orleans cotton.

114. Mr. Mansfield stated, that on the authority of the Government letter of the 4th June 1846, authorising him, while acting Collector, to encourage the production of New Orleans cotton, and to purchase as much as could be cleaned with the saw-gins, he issued orders to the Mamledar to encourage the planting of a certain number of acres with that species of cotton, and that a large quantity was accordingly planted; but as no arrangement had been made regarding the purchase of the produce, he requested Mr. Shaw to issue the necessary instructions on the subject.

115. Mr. Mansfield expressed his regret at the decision of Government conveyed in its letter of the 2d January 1847, discontinuing the encouragement heretofore given to the cultivation of New Orleans cotton; and observed, "up to the present period what New Orleans cotton has been planted has been owing to encouragement held out to the ryuts by the price paid by Government for it, and the difficulties of obtaining a remunerating price for the native cotton. I do not believe a single ryut has engaged in the cultivation of the New Orleans from a conviction of its superiority over the native cotton; and I am afraid that, should Government withdraw all encouragement from it, the cultivation will cease altogether."

116. He further remarked, that the whole of the New Orleans cotton had been purchased by Government, and that the native traders had no opportunity of ascertaining the relative value which it bore to the native cotton. He added, that this opportunity would have been afforded to them if a portion of the cotton purchased in the previous season and consigned to Bombay, had been sold there by public auction, and that then no necessity would have existed for Government to continue purchasing that cotton.

117. He also stated, that the great bulk of the cotton grown by Mr. Mercer, the receipt and sale of which at Liverpool was announced in the Honourable Court's letter, dated 22d September 1846, consisted, with the exception of a very small quantity, of the Broach and Coimbatoor varieties of New Orleans cotton, and that the price obtained for it, 3¾ *d.* per pound, would have enabled a merchant in Bombay to have given 100 rupees per candy, while the quoted price in Bombay of Coompta cotton had not exceeded 75 rupees during the two previous years; thus there appeared a difference in favour of the New Orleans cotton of 25 rupees per candy, which, after deducting the cost of cleaning, packing, and carriage, was nearly 50 per cent. increase in the value of the raw article.

118. Mr. Mansfield further observed, that whether a consignment of indigenous Dharwar cotton, as carefully picked and cleaned as the New Orleans cotton, would have fetched as high a price, was a matter of doubt, since no such cotton had ever been sent to the home market. He nevertheless remarked, that a great point had been attained in producing cotton nearly 50 per cent. more valuable than the ordinary cotton sent to market, and he therefore expressed his opinion, that if Government ceased to give encouragement to the growth of the New Orleans variety, a very serious injury to the cause of cotton culture in India would be committed.

119. He concluded by remarking, that it was incumbent upon Government to make known the relation which the New Orleans cotton bore to the indigenous cotton before abandoning it, and that this could only be effected by the Government buying it in the first instance in the Dharwar Zillah, and then selling it in Bombay by public auction.

Mr. Shaw objects to Government having withdrawn from direct interference in the culture of New Orleans cotton.

120. In submitting the foregoing letter, Mr. Shaw represented the difficulty which he felt in offering an opinion on this subject, since Government had, after mature consideration, decided on leaving the New Orleans culture to take and hold its place amongst the varieties of cotton grown in the Southern Mahratta country; a decision to which it appeared to have come solely on the reports made by Mr. Mansfield himself, in which that officer, in concurrence with Messrs. Mercer and Hawley, the American planters, had expressed an opinion that enough had been done for the New Orleans culture.

121. Mr. Shaw remarked, that while Mr. Mansfield stated that it was not worth while to encourage the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, that officer admitted that the yield of this cotton in wool, compared with that of the native cotton, was as 50 pounds to 37 pounds per acre, and that he in his present letter showed that the value of the New Orleans in the English market over the native cotton, was as about 100 to 50.

122. Mr. Shaw also noticed, that Mr. Mansfield was incorrect in saying that "up to the present period what New Orleans cotton had been planted had been owing to encouragement held out to the ryuts by the price paid by Government for it;" and that "he did not believe a single ryut had engaged in the cultivation of the New Orleans from a conviction of its superiority over the native cotton."

123. Mr. Shaw stated his belief that no New Orleans cotton was purchased by Government from the ryuts before the year 1845–46, and added, "Messrs. King & Co., of Bombay, had purchased some, and there is a letter of Mr. Mercer's on these records, showing that he procured a quantity for Messrs. Grey & Co., of Bombay, for which that firm had paid him something better than 130 rupees per candy. There is a letter also of Mr. Mercer's to the Government, in which he says that the ryuts were so pleased with the cotton that they required an advanced price for it, and that many had determined to keep their New Orleans produce to be worked up by the native spinners in the country; so that a fair inference existed of the value of the New Orleans culture."

124. Referring

124. Referring to the object of Mr. Mansfield's application, viz. that of holding out encouragement to the ryuts by purchasing New Orleans cotton on the part of Government, Mr. Shaw stated his opinion that if a pledge had been passed to that effect, it should be fulfilled, but that no ultimate good result could possibly be expected from such a system. He further observed as follows:—

"This, as I have already said, is not the principle upon which the experiment commenced five years ago; for the first three years the culture of the New Orleans cotton, and the use of the gins, progressed hand in hand. What cotton the ryuts grew they sold themselves, and cleaned in the gins at their own expense. Several gins were in the hands of native proprietors, and others were applied for. During the last two years all the gins but one have got back into the hands of Government, who, it seems, commenced in 1845-46 cultivating by contract, and are now to continue encouragement under the promise of purchasing the yield; the only result therefore that can be anticipated from such process, is the one now about to be realised, viz., that unless the Government continues to encourage the experiment by the same forcing system, a re-action will occur; the gins will remain silent, and if they cease working, the culture of the New Orleans cotton will also cease, for it can be properly cleaned only by the saw-gins."

Mr. Shaw's inconsistency on certain points is pointed out to him.

125. In reply, Mr. Shaw's attention was drawn, under date the 15th March 1847, to his letters of the dates quoted in the margin,* and it was observed that his opinions, as therein expressed as to the nature and extent of the encouragement to be afforded to the improvement of cotton, whether by purchases on account of Government, or the appropriation of the machinery for cleaning it, and the recommendations which he had in consequence submitted, varied very considerably, and that his letter under notice was so inconsistent with some of his former communications as to render it difficult for Government to comprehend the principles by which he had been guided.

Measures taken by Government for encouraging the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton.

126. Adverting to that part of Mr. Mansfield's letter wherein he expressed his regret at the conclusion come to by Government of discontinuing the encouragement previously afforded to the growth of the New Orleans cotton, it was remarked, that this conclusion was elicited by a controversial letter from Mr. Shaw on the relative merits of New Orleans and indigenous cotton; but that this conclusion was not, nor was it intended to affect the instructions issued on the 4th June preceding, by which the acting collector was authorised to purchase on account of Government, at 55 rupees per candy, as much of the New Orleans cotton of the then current season, as there were the means of cleaning with the machinery on hand.

127. It was further observed, that under the explicit orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, Government hesitated at that time to authorise the sale in this country of any portion of the produce which might be thus purchased, and that had that resolution been adhered to, the ultimate ascertainment of its value might perhaps have been somewhat deferred; but that this had been modified by a recent determination to sell in Bombay 500 bales of the ginned cotton then at the Presidency; and that Government could not understand on what grounds Mr. Mansfield had been led to doubt the adherence of Government to the instructions formerly issued as to the purchase of the cotton, or why Mr. Shaw should not at once have taken the necessary measures for carrying them out. This he was directed to do without delay, and to report the quantity and value of the cotton, which, in conformity with those instructions, he expected to purchase.

128. A copy of the foregoing letter to Mr. Shaw, and of the correspondence to which it referred, was transmitted on the same date to the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division for his information, with advertence to the calls which had been previously made on him to submit his opinion generally on the subject of the future prosecution of the measures for the improvement of cotton in the Dharwar Collectorate.

Mr. Townsend's report on the relative value of New Orleans and native cotton, and the measures taken for managing its culture.

129. To this reference Mr. Townsend replied on the 20th April 1847. Having commented on all the data to be found in the correspondence to which he had access, which appeared likely to illustrate the question of the comparative value of New Orleans and Native cotton, he observed as follows:—"I must adopt the language of the Government letter last quoted,† and express my belief that the question must be left to the test of experience. To attain a really just average a vast deal of general information and accurate data are necessary.

Average yield of New Orleans cotton.

"An average must include good and bad seasons, and seasons of utter failure; it should include every variety of land and of tillage: under these circumstances I am unable to conceive how Mr. Mercer, when little more than one year in the Dharwar District, could tell 'the largest amount per acre ever obtained in the Southern Mahratta Country.'

Maximum yield of New Orleans cotton.

"In paragraph 3 of this letter I have quoted from one of Mr. Shaw's, stating his opinion of how little is known of the subject, and in a much later communication quoted in paragraph 8 of this letter, the Collector asserts that the maximum yield of New Orleans cotton is unknown; whence then (it may be asked) can the average be obtained?

"That

* No. 923, dated 14th September 1843, with enclosure. No. 1282, dated 21st December 1843. Letter, dated 7th December 1844.

† Dated 15th March 1847, No. 635, para. 3.

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"That sufficient information has not yet been obtained to furnish such a statement I am fully persuaded; and this conviction has increased as I proceeded through this correspondence. On every item of cost and profit so many and various opinions are advanced, that it would be rashness to adopt any one without much farther information. The present attainment of this, however, would, I submit, not answer any practical aid. The New Orleans cotton is introduced:—that it is more profitable than the native, and more easily cleaned, seems ascertained:—these, then, are sufficient grounds for giving it the assistance of an abundant supply of saw-gins:—if, after all, it cannot hold its ground, there is, I submit, no help; but I believe and hope that such will not be the case.

Average rental of cotton land.

"A memorandum by Captain Wingate accompanies:—that officer supposes that the old average rates of cotton lands were *Rs.* 1. 8. per acre: he believes the average new cotton rates in Nowlgoond to be *As.* 14. 6. per acre, those in Dummul to be 12 annas, in Bunkapoor 1 rupee; the average for the whole collectorate, according to the new rates, varying from 14 annas to 1 rupee per acre on cotton lands."

130. Mr. Townsend was informed, that as the opinions already recorded by Government on this question were in accordance with those expressed in his letter above noticed, it was unnecessary to revert to the consideration of it.

131. In his letter of the 12th April 1847, No. 692, Mr. Townsend reviewed the measures which had been taken by Government for encouraging the culture of New Orleans cotton in the Dharwar Collectorate, and submitted the following narrative of the experiments from their commencement to the date of his letter:

Mr. Townsend's narrative of the progress of the Dharwar cotton experiments from their commencement under Mr. Shaw in 1841, to April 1847.

"In the years 1841 and 1842, Mr. Shaw, collector of Dharwar, procured by the aid of Government, cotton, coffee, and other seeds, for experimental purposes: various letters are on the collector's records, showing the interest that he took in the cultivation of the 'New Orleans cotton,' which was one of the species of seed above alluded to: at length Government, in a letter, No. 985, dated 30th March 1843, agreed to send to Dharwar an American planter (Mr. Mercer), who arrived about that time from Calcutta: his original destination was Broach, and the change seems to have resulted from the encouraging accounts of the experiments with New Orleans seed, forwarded to Government by Mr. Shaw. Mr. Channing was also appointed as mechanic under the cotton planter.

Mr. Mercer takes charge of the experiments.

"In April of that year Mr. Mercer arrived in Dharwar, and found the experiment in its infancy, though he saw enough to lead him to think hopefully of it. The summary of the cotton transactions here quoted from, states that at this time some 'ryuts planted about 200 acres (with New Orleans cotton), besides the farm at Khoosegul,' which last place was the spot selected for the experimental farm, of which Mr. Mercer was manager. In a statement received from the collector, dated 3d instant, that officer estimates the extent of New Orleans culture in 1842-43, at 27 acres.

Acting Collector's letter, dated 6th September 1845.

1843-44.
Purchase of cotton from the ryuts on Government account.

"The season of 1843-44, found the experiment fairly commenced: on the 14th September 1843, the collector applied to Government for authority for Mr. Mercer to purchase 5,000 rupees worth of New Orleans cotton,—not to bring Government into competition with private traders, but to aid the infancy of the experiment: on the 20th of the same month, No. 951, he explained the necessity of encouraging the experiment at this period of its existence: he deprecated the formation of large Government farms (establishments whose expenses generally exceed their profits); he showed the necessity of the introduction of saw-gins, without which the New Orleans cotton cannot be separated from the seed; and he suggested that, for a season or two, Government should purchase this cotton to a limited extent, at the lowest market rate: he further observed, that even if Government purchased all the exotic cotton produced during three years, and sold it at the Presidency, they would not be losers. He recommended an outlay, on this account, of 5,000 rupees the first year, 10,000 rupees the second year, and 20,000 rupees the third year; and after that, that the experiment be allowed to sink or swim.

Introduction of the saw gin into the S.M. country.

Extent of cultivation.

"In a letter dated 12th August 1843, No. 801, the collector states, 'that the New Orleans cultivation in that year extended to 425 acres.' A statement furnished by the collector under date 3d instant (and which accompanies this letter) very nearly agrees with this estimate; the difference is immaterial: regarding the disposal of that portion of this year's produce which was grown by ryuts, there is no very certain account. Mr. Shaw says, 'Government brought none; the ryuts ginned the produce themselves; some sold it.' Mr. Mansfield, in a memorandum dated 5th instant, states, 'In 1843-44, the first year in which New Orleans cotton was produced by the ryuts, Mr. Mercer purchased the whole crop from the ryuts, and ginned it on account of Remington's and Grey's houses. No ryuts in that year sold the cotton to any person but Mr. Mercer.'

Disposal of produce.

Letter of 30th November 1843, No. 3932.

Supply of saw-gins for cleaning the New Orleans cotton.

"Government were fully alive to the importance of supplying Dharwar with saw-gins sufficient to clean the whole New Orleans crop, the foot roller not having power sufficient to separate this species of cotton from the seed: gins were accordingly sent down, and Government, early in 1844, wrote to inquire whether more were required, or whether those already sent were sufficient for the New Orleans cotton cultivation. The collector in his reply (dated 1st February) applies for more gins, and takes occasion to remark, that he has long since abandoned all idea of Government's coming forward to assist or encourage the cultivation of New Orleans cotton; the period when such interference was necessary having, in his opinion, passed. He, at the same time, shows how many prejudices the foreign cotton has to encounter; but in a subsequent letter (dated 8th March) he describes the experiment as in a flourishing condition; and says that its produce is selling at higher prices in the bazaar than he expected. He at the same time applies for more gins: five

Government letter of 27th January.

Assistance no longer required.

were

were at that period in the collectorate (collector's letter of 17th April). Government (letter of 29th April) were of opinion, that the ryuts should pay for having their cotton ginned, and the collector in reply (6th May) states, 'that they have begun to pay the expense of this operation.' Thus ended the first year of the experiment.

1844-45.

"On 12th July 1844, Government forwarded a letter from the Honourable Court, which required the entire produce of the Khooseghul farm, for the first year, to be sent to England. The Honourable Court promised to send out immediately 20 saw-gins; and Government (Government letter, No. 2296) authorised the collector to dispose of these machines to any persons whom he should find willing to buy them. On the 9th of this month Mr. Mercer presented a memorandum to the Honourable the Governor's private secretary, which I shall have occasion to notice hereafter. Government's reply to it was forwarded to the collector, who (on the 11th Sept.) recommended the abolition of both the Government farms (a second had been recently established under the American planter, Mr. Hawley, at the village of Gurrug, near Dharwar), and observed, that the New Orleans cotton covered about 3,000 acres of ryuts' lands (the figured statement now furnished says 2,749 acres). He urged the transmission of more gins, and (on the 17th October) said that no gins remained on the Government hands, the six sent having been already sold to private persons. He reported on a proposition by Mr. Mercer to make up gins in the country for *Rs.* 120. 8. each, besides the iron work, which should come from England. Mr. Channing was of opinion that gins could be made up in the country for 260 rupees each, inclusive of English saws, &c. The average price of the American gins, being 325 rupees each (Government letter of 31st August), the above estimate exhibited a saving on each gin of 65 rupees.

The produce of the Government Farm at Khooseghul to be sent to the Court.

Mr. Mercer's Memorandum.

On the 11th Sept. the Collector recommends the abolition of the Government farms.

Disposal of gins.

Collector's letter to Government 24th July 1844.

"On the 4th December 1844, Government forwarded a letter from the Honourable Court, authorising the purchase of 500 or 1,000 bales of cotton for shipment to Liverpool. The Collector (11th December) reported, that of eleven saw-gins received from Bombay, only four remained in the hands of Government: he recommended Government to avoid unnecessary interference with the New Orleans cotton culture: Mr. Shaw immediately after this left Dharwar, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

Purchase of cotton for Government.

"On the 7th February 1845, Government asked the opinion of the acting collector, Mr. Goldsmid, about giving up the Government farms; and on the 12th of the same month, Mr. Mercer proposed to abandon them, and to cultivate small patches of New Orleans cotton in different districts of the country by contract with the ryuts: these propositions were concurred in by the acting collector (29th March). In making this proposition, Mr. Mercer stated, that the tillage on the Government farm and the ryuts' lands, is nearly one and the same; an opinion apparently somewhat similar is contained in the collector's letter of 16th October 1844 (paragraph 23). The object of the 'contract system' was to extend the culture of the New Orleans cotton: to familiarise the natives every where to it; and by making them the instruments of its cultivation before they were prepared to incur any risk in the experiment, to enable them to compare the quality and quantity of its produce with that of the native cotton grown in their own fields. Government hesitated about giving up the farms during the current season, and were disposed to continue them for another year; but, at the urgent instance of the acting collector, they authorised the abandonment of the experimental farms, and the adoption of Mr. Mercer's plan to contract with the ryuts to cultivate a small quantity of land in different parts of the country.

Abolition of the Government farms.

Contract system.

Government letter, 16th April, 1845.

Government farms abandoned 24th May 1845.

"I should here observe that Government had (on the 17th April) authorised the lending of the saw-gins to the ryuts gratis: and the buying up, on account of Government, of some New Orleans cotton purchased from the ryuts by Mr. Mercer, which was in conformity with a previous order of Government authorising the purchase of 500 or 1,000 bales of well-cleaned cotton at a liberal price. Regarding the disposal of the produce of this year, the collector, Mr. Shaw, observes, 'During 1844-45 Government bought, through Mr. Mercer, all the produce: it was purchased in the seed, and cleaned in the gins, and sent to the Presidency.' In the above memorandum the quantity thus purchased is estimated at 91 candies 490 lbs.; this, it will be remembered, was none of it grown by contract, that system only having just been sanctioned, and no part of the crop of 1844-45 having been grown under it.

Use of saw-gins.

Government letter of 24th February.

Memorandum of 3d April 1847.

1845-46.

"The first assistant in charge (dated 29th May 1845) reported on the state of the saw-gins, 12 in number; two were to have been purchased at Betteegeeree, more at Nowlgoond and Hoobly; three had been sent up by a Parsee, who, however, fell sick, and begged Government to take them off his hands. The first assistant was of opinion, that the wisest course was for Government to show the utmost readiness to relieve the natives of their bargains, whether actually or virtually concluded, as this would have the best effect in preventing a panic; while any attempt to force the sale of the gins, against the full free-will of the natives, would only tend to excite it, and in this opinion Government (7th October) concurred, and authorised the gins being taken back.

Saw gins. Taken back by Government.

"What led the natives to wish to get rid of the gins, for the possession of which they at one time appeared desirous, is not perhaps easily ascertained. They are an ignorant people, timid and suspicious, sharp-sighted certainly where profit is to be gained, yet without enlarged views, even in mercantile transactions, and full of prejudices towards anything new. But whatever was the cause of this change of mind, I am persuaded that the wisest course was that which Government pursued, by which they showed the people that the gins would find with them a ready market. The time had probably not arrived when the native merchants could appreciate the value of the saw-gin, and the large price of those received

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from America, afford grounds for doubting whether they would prove a good speculation. The production of a cheaper article in this country will I trust, go far to remove this difficulty.

Contract system.

"On the 12th July, Mr. Mercer reported to Government that he had entered into a contract with certain ryuts of Bunkapoor to cultivate 700 acres of New Orleans cotton, and with ryuts of Dummul for 300 acres; at two rupees per acre, the rent of the lands, and the cost of gathering the crop, being a further expense to Government. In their reply (dated 25th idem) Government comment on these terms, and ask for a full account of the cost and produce according to this system of culture; which information Mr. Mercer communicated in his reply dated 19th August, exhibiting an estimated profit of 1,222 rupees on 1,000 acres of land.

Object of the contract system.

"Referring to this subject, I may here observe, that the object of the 'contract system' was not that of a directly profitable speculation: it was to extend the knowledge of the cultivation of the foreign cotton among the ryuts, by their own hands, and according to their own system of agriculture; to show them how it would thrive in comparison with the native cotton; and thus gradually to remove the prejudices which always exist in the mind of every native peasant against whatever is new. Whether, therefore, Mr. Mercer's estimate is correct or not, matters, I conceive, little: the object of Government was to introduce the New Orleans cotton extensively through their districts; and for this end the above system was, I submit, well calculated. A description of the system is given in the First Assistant's letter, No. 910, of 23d July 1845, where that officer recommends that the cotton thus purchased by Government should be sold to the native traders at the cost price.

"The same gentleman in a letter (apparently to the Private Secretary to the Honourable the Governor), dated 10th August, says, that Mr. Mercer has contracted with ryuts to the extent of 1,100 acres in different parts of the collectorate: in addition to which, that the ryuts had cultivated upwards of 10,000 acres with New Orleans cotton. He shows that the growth of this cotton, and the introduction of the saw-gins, must go hand in hand: that a larger quantity of the latter are required, and that their distribution through the country will be of much service in attracting the attention of the people, and showing them their use. On the 13th December, Government sent three small saw-gins, and on 13th of February 1846 six more, and on 1st April Government renewed the last year's sanction for the purchase of cleaned New Orleans cotton. In a letter, dated 9th May 1846, No. 568, the acting collector reviewed past proceedings, and showed the present state of the experiment: he states that 550 acres have been cultivated by contract, and about 10,000 acres by the ryuts on their own account. He states the produce of foreign cotton during the last three years as follows:—

Vide Government Letter of 24th February 1845.

Extent of cultivation by the ryuts on contract.

1843–44	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	bales.
1844–45	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	"
1845–46	-	-	-	-	-	-	will be 1,200 or 1,500	bales.

Contract system no longer required.

"He showed that the natives had now the management, not only of growing the cotton, but of ginning it, bringing it ready cleaned to Mr. Mercer. He was consequently of opinion that Government need now plant no more on its own account, as the ryuts quite understand the culture of the foreign cotton; and are ready to plant to any extent, if the sale of the produce is guaranteed to them; but that Government is now the sole purchaser. Here, therefore, he proposed the question, to what extent will Government encourage the speculation; will they purchase the whole crop? Mr. Mansfield was of opinion, that for one year more Government should purchase at 55 rupees per candy (uncleaned cotton); that if at the end of next season the merchants do not purchase it, the experiment must be considered a failure, and be given up. Mr. Mansfield again urged the want of more gins; he showed that 20 more would find employment, and that though no one would purchase, many were ready to hire them. Thus ended the official year 1845–46; regarding the produce of which, the collector remarks, 'all the cotton again went into the hands of Government. Mr. Mercer employed persons to purchase it, paying the ryuts *Rs.* 66. 4. per candy.' The collector's figured statement estimates the entire New Orleans cultivation of this year at 11,176 acres.

Extent of New Orleans cotton cultivation.

Government authorise the purchase of New Orleans cotton at 55 rupees per candy of 7 cwt:
1846–47.

"Government, on 11th June 1846, authorised the purchase, on their behalf, at 55 rupees per candy, of as much New Orleans cotton as the gins could clean. On the 16th October, the acting collector reported that Mr. Mercer had made a very good gin at small expense; he stated that the number of gins was not sufficient to clean more than last year's produce, though much more had been planted, the ryuts expecting Government to purchase; the Government letter (of 28th January 1847) in reply, pointed out the inexpediency of encouraging cultivation beyond the means possessed for cleaning the cotton.

1847.

"On 1st December 1846, the acting collector, Mr. Mansfield, recommended that the New Orleans cotton purchased by Government, be sold at the Presidency, when he was of opinion that the result would be such as to preclude the necessity of Government's purchasing any more cotton. On 2d January 1847 (No. 2), Government (in replying to a letter purposely not quoted at present) remark, that no further assistance need be given to the New Orleans cotton. On the 11th January the collector addressed Government (No. 57); in paragraph 12 he remarks that, if they withdraw their countenance from the New Orleans experiment, it will either fail altogether, or remain stationary; he added, that the crops were now being gathered, and that the saw-gins should soon commence working. In another letter the collector, Mr. Shaw, applied for instructions as to how he should carry out the orders of Government, dated 31st December, No. 4411, which required a large quantity of New Orleans cotton to be purchased on account of Government, for three years.

ted 14th January, 74.

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No. 185.
Mr. Shaw's review of the Dharwar experiments.
Mr. Channing placed at Mr. Shaw's disposal.
Government Letter 28th January, No. 301.

"On 4th February, the collector, Mr. Shaw, addressed Government on the present state of the cotton experiment, desiring to know on what footing it was to be placed. He contrasted the system of management established by him, with 'the plan totally different in operation' which he found on his return from the Cape. He urged serious objections against the 'contract system,' which, as well as the Government purchasing the cotton crop, he considered a 'forcing system,' a false step which should be retraced. He ended by soliciting Government to place the services of Mr. Channing, present manager of the New Orleans cotton experiment at Neginhal, in the Belgaum Collectorate, at his disposal. This latter application had been to some extent anticipated by Government, and the necessity of the appointment of a superintendent of the experiments in Dharwar admitted.

"On 22d February, the Collector forwarded to Government a letter from his first assistant, Mr. Mansfield, who requested instructions regarding the purchase of the New Orleans cotton, for which no arrangements had been made; he regretted Government's intention to withdraw its countenance from the New Orleans cotton, and expressed his fears that its cultivation would, in consequence, cease. He observed that, had Government sold any portion of the cotton in Bombay, the need for them to purchase now would not have existed.

Offer of the native merchants to purchase the whole of the New Orleans crop of five talooks in Dharwar.

"On the 18th March, Mr. Mansfield reported to the collector that the native merchants had come forward offering to purchase the New Orleans crop in five talookas of the collectorate; to gin it, and dispose of it on their own account. That should Government wish for any, the merchants will give it to them in Dharwar for 70 rupees per candy. I may here add that, if required to deliver it in Bombay, they will, I believe, expect 90 rupees per candy, a price which, at the rate at which this cotton now sells, appears moderate. On the 19th March, Mr. Shaw forwarded the above letter to Government, expressing, as might be expected, gratification at its contents, and giving his assistant all due praise for his co-operation and zeal.

"I have thus gone at some length into this question in reviewing past proceedings, and if I appear to have done so to an unnecessary extent, I trust that his Honor in Council will attribute it to my anxiety to place all the main facts of the past history of the experiment in juxta-position, so that what has been done may be clearly seen, and what should be done be thence inferred. These are, I submit, the purport of the instructions in your letter of 5th ultimo under reply.

Retrospect of the experiments in Dharwar.

"Four years come under review in this correspondence; 1843–44, when the farms commenced, and the experiment was in its infancy, a small portion of the New Orleans cotton was sown by ryuts, and the produce sold either to merchants in the country, as Mr. Shaw supposes, or to European merchants at the Presidency, according to Mr. Mansfield's statement. In 1844–45 the farms still existed, and the New Orleans cotton cultivation largely increased; the crop was purchased by Government.

"In 1845–46 the farms were abolished, and the 'contract system' took their place for one year; cultivation by the ryuts had also largely increased; Government purchased the crop. In 1846–47, the 'contract system' was not renewed, and the largely increased cultivation was wholly in the hands of the ryuts, but Government was virtually pledged to purchase the crop. Here, no doubt, some risk was incurred; the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton had advanced more rapidly than gins had been supplied; and how far it would be possible to clean the year's crop was still uncertain. The cotton purchased by Government during the two previous years had been all shipped to England, so that its value was not known in the Bombay market, and the native merchants were uncertain of its market value."

Desire expressed by the native merchants at Bettigeeree to purchase the New Orleans cotton.

132. In illustration of the native mind on this subject, Mr. Townsend stated, that when he was at Bettigeeree in January 1847, the native merchants of that place came in a body to speak to him about the New Orleans cotton which they were desirous to purchase. They wished to know what Government would guarantee them per candy if they bought it; for a certain price having been promised to the ryuts, the merchants could not obtain the cotton from them at any lower rate. During this conference a gentleman, who was sitting with Mr. Townsend, received a letter by post from Mr. Mercer, who was then in Bombay, and he immediately told the merchants who it was from, and that it probably contained tidings as to the price of cotton recently sent to Bombay. "The merchants sat in silence waiting to hear the news, in which they seemed to take a deep interest; their countenances, however, fell, when the letter was read out to the effect that Government had determined to send all the cotton to England, selling none in Bombay. Since that time, however, some has been sold at the Presidency, and the result is (I conceive) visible in the present anxiety of the native traders to obtain possession of this cotton, for which a price so far above what is usually given has been obtained."

Encouraging prospects of the Dharwar experiment.

133. Thus far Mr. Townsend was of opinion, that, owing to the deep interest taken in it by Messrs. Shaw and Mansfield, and by the American planters (Messrs. Mercer and Hawley) the experiment was in a very encouraging state, and he quite concurred in the cheerful view of it which had been taken by Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Channing recalled from Belgaum.

134. Mr. Townsend on this occasion stated, that he considered that the immediate point of practical importance was to arrange for the sawg-ins in Dharwar being at once set at work, and that so important did he feel this to be, that he had, in anticipation of the approval of Government, instructed the acting collector of Belgaum to direct Mr. Channing to proceed there immediately to place himself under the collector's orders to superintend the gins, and to set them at work. Mr. Townsend further remarked,

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that with the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton Government have no further concern, "the ready market that it has now obtained affording the best guarantee for its extension, unless some panic, intrigue, or prejudice, should thwart the experiment."

Mechanics to superintend the saw-gins.

135. Mr. Townsend remarked, that Government would have to consent to be at some annual expense for mechanics to superintend the saw-gins. Some years will probably elapse before the management of these machines can wholly be left to natives, and till then an European superintendent will be necessary; otherwise, even in spite of the saw-gins, "a dirty slovenly system of seeding the cotton will be introduced, and both the cotton and the gins will lose their present character."

136. The Bombay traders, Mr. Townsend continued, do not give that decided preference to clean over dirty cotton, which would remunerate the cultivator and native trader for the extra trouble and expense bestowed upon it; "the traders at Bettigeeree and Moorgore gave me the same answer on this subject, viz. 'Merchants at Bombay will give us five rupees per candy more for clean cotton, but it will cost us 10 rupees.' These sums were given, not as actual estimates, but in illustration, and merely meant that the cost of extra cleaning would exceed the profit. The merchants at Moorgore added, 'A good bundle of dirt weighs heavy, and fetches a price:' these assertions may be true or false; I give them as the reasons advanced by the natives on the spot, for hesitating about much expense in cleaning cotton."

137. The following observations and instructions on the subject of the cotton experimental operations in progress in the Southern Mahratta country and elsewhere, were conveyed to Mr. Townsend in Government letter, No. 1077, dated the 26th April 1847:—

Instructions issued by Government on placing all the cotton experiments in progress under this Presidency under the general direction of the Revenue Commissioners.

"In order that you may the more clearly understand the views and wishes of Government on this subject, I am desired to transmit herewith, for your information, copies of the documents noted in the margin having reference to the final disposal of the experimental cotton produce.

"You will observe that the Honourable Court, in the fourth paragraph of its despatch of the 22d September last, directed the annual consignment to Liverpool of five or six thousand bales of cotton for a period of three years. Under these instructions it was the intention of the Honourable the Governor in Council to have adopted measures for the provision of the quantity of cotton required by the Honourable Court, commencing from the present season; but in consequence of the receipt of the letter from the first assistant to the collector of Dharwar, dated the 18th March last, reporting that the resident native traders had come forward with an offer to purchase from the ryuts the whole of the New Orleans cotton crop of the current season at a price which is stated to be 15 rupees per candy above that which was obtained for the indigenous cotton, provided they are allowed the gratuitous use of the Government saw-gins for cleaning it, and that the gins are kept in repair by Government, the Governor in Council has determined to allow this course to be adopted, and to abstain from making any purchases on account of Government this year; and he has had the less hesitation in coming to this resolution from the consideration that the adoption of such a course is likely to have the effect of establishing the character of the article in the local market, and making the cultivators practically acquainted with its advantages, which has hitherto been the chief object of all the endeavours of Government. As regards the next and following season, an early reference will be made to the Honourable Court to admit of the timely receipt of their instructions, should the circumstance of the traders' offer above noticed, and the very favourable result of the late sale of cotton at the Presidency (the particulars of which are given in Mr. Frere's letter, dated 25th ultimo) lead to any modification of their views in regard to the future consignment of cotton to the home market. In the meantime, however, the Governor in Council considers it expedient to be prepared to give full effect next season to the Court's instructions in the event of that authority still desiring the transmission of the experimental cotton to Liverpool, and in giving them effect, he is of opinion, that it would be desirable, with a view to testing the capabilities of the different districts, to obtain the required amount, say 6,000 bales annually (composed equally of indigenous and New Orleans cotton), in equal proportion from the four collectorates in which experiments for the improvement of the cotton produce are now in progress, viz.—Dharwar, Belgaum, Khandesh, and Broach. But as the extent to which the experiments have been carried, and the existing engagements for the purchase of the cotton, and means available for cleaning it, and for the general superintendence of the operations, differ in each, it will, the Governor in Council considers, be advisable, in the first place, to obtain from the collectors of those districts an estimate of the quantity which, with reference to these circumstances, they will be able to supply from their respective districts during the year 1847–48. You are accordingly requested to call for and submit an estimate of this nature from the collectors of Belgaum and Dharwar, and the Revenue Commissioner of the northern division will be directed to procure a similar one from the collectors of Broach and Khandesh. On the receipt of these estimates (by which time probably Government will also be in possession of the reply to the reference about to be made to the Honourable Court) the Governor in Council will be prepared to issue more definite instructions on the subject.

"I am here desired to state, that the Governor in Council is of opinion that it would conduce to regularity and uniformity in the conduct of the cotton experiments on the extensive and systematic plan now in contemplation, if they were placed under the general direction

direction of the Revenue Commissioners, which they have as yet but partially been. He has accordingly determined that the experiments in your division shall be placed under your supervision, and those in the northern division under that of the Revenue Commissioner of that division. In order that you may be fully acquainted with the various measures which have from time to time been adopted by Government in regard to the cotton experiments under this Presidency, I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying summary of proceedings, containing detailed information on these points, and, in doing so, to express the desire of Government that you and the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, will, in communication with each other, and with your respective subordinates, make such arrangements as may be best calculated for carrying out the views and wishes of Government in respect to the prosecution of the experiments in question.

"I am now desired to revert to your letter acknowledged in the 1st para. of this communication, and to observe with reference to the 25th para. of that document, that the conclusion at which you therein arrive, that the cotton experiments in Dharwar are in a very encouraging state, bears out the favourable views taken of this subject in Mr. Shaw's letters of the 19th and 22d March, and which were written subsequently to the reference to which your letter under notice is a reply.

"After stating your conclusion above noticed, you proceed to state your views as to future measures, and, with reference to these, you seem to consider that all that is required is to provide for the maintenance and repair of the saw-gins until the people become familiarised with their use and construction: with this object you have directed the transfer of Mr. Channing from Belgaum to Dharwar, and his being placed in charge of the machinery at the latter place, and you recommend that an experienced mechanic should be placed under him.

"These measures have met with the approval of the Governor in Council, who desires me, in furnishing you with the accompanying copy of a recent correspondence (noted in the margin) with the military board on the application of an individual who offered his services as a practical engineer, and in referring you to the correspondence regarding a native mechanic now residing at Dharwar, whose services were thought of as available for the repairs of the machinery, to request you to submit a plan for the employment of Mr. Channing with one or both of these persons as assistants, in doing what may be required for the prosecution of the experiments both in the Belgaum and Dharwar collectorates, and also to state the salaries which you would recommend being assigned to each.

"In the conclusion of your letter you promise hereafter to reply to the reference regarding the purchase of cotton for transmission to England. Your report on this subject will, I am desired to observe, be awaited; but in the meantime it will be unnecessary, as above stated, to make any purchases in Dharwar for the current season.

Cotton consignments to England.

"All the cotton which has already arrived at the Presidency from the different collectorates, exclusive of that which has been sold here, will, I am directed to state, now be transmitted to Liverpool without delay, as the season is so far advanced, unless a further supply is immediately expected, in which case it will be awaited, in order that the whole consignment may go together; but on this point the Collector of Customs will be consulted.

"I am, in conclusion, directed to request that you will lose no time in communicating the above views and instructions to the Collectors of Dharwar and Belgaum; and I am, at the same time, desired to convey to you the acknowledgments of Government for your interesting, succinct, and satisfactory report of the 12th instant."

138. A copy of the foregoing letter, and of the correspondence which accompanied it, was forwarded on the same date to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, with a request that he would lose no time in communicating the views and instructions therein contained to the Collectors of Broach and Khandesh, and in procuring and submitting an estimate of the quantity of cotton capable of being produced in those districts, as called for from Mr. Townsend.

Offer made by the native merchants of Dharwar to purchase the New Orleans cotton crop.

139. On the 19th March 1847, Mr. Shaw, then collector of Dharwar, submitted with his letter (No. 412), copies of a correspondence which had passed between himself and Mr. Mansfield, the first assistant, regarding the offers of certain native merchants to purchase, cleaned by the saw-gin, all the New Orleans cotton (about 2,000 candies) then growing in that collectorate. In addition to these offers, he stated that proposals had been made direct to himself by other sowcars to the same effect, from which facts he inferred, that it could not now be doubted that the cotton experiments had at length taken a firm hold on the country.

Mr. Shaw's explanation of the difference which occurred between himself and Mr. Mansfield on some points connected with the cotton experiments.

140. Mr. Shaw took this occasion to observe, that although it was true he had differed with Mr. Mansfield on some points, yet that until his recent interview with that gentleman at Khoosegul, he was not aware of the full extent of his unremitting exertions towards promoting the prospects of the experiment. He felt, therefore, that he should not be giving him the credit he deserved, did he not unhesitatingly bring to the notice of Government the energy and zeal displayed by Mr. Mansfield, and which he considered entitled that officer to the highest commendation of Government. Mr. Shaw continued, "I am sensible I must appear inconsistent in my opinions, but this does not weigh with me when I have an act of duty and justice to perform. I confess, from all I could see during the first two months after my return to Dharwar, I could not perceive one bright spot in all the experiment. I considered all as lost and ruined, and with this impression, which I am glad to think is a wrong one, I may not have done justice to Messrs. Mercer and Hawley, especially in the instance where Government called upon me to say whether they were entitled to reward. I did not

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reply in the negative, but I inferred it, and I then considered that they were not, inasmuch as I stated, that merit in an experiment of this description consisted in success, and that I could see no prospect of success being the result of the cotton experiments of the Southern Mahratta country.

"From what has now occurred I view the matter in a different light; the real merits of the New Orleans cotton have, I hope, carried it through the prejudices of the natives; and the saw-gins appear to be appreciated: indeed, the demand for gins is greater than can be supplied. I hope, therefore, as I stated success to be the criterion of merit, that the Honourable the Governor in Council will consider that both Messrs. Mercer and Hawley are entitled to a reward. I would beg also, if these gentlemen have left India, that a copy of this letter may be forwarded to the Honourable the Court of Directors."

141. Mr. Shaw also stated that Mr. Mansfield had nearly the whole superintendence of the experiments since his (Mr. Shaw's) return from the Cape, and that it was his intention to consult that gentleman, and take his advice in everything that might be necessary, until Government could make some permanent arrangement for the conduct and management of the experiments.

142. A copy of the foregoing communication and of its accompaniments was forwarded for the information of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, with Government letter, No. 1077, of the 26th April 1847, an extract from which will be found at para. 137 of this summary.

Mr. Shaw complains of certain omissions in the Government letter to the Chamber of Commerce, concerning the Dharwar experiments.

143. In a letter dated the 18th November 1847 (No. 1750), Mr. Shaw took occasion to point out certain errors which he stated he had detected in the letter addressed by Government to the Chamber of Commerce, No. 288, dated the 28th January 1847, detailing the progress of the efforts which had been making to introduce the culture of New Orleans cotton into the Southern Mahratta Country.

144. He noticed, that whereas in the Government letter above quoted it was stated that these experiments commenced in 1843 under the superintendence of the American planter, Mr. Mercer, Government, in its letter of the 12th February 1847, had intimated to him that it "was much indebted to your exertions in introducing this variety of the plant." He also stated that the experiments commenced in 1842 under his own superintendence, and that it was not until he had good reason to consider that there was every prospect that New Orleans cotton would successfully thrive, that he requested that planters might be sent to Dharwar, and that Government complied with this request by sending Mr. Mercer and Mr. Channing there.

145. These gentlemen both arrived at Dharwar about the same time in April 1843, and selected a farm at Khooseghul, which was wholly under the superintendence of Mr. Mercer, who had nothing whatever to do during the season 1843-44 with the planting or cultivation of the ryuts' cotton, which Mr. Shaw observed was a very fortunate circumstance for the experiments, as the mode of cultivation practised at the Khooseghul farm was not adapted to the cultivation of this part of India, and proved an exemplary failure to be avoided, rather than a specimen of good agriculture to be followed by the natives; the only persons who pursued the American system of cultivation were the German missionaries, and their farms at Dharwar and Dummul shared the same fate as the Government farms at Khooseghul.

146. Mr. Shaw next proceeded to observe, that the New Orleans cotton on the Khooseghul farms yielded, in the first year, an average of 54 lbs. 10 $\frac{1}{3}$ ounces per acre, and in the second year only 14 lbs. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, whereas no ryut ever plants cotton two successive years in the same land. He stated, that so far from being desirous of leading the ryuts to a doubtful system of planting and cultivating in the expensive mode adopted at Khooseghul, he had endeavoured to induce them to follow their own plans, with some improvements, feeling assured that indifferent and inferior as their own cultivation was, that it was better adapted to the culture of cotton than the system introduced at Khooseghul; and the result proved the correctness of this idea, for the ryuts in the neighbourhood of Khooseghul had better crops than those grown on the Government farm.

Mr. Shaw continued: "When I visited Bombay on duty in December 1844, I proposed to Sir George Arthur the abolition of the farms; and a reference to an extract from Mr. Goldsmid's letter, dated 30th April 1845, will show the grounds upon which they were ultimately done away with; viz., 'I have just heard from Mr. Mercer that Government has determined to let these farms remain for another season; if this determination be adhered to, Messrs. Mercer and Hawley must remain at the two villages where their farms are situated at the very seasons of the year (those of sowing and picking) during which they should be moving about the collectorate, and visiting the lands on which the ryuts are producing cotton.

"'As the existence of these farms is not attended with any benefit to either Government or the ryuts, I take the liberty to again recommend that they be at once broken up.' While judging from Mr. Mercer's proposal to Sir George Arthur in his memorandum of July 1844, he suggested keeping up the Khooseghul farm under Mr. Channing.

"At the end of 1844 I left Dharwar, and proceeded early in January to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate. At the time of my leaving Dharwar the American planters had only under their superintendence, as far as the cultivation was concerned, their own farms, and,

and, as I have already said, it was most fortunate for the experiment that it was so; for the system which had proved a total failure at Khooseghul, and was unattended with any benefit to either the Government or the ryut, would have been ruinous to the experiment had its influence extended to the ryuts' cultivation. At this time several of the saw-gins had been sold to native dealers. Government had also purchased no cotton."

147. On his return to Dharwar at the end of 1846, Mr. Shaw stated, that he found many things in a different condition; the whole experiment seemed to be fast degenerating into a monopoly: the gins sold to natives had been resumed from them, and every part of the experiment was managed by the Government agents.

148. Mr. Shaw referred to his correspondence with Government, in which he explained his views on the changes introduced during his absence, and added that he would not on this occasion trouble Government with the recapitulation of the sentiments he had therein expressed, further than the allusion given before the fact had taken place, that if Government had during the previous season of 1846-47 continued the purchase of the New Orleans cotton, that the experiment would in all probability have ended with that purchase.

149. He also referred to the encomiums which had on several occasions been passed by Government and the Honourable Court on his endeavours, in connexion with these experiments, and at the close of his letter remarked as follows:—

"1st. That it is to be presumed no New Orleans cotton or any other experiment would have been undertaken in the Southern Mahratta Country in 1842 (two previous attempts having failed) if this experiment had not been commenced by myself, and its result in probable success brought to notice.

"2dly. That it is clear a system that had failed in the farms could never have led the cotton experiment to success.

"3dly. That the system established after my departure, of purchasing the cotton by the means of Government contractors during 1845-46, would have led to ruin; it being in practice that which had ruined the former experiments, viz., everything being done and being in the hands of Government agents.

"4thly. That, if that system had been pursued (and not been successfully resisted in my not purchasing the cotton) during the past season, that ruin would in all probability have ensued; and

"5thly. That the system now to be followed, under the directions of Government, of purchasing, this season, 1,500 bales of cotton, is one, calculated to place the experiments again in jeopardy.

"To the native dealers, the last clause is objectionable, because the Government entering the local market, upsets all mercantile calculations as to the real state of the trade; they have even threatened to withdraw altogether, and abandon the speculation, if Government perseveres in its object. To the cultivators it is distasteful, as they considered it returning to a system from which they have just been emancipated, viz., establishing a monopoly in the hands of contractors. They complain that they were compelled to carry their produce to a distance to the contractors, and were detained many days before being paid; they declare an indisposition to plant if the system of 1845-46 is reverted to."

150. Under date the 31st December 1847, Sir George Clerk, late Governor of this Presidency, recorded a minute on Mr. Shaw's letter, from which the following is an extract:—

Sir George Clerk's Minute on Mr. Shaw's letter of the 18th November 1847, No. 1750.

"There was no objection to Mr. Shaw reminding us of his own exertions if our communication to the Chamber of Commerce led him to think that we were forgetful of them. In the present letter, however, Mr. Shaw, besides doing this, makes most unfavourable mention of the system of cultivation practised some seasons since by Mr. Mercer, and explains that the whole experiment was sadly mismanaged during his absence at the Cape.

"This letter rather surprises me, after the retraction made by Mr. Shaw* under date 19th March last, No. 412, and reported to the Honourable Court; and I think that in justice to Mr. Mercer and to the gentlemen who carried on the duties of Collector during Mr. Shaw's absence, it should be referred for inquiry and report to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, from whom we have already received an able report of 12th April 1847.

"As a proof of the faultiness of the system pursued by Mr. Mercer, Mr. Shaw alludes to the results of the operations of the German missionaries; but this is by no means conclusive, for Mr. Mansfield informed the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, under date 6th May 1845, No. 596, that Mr. Hiller held more cotton land than he had the means of tilling properly; consequently this may have been only a slovenly attempt at following the American system."

151. The Honourable Mr. Reid also recorded a minute, as under, in which he differed in opinion with the late Governor on certain points:—

The Hon. Mr. Reid's Minute on Mr. Shaw's letter of the 18th November 1847, No. 1750.

"I think we are scarcely justified in considering Mr. Shaw's letter of the 19th March 1847, No. 412, as a retraction of his previous opinions on the main questions connected with the introduction of foreign cottons into India, although at a time when it was a question whether

* In Despatch No. 19 of 1847.

whether to admit the usefulness of the mission of the American planters to this country, he may have desired to remove any impressions, which his letters might have created, unfavourable to their individual exertions.

"I doubt whether any inquiry, such as that proposed by the Honourable the President in the 2d para., would at this moment be productive of advantage. It could only lead to unavailing discussion, if indeed it could be at all carried on, since Mr. Shaw has now left the Southern Mahratta country, and will probably shortly leave India.

"We might, indeed, request Mr. Shaw to explain the apparent inconsistency of his present communication with that of the 19th March last; but as all Mr. Shaw's letters of a subsequent date evince no change in the opinions advanced in his previously recorded correspondence on the first points of the experiment for improving the cotton of India, I cannot think such a reference to him necessary."

152. The Honourable Mr. Willoughby concurred in the proposed reference to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, and in the proposal that Mr. Shaw should be requested to explain the apparent inconsistency of his opinions.

Mr. Shaw is called upon to explain certain apparent inconsistencies in his opinions respecting the Dharwar experiments.

153. A copy of Mr. Shaw's letter of the 18th November 1847 was accordingly referred to the Revenue Commissioner on the 20th January 1848, for inquiry and report, and Mr. Shaw was, on the same date, called upon to explain the apparent inconsistency between his letter of the 19th March 1847 and those parts of his communication of the 18th November following, wherein he made very unfavourable mention of the system pursued by Mr. Mercer, and of the manner in which the whole experiment was managed during his absence at the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Shaw's reply.

154. Mr. Shaw replied to the foregoing reference on the 21st January 1848; the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, on the 8th March following.

Proposition for placing some Europeans under the American planters at Broach, to be instructed in the American mode of cultivating and preparing cotton.

155. In considering the question of deputing Mr. Mercer to Dharwar instead of to Broach, as noticed in para. 31 of this summary, it occurred to Government whether it would not be expedient to attach some clever Europeans to the Broach cotton farm, for the purpose of receiving instructions from the American planters in the mode of cultivating, picking, and cleaning cotton, with the view of being employed in districts where their services might be required.

156. Dr. Burn, whose opinion was requested on the subject, expressed, under date the 6th December 1842, his approbation of the plan, and observed that there would be a mutual exchange of services could such Europeans act as interpreters to the planters.

157. Before, however, sanctioning this measure, Government was desirous of knowing its probable expense, also whether the services of suitable persons could be obtained, how many it would be desirable to engage, and on what terms. On these points, and on the details of the plan generally, Dr. Burn was requested, on the 21st December 1842, to report.

158. To this reference that officer replied on the 18th June 1843. He stated that he had not been able to arrange any plan which he could with confidence propose as calculated to secure the objects which Government had in view, other than that of having an intelligent, well-educated, and trustworthy European attached to each of the American planters, to whom he could at the same time act as interpreter. This subject seems to have dropped here, as Dr. Burn's letter was merely recorded.

159. Before the receipt of this letter, Mr. Shaw, the Collector of Dharwar, who was informed of the above plan, stated, under date the 1st December 1842, his opinion in favour of that arrangement, and proposed that when Europeans had been trained as contemplated by the Government, they might be placed in charge of cotton experiments in different districts, and the American planters employed in visiting those experiments, instead of being located at Broach.

Mr. Channing is attached to the Dharwar experiments at Mr. Shaw's recommendation.

160. He at the same time brought to notice a person of the name of Channing, a conductor in the Ordnance department at Belgaum, who, being a linguist, and bearing a good character for sobriety, might be selected as one of the persons to be placed under the Americans.

161. Dr. Burn, who was consulted on the subject, having intimated his opinion in favour of Mr. Channing's employment in the manner proposed by the Collector of Dharwar, a reference was made to the military department on the 6th January 1843, to ascertain whether the services of that person could be spared for this purpose.

162. In the meantime Mr. Shaw, in a letter dated the 21st idem, suggested that Mr. Channing might be directed to join as soon as possible the superintendent of cotton experiments at Broach, and to make himself acquainted with the American mode of cotton cultivation as much as possible before the commencement of the next season; when he, together with one of the American planters, might be employed in the Southern Mahratta Country.

163. Mr. Shaw was, however, informed by Government, on the 13th February 1843, that no decision could be passed regarding Mr. Channing's employment, as proposed by him, until the receipt of the information called for from the military department.

164. A transfer, dated the 17th February 1843, was subsequently received from that department,

department, from which it having appeared that there were no objections to Mr. Channing's transfer to the civil department, Government resolved under date the 21st idem, that he should be placed at once under Dr. Burn's orders, to receive instruction with a view to his eventual employment in the Southern Mahratta country, he being allowed from the civil department, subject to the sanction of the Government of India, a salary of 150 rupees per mensem, with the usual batta when moving about the districts, in lieu of his pay and allowances from the military department, which collectively amounted to *Rs.* 145. 14.

165. This resolution was, however, not acted upon, as on the arrival of Mr. Mercer from the N. W. Provinces, orders were issued for placing Mr. Channing under that gentleman, who was deputed to Dharwar.

166. On the recommendation of the Collector of Dharwar, Government sanctioned, as a special case, permanent batta to Mr. Channing, at the rate of 60 rupees per mensem, instead of the usual batta when moving.

167. Mr. Channing having requested that he might be appointed to an independent charge of cotton experiments, for which he was reported by Mr. Shaw to be fully qualified, the Government decided that that person should be employed in one of the cotton districts of Belgaum, and it accordingly on the 12th December 1844 placed him under the orders of the Collector of that zillah, who was requested to instruct Mr. Channing to select a good situation for a farm in one of the taloqkas in his collectorate, and report to Government on what terms it could be assigned to that person, and in what district he (the Collector) proposed Mr. Channing should be placed.

Obstacles to the improvement of the cotton trade in the S. M. country.

168. Under date the 23d November 1843, Mr. Shaw, the Collector of Dharwar, submitted a letter to the address of the Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, with a specimen of brown cotton cultivated by him, which he requested Government to cause to be transmitted to the society, if approved.

Apathy of the native agents employed in the purchase of cotton.

169. In this letter Mr. Shaw, after giving an account of the variety of cotton in question, represented that the apathy and indifference of the native agents employed by the Bombay merchants in making purchases of cotton, were the greatest obstacles to the improvement of cotton culture in his districts. These agents, he observed, showed little or no desire to induce the cultivators to gather their cotton in a clean condition, while the system pursued by them in their purchases was most deplorable. That system was for the local agents to advance money at a large rate of interest to money lenders, who again advanced sums at an enormous rate to ryots, taking a mortgage on their cotton crops.

170. To remedy these evils, Mr. Shaw offered the following suggestion :—

"I feel convinced, if any merchants would purchase direct from the ryots, and would induce them to bring their seeded cotton only cleanly picked to their warehouses in the village, and there establish either saw gins or other means of cleaning the staple, that a very large profit may be derived to the benefit of the merchant, the ryot, and the country, by this plan (to say nothing of the increased value of the cotton in the Bombay market). A great profit would be derived from the decreased expense of cleaning the cotton; and by a proper system of packing, a native cart which now only carries six bundles of cotton, would carry one-half more, or double as much to Vingorla."

171. The above letter was forwarded by Government to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society; and Mr. Shaw was informed of it on the 11th December 1843.

Proposal to establish a Government agency for purchasing the cotton produce of the S. M. country, and selling it after being properly ginned; and other measures for encouraging the improvement of the cotton culture of that province.

172. In a minute dated the 6th December 1843, Sir George Arthur, then Governor of this Presidency, urged the expediency of adopting measures for the removal or remedy of the disadvantages under which the cotton trade in the Southern Mahratta country laboured, as described in Mr. Shaw's letter above noticed. He thought that the establishment of a Government agency which would purchase up the cotton produce of the country at a fair and ready price (provided it was tendered cleanly and carefully picked), and which would dispose of it again on the spot after being properly ginned, would be productive of the greatest benefit. He however observed that this was a measure which, as involving in the first instance a considerable expenditure of capital and an interference with the free course of commercial interprise, he would be disinclined to recommend, except when the endeavours of Government had failed to induce the ryots and the merchants themselves to remedy the defects of the existing system.

173. Sir George Arthur observed, that towards this end much might be done by the local officers exerting that influence which, from their position, they possessed over the community; and he proposed that Mr. Shaw, an officer of zeal and of great personal and mental activity, and who took the deepest interest in the improvement of his charge, especially in reference to the state of its agriculture and commerce, should be requested to afford his cordial co-operation in carrying out the above views, and to exercise the influence which he was understood to possess in a great degree over the inhabitants of the country for this purpose; that he should be directed to visit all those parts of his charge where his efforts were likely to be effectual in creating an advantageous change in the present modes of bringing the cotton to market, and that he should be authorised to visit Compta and Vingorla, or other places beyond, though in the neighbourhood of his districts, where his presence might be required either for obtaining information or for communicating with those parties through whom he might hope to promote the object so much desired by Government.

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Proposal for establishing an agency for the purchase of cotton on account of Government.

174. His Excellency further proposed, that Mr. Shaw should be requested to favour Government with his opinion with regard to the scheme of the establishment of an agency on a large scale for the purchase of the cotton of the Southern Mahratta country, and should he consider it likely to be attended with great advantage and to lead to the introduction throughout the country of a general improvement in the preparation of cotton for the Bombay market, to furnish details of the mode in which it might best be carried into execution.

175. The above suggestions having been concurred in by the other members of the Board, instructions were to the effect suggested issued to Mr. Shaw on the 12th December 1843.

Mr. Shaw objects to establishinga Government agency.

176. In reference to the proposition of establishing a Government agency in Dharwar, Mr. Shaw stated in a letter dated the 21st idem, that he was in great hope that it would not be necessary for Government to offer any direct assistance in this manner to encourage its cultivation.

177. He observed, that it was desirable that Government sh ould not enter into competition with private merchants, while it was fallacious to prop up eit her a trade or cultivation that will not pay. He therefore considered it advisable for the present to leave the ryots to themselves in seeking a market for their produce.

Mr. Shaw proposes that the ryots' cotton should be cleaned by the saw gin free of expense to them.

178. He however proposed, that Mr. Mercer should be allowed to clean with the saw gins any exotic cotton brought to him at Dharwar or Khooseghul by the ryots, and to purchase the seed of the cotton so cleaned at the market price of the country cotton seed, if the owner consented to it. He further proposed that no charge should be made that season for cleaning exotic cotton, if produeed in a clean condition.

179. The Government, in its reply dated 27th January 1844, observed that Mr. Shaw's proposal to engage to clean, free of expense, all the exotic cotton brought to the Government establishments at Dharwar and Khooseghul might, equally with the scheme of giving the ryots a good price for clean cotton and selling it again to the merchants after being properly ginned, be denominated an unnatural encouragement; and that it was open to this objection, that unless the Government kept a permanent establishment of gins, and engaged always to prepare the ryots' cotton, the ryots would be thrown back whenever this aid on the part of Government ceased, and be unable to bring equally as good an article into the market; whereas, if Government gave only a good market price for the produce, the ryots would scarcely be affected by its withdrawal from this system of purchasing, because they could get the same or nearly the same prices from the merchants.

Insufficiency of the number of saw gins.

180. The Government also expressed its doubts whether the gins then at Dharwar and Khooseghul were sufficient to clean all the exotic cotton that might be brought by the ryots, and on this point it desired a report from Mr. Shaw before giving any orders on his proposition.

Government propose to the Court that more energetic measures be taken for improving the cotton culture of this Presidency.

181. These proceedings were reported to the Honourable Court in a letter, No. 5, dated the 31st January 1844, and that authority was requested to state whether it was disposed to sanction any scheme of the nature suggested by Mr. Shaw, in preference to that of establishing a cotton agency. The following observations were at the same time offered, to show the necessity of adopting more energetic measures than had heretofore been adopted for the improvement of the cotton produce of this Presidency:—

"We feel it to be our duty to press upon the notice of your Honourable Court, that the recent introduction into China of American cotton calls for more than ordinary energy in our proceedings for the improvement of our produce. Our object hitherto has been to open for the Indian cotton a more extended market in Europe, but now we must contend for the very existence of our cotton trade in a market which we have been accustomed to consider exclusively our own. We need not enlarge on the ruin which must fall on the finest districts of Western India if the China market is lost to them for the disposal of the only article which they can export to a large extent.

The Southern Mahratta country is peculiarly fitted to be the scene of our exertions, because the cotton need not there be gathered with that extreme haste which the desire of an early shipment to the Presidency has rendered necessary in Guzerat. In this material natural advantage possessed by the southern districts, we may find the means of raising a salutary competition with the northern cotton in our own market at the Presidency. The careful gathering and cleaning of the cotton, which the absence of all hurry will render possible, will bring an advantage of price in Bombay, which being immediate, is far more likely to attract the notice of native dealers than an enhanced price obtained in a distant country, however well authenticated, and thus a greater degree of attention to these points will of necessity be forced upon the growers in Guzerat, if they desire to keep their position in the Presidency market.

"On the deterioration of cotton brought to the Presidency from the northern ports, by the fraudulent practices resorted to by the cultivators and traders, as well as the difficulty of checking the evil, otherwise than by measures which could only be carried into effect by an act of legislation, which would involve an interference with the matter that the Supreme Government considers inexpedient, we have already addressed your Honourable Court a separate letter, No. 87, of the 30th ultimo. The facts there stated, and the circumstances alluded to in this dispatch, will, we trust, suffice to impress your Honourable Court with a conviction

conviction of the urgent necessity of the adoption of some measure of the nature * indicated in the 4th para., for the purpose of preventing the American cotton superseding that from this side of India in the China market. Not only is the trade of this Presidency concerned in this object, but also the Government revenue, as well as the welfare and prosperity of the ryots in a great portion of our districts."

Mr. Shaw deprecates the interference of Government in the cultivation of cotton.

182. On the 1st February 1844, Mr. Shaw replied to the Government reference of the 27th January preceding. He stated that he had long since abandoned all idea of Government being required to come forward in any way to assist or encourage the ryots to cultivate the exotic cotton, as its superiority over the country cotton, which had become apparent, in so far as the fields cultivated that season with that variety had already undergone two or three pickings, while those planted with the indigenous cotton had produced nothing, seemed to be appreciated by the ryots, who were demanding a rupee and a rupee and a half per maund for the exotic cotton above the price of the country species, and were making applications to be furnished with seed for the ensuing season.

183. Mr. Shaw was therefore of opinion that the experiment, as far as the cultivation was concerned, might fairly be left to itself after that season; and that all that remained was to demonstrate to the ryots and merchants that the exotic cotton could be as profitably and easily cleaned as it was cultivated.

184. He repeated the proposition submitted in his former letter of the 21st December 1843, that the exotic cotton of the then current season should be ginned free of any expense to the ryots bringing it to the gin-house, and that the market price, about 1 ½ anna or two annas per maund, should be given for such seed as the ryots would feel disposed to sell.

185. Mr. Shaw observed that this arrangement pledged Government to nothing beyond the then current season, during which it might cost about 150 rupees in the purchase of seed; that the following year a price might be charged on all cotton cleaned by the Government saw-gins; and that the third year, if matters progressed, the gins might be let out annually to private individuals, or be sold off, Government withdrawing altogether from the concern, and merely keeping up for a time the farm, where cultivation and improvements might be carried to the fullest extent, as an example for those who might think fit to follow it.

186. He stated that there were five (5) saw-gins then in course of being set up; that these would clean more than all the exotic cotton then under cultivation, but that many more would be required for next season.

Government leaves it to Mr. Shaw's judgment whether or not to charge the ryots for cleaning their cotton by the saw gins.

187. In reply, Mr. Shaw was informed, on the 29th April 1844, that Government left it to his own discretion whether any charge should be made for the use of the gins during that season or not; but at the same time its conviction was expressed, that if the ryots would consent to pay a fair price for the work done for them, it would be more satisfactory, as making them feel practically at the commencement of the experiment all the charges which were likely to fall upon them.

Preference given to clean over dirty cotton when brought to the saw gins.

188. Under date the 6th May 1844, Mr. Shaw reported that in anticipation of the discretion allowed to him by Government, he, at the commencement of the working of the saw-gins in the Dharwar talooka, permitted the New Orleans cotton to be cleaned gratis, but, that finding almost immediately afterwards that the demand for the services of the gins was great, he required the ryots to pay the full expense of performing the work, since which a further step had been taken in refusing altogether to gin cotton very dirtily picked, and giving in all instances a preference to the cotton more cleanly and carefully gathered.

Objections made by the ryots to the use of the saw gins.

189. He further stated, that in the Dummul talooka, where a gin had commenced working at Gudduk, the success had not been so decided as in Dharwar in inducing the ryots to resort to the gin. This he attributed to erroneous ideas instilled into the ryots by the merchants, on whom they were dependent for pecuniary assistance.

190. He stated, that the objections raised against the gins were, firstly, that they would throw a number of persons out of employ; and secondly, that they diminish the weight of the cotton by rejecting a good deal of dirt, filth, &c., which was ground into the cotton when cleaned by the foot-roller.

191. With regard to the last objection, Mr. Shaw observed that it would be necessary to have some legislative enactment to prevent a wilful injury being caused to the great staple of this country.

Government expresses its approval of Mr. Shaw's proceedings in connexion with the experiments.

192. On the 25th May 1844, Government conveyed its approbation to Mr. Shaw of his proceedings, and expressed a hope that he would be equally successful in other parts of the collectorate, in inducing the ryots cheerfully to resort to the gins, and to pay for the work performed for them.

193. Mr. Shaw, on this occasion, desired to endeavour to meet the objections raised against the gins, by explaining to the merchants and ryots, that although those machines might have the effect of throwing people out of employ as cotton cleaners, yet they performed the work better, while more hands were left available for other work, and that the increased

* That of establishing a cotton agency.

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increased price which would be given for good clean cotton would more than compensate them for the alleged loss of weight by the removal of dirt.

194. He was also informed, that a letter* from the Honourable the Court of Directors, then recently received, rendered it hopeless to expect that any Legislative enactment would be passed to ensure clean and unadulterated cotton being brought into the market.

The Court declines to sanction the establishment of a Government agency for the purchase of cotton.

195. In a despatch, No. 21, dated the 21st August 1844, the Honourable Court replied to the Government letter of the 31st January preceding. Considering the impropriety of any direct interference with the trading community of a populous country, the Court declined to authorise the adoption of the plan proposed by Government, of establishing an agency for the purchase of all clean and carefully picked cotton, which after being ginned would again be disposed of. It however sanctioned, as a temporary measure, the scheme suggested by Mr. Shaw, of allowing exotic cotton raised by the ryots to be cleaned gratis at the Government establishment, and of purchasing from them the seed for re-distribution, while it expressed an opinion that the parties should be subjected to a small charge for the service so rendered, and that this might be fixed at half the seed produced, which would enable the superintendent to secure a supply for distribution among the cultivators, so long as that mode of encouragement might be considered necessary.

196. The Court observed, that those who now cultivated and prepared the cotton, working on capital raised in the manner described by Mr. Shaw, did not possess sufficient interest in the success of their labours; since, if the ryot succeeded, it was for the benefit of others, and that he had no interest in adopting an improved system of agriculture. It therefore considered it very desirable that this unsatisfactory state of things should, if possible, be remedied, and the ryot taught how to reap the benefit of an improved production and an improved price; and it remarked, that the trade would thus be more extensively distributed among those who, having a personal interest in improving its condition, would receive a proper stimulus to exertion, and readily co-operate in the views of Government.

The Court authorises the offer of rewards to the growers of cotton cultivated and picked on the improved system.

197. In addition to the scheme sanctioned, as above stated, the Court authorised the offer of rewards of 1,000 rupees, 700 rupees, and 500 rupees, or other appropriate sums, to the growers of a certain quantity of cotton cultivated and picked on the improved system, introduced under the authority of Government in Dharwar, should such a measure be deemed by Government as tending to afford relief or encouragement to the ryots; or, the Court added, that it would not object to the purchase direct from the cultivators of cotton of the above description, to the extent of 500 to 1,000 bales in all, for shipment to Liverpool, as an experiment.

The Court approves of Government having allowed Mr. Shaw to visit the cotton districts beyond his immediate charge.

198. The Court approved of Government having authorised Mr. Shaw, whose zeal and energy it considered fully to merit the encomium passed on him, to visit such parts of his district, and others beyond his immediate neighbourhood, where there was an expectation of producing a beneficial change in the system of preparing the cotton, and bringing it to market.

Advantages possessed by the S. M. country for extending and improving the culture of cotton.

199. The Court expressed its concurrence in the views and opinions of Government regarding the important advantages which the Southern Mahratta country appeared to possess towards extending and improving the cultivation of cotton, particularly those varieties which were considered the most valuable; and with reference to the apprehensions said to be entertained, that the recent introduction of the American cotton into China would, if not met by considerable improvement in our own produce, be attended with ruinous consequences, and peril the very existence of our cotton trade in a market which we had been accustomed to consider exclusively our own, the Court intimated an assurance of its desire to promote any measures, independently of those already spoken of, which Government might point out as adapted to the encouragement of trade, the security of the revenue, and the prosperity of the agricultural classes of the community.

200. A copy of this despatch was, on the 4th December 1844, transmitted to the Collector of Dharwar, who was requested to favour Government with his opinion in regard to the adoption of the measure sanctioned by the Honourable Court, viz., that of ginning the exotic cotton raised by the ryots at the Government establishment free of charge, and purchasing the seed from them for re-distribution, and also on the offer of rewards, &c., suggested by that authority.

201. To this Mr. Shaw replied on the 17th December 1844. He observed, that of the 12 saw gins sent to the Dharwar collectorate, seven were already in the hands of private individuals, and one of 60 saws was about to be purchased by Mr. Hiller, a German missionary, and that he was, therefore, of opinion that there existed no longer any necessity for Government offering to gin the ryots' cotton gratis. He however proposed that when the Government gins were not employed in cleaning the farm cotton, ryots or merchants should be allowed to make use of them, paying all the charges incurred.

Purchase of cotton seed from the ryots.

202. He expressed his opinion, that for the next season it would be advisable to purchase a portion of the Mexican seed for distribution amongst deserving ryots, and he suggested that the sum of 500 rupees might be sanctioned for this purpose, which would secure a supply

* No. 8, dated the 3d April 1844.

supply of seed sufficient for 4,000 acres of land; the price of the seed being two annas per maund, and one maund being sufficient for one acre.

203. Mr. Shaw observed, that cotton in the seed being a bulky and heavy article, and expensive to convey to any distance, he did not anticipate any difficulty in disposing annually of a supply of small saw gins, especially if Government would allow villages to take them as tuccavee.

Objections urged by the natives to the use of the saw gin.

204. He at the same time noticed the objection urged by the natives against the use of the saw gin, viz. that it decreased the weight of the cotton by rejecting much of the dirt and bruised seed. He suggested that the regulation declaring that a wilful adulteration of cotton was punishable by law should be forwarded to every koolkurnee in each village throughout the cotton districts in the Presidency, who should be required to place a copy of the regulation in the chowree, to be read out publicly on three market days during each year.

Premiums offered to the growers of cotton.

205. Mr. Shaw approved of the scheme suggested by the Honourable Court, of offering premiums to the growers of cotton cultivated and picked on improved principles. He proposed that the rewards, of which timely notice should be given to the ryots, should be divided into two classes, viz., one for the best specimens of cultivation of cotton, and the other for the best specimens of its preparation for the market, that parties of ryots might be permitted to club for the cultivation rewards, but that a candidate should not be admitted unless he declared himself at the season when the cotton was usually sown, and that no ryot or parties of ryots who did not cultivate contiguously at least 50 acres of land should be qualified to compete for the higher rewards.

206. Mr. Shaw was also of opinion, that rewards for the preparation of cotton should be determined at the Presidency. He at the same time stated that he was not sanguine that any great advantage would result from this class of rewards, since the fraudulent profit derived from abusing the staple held out greater inducements than any prospect of rewards, and that he was inclined to believe that the threat of punishment in confiscating and publicly destroying any cotton that had been obviously ill-used, would have a far better effect than rewarding a party who had prepared a quantity of cotton for the sake of the premium, and who would immediately afterwards in all probability mix it with the vilest trash in the whole market.

Terms on which the use of the saw gins was allowed to the natives.

207. Mr. Goldsmid, who was appointed to act for Mr. Shaw on his departure to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, was informed on the 24th February 1845, that Government agreed with Mr. Shaw in thinking that the successful introduction of the saw gin, and its adoption by the people, had removed the necessity for the Government undertaking to clean the exotic cotton free from charge, or at a slight charge only; and that it was only necessary that the ryots should be allowed the use of the gins which had been retained by Government, to the extent and on the conditions stated by Mr. Shaw.

Cost of cotton seed.

208. An error in the calculations given by Mr. Shaw as to the cost of providing seed for a certain quantity of land was pointed out. Mr. Goldsmid was, however, authorised to purchase seed for distribution to the extent of 500 rupees.

Distribution of small saw gins as tuccavee among the ryots.

209. That officer was likewise informed that Government was aware of no objection to the distribution of small saw gins as tuccavee among the respectable ryots, it being added that the profits which they must derive from the increased cleanliness of the staple ought to enable them to repay the purchase-money within a reasonable period. The Acting Collector was accordingly called upon to state the number of saw gins which he thought might readily be disposed of in this manner within his range.

210. Government observed, that the objection urged against the saw gin that it diminished the weight of the cotton, was one against which it was difficult to contend, so long as the price of the cotton did not vary in an exact proportion to its purity; but that in the absence of this inducement to bring the staple to market in a clean state, two other measures alone remained by which this purpose might be effected, viz, to reward those who cleaned their cotton, and to punish those who wilfully adulterated it; but that neither of these would reach those who, without any fraudulent design, preferred to bring their produce to the market carelessly picked and imperfectly cleaned.

Rewards to the ryots.

211. The Government expressed its concurrence in Mr. Shaw's opinion, that the granting of rewards would do but little good, while it stated its belief that the Agri-Horticultural Society had already placed funds at the disposal of the Collector of Dharwar for this purpose.

Purchase of cotton from the ryots.

212. Under these circumstances Government was inclined to think that the Honourable Court's suggestion, to purchase direct from the cultivator 500 to 1,000 bales of well-cleaned exotic cotton, would be the more effectual mode of encouraging the ryots to be careful in its preparation, as the benefit of this measure would reach many individuals, and all would hope to participate in it; while rewards for the production of large quantities could be contended for by a few only, and the great mass of the ryots would be unaffected by the distribution of prizes for which they would be unable to compete.

213. The Acting Collector was therefore empowered, in conjunction with Mr. Mercer, to purchase from 500 to 1,000 bales of cleanly-picked and carefully-ginned New Orleans cotton,

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cotton, at a price so much above that of cotton in the state in which it was usually brought into the market, as the difference of real value would justify. Mr. Goldsmid was at the same time instructed to withdraw from competition with the merchants, if they would give the same prices which he might think right to offer; and that officer was informed that Government could not entirely agree with Mr. Shaw that rewards, if given, should be determined at the Presidency, and the reasons of this opinion were explained.

Adulteration of cotton in the S. M. country.

214. In regard to punishment for adulteration, it was pointed out how inoperative the law for preventing it had been in Goozerat, but in the hope that in the Southern Mahratta country the system of adulteration had not been yet carried to the same extent as in Goozerat, Government was inclined to think that the publication there of Regulation III. of 1829, in the manner proposed by Mr. Shaw, might be productive of benefit, if its provisions were enforced, and the influence of the Collector and his native establishment were exerted in the detection of offenders. Mr. Goldsmid was therefore requested to report how many copies in Mahrattee and Canarese of this Regulation would be required for distribution within his range.

aw gins.

215. Under date the 2d April 1845, Mr. Goldsmid submitted copy of a correspondence which had passed between himself and Mr. Mercer on the subject of the above Government letter; and adverting to the terms on which Government authorised the use of the gins retained by it being allowed to the public, he gave it as his opinion that it was as yet premature to demand any price from the cultivators for the use of the gins, if any of them should desire to resort to them; but that if merchants desired to clean their cotton with them, it would only be fair to make a small charge, sufficient to cover the wear and tear of the machinery, house rent, &c., say about two pies per maund.

'urchase of cleanly-icked cotton from ıe ryots.

216. Referring to the authority given by Government for the purchase of cleanly picked and carefully ginned New Orleans cotton from the ryots, Mr. Goldsmid begged a reference to that part of Mr. Mercer's letter in which he reported the rates at which he had been buying cotton of that variety, and the quantity he had already purchased.

'anarese translation f Regulation III. of 829.

217. Mr. Goldsmid stated that 800 copies of the Canarese translation, and 40 of the Mahratta version of Regulation III. of 1829 would be required for distribution in the cotton-growing districts within his range.

ıaw gins.

218. Government, on the 17th April 1845, authorised the use of the gins being given gratis for the present to the ryots, and to the merchants at the rate proposed by Mr. Mercer. It also sanctioned the buying, on Government account, of the cotton already purchased by Mr. Mercer.

'roposition for the ıurchase by Govern-ıent of New Orleans otton cultivated by he ryots.

219. In noticing in his revenue report of 1842-43 the subject of the improvement of cotton produced in his districts, Mr. Shaw endeavoured to show that the Southern Mahratta country was better adapted to the cultivation of exotic cotton than the Broach district, and he advocated the establishment of small farms, with a field here and there in the heart of the cultivation carried on by natives, instead of large ones, as the best means of proving to the natives the advantages of a superior mode of cultivation; and of the introduction of a superior product. He further proposed the general establishment of saw gins throughout the country, the expense of which should, in the first instance, be borne by Government; but as the natives would not be induced to adopt these improvements, unless immediate advantage was held out to them, Mr. Shaw suggested that Government should for three seasons offer to purchase, at the lowest market price, New Orleans cotton, cultivated by the ryots under the direction of the American planters, the transactions being limited for the first season to 5,000 rupees, for the second to 10,000 rupees, and for the third to 20,000 rupees, on which Mr. Mercer, who should be employed in negociating these transactions, should be allowed a small commission on the part of Government.

220. Before this proposition could come before Government in his annual report, Mr. Shaw, under date the 14th September 1843, requested Government to authorise Mr. Mercer to purchase that season New Orleans cotton on the part of Government, to the extent of 5,000 rupees, allowing him, as above proposed, a small commission thereon.

221. In reply, Mr. Shaw was informed, on the 4th October 1843, that as his object in the above proposition was to secure the ryots against being left to the mercy of the cotton speculators, it should, in the first instance, be ascertained whether the ryots could not obtain a fair price for the New Orleans cotton in the market, as, if they could do so, any interference on the part of Government was to be deprecated.

222. He was at the same time told, that if, through the combination of the dealers, ignorance of the real value of the New Orleans cotton, or other similar cause, a fair price were not offered to the ryots cultivating that variety of cotton, it would then be time for the Government to come forward for their relief.

ıupply of cotton eed.

223. At the request of Mr. Shaw, Government desired Mr. Elphinstone, the Collector of Rutnageeree, on the 14th of February 1844, to supply that officer with a quantity of New Orleans, Bourbon, and Sea Island cotton seeds.

224. On the 8th March following, Mr. Shaw reported, that Mr. Elphinstone had informed him of his inability to supply him with any New Orleans seed, but that he had promised to furnish him with a quantity of Bourbon and Sea Island cotton seed.

225. Mr.

225. Mr. Shaw therefore requested sanction to the expenditure of 300 rupees, in the purchase of New Orleans cotton seed, for distribution amongst the ryots, and in doing this he spoke of this variety of cotton as follows:—

"The crops of the New Orleans cotton, and the out-turn from the same, have in every way exceeded my sanguine expectations; the yield has been larger, the relative quantity of wool and seed has been more favourable, and the cleaned cotton is selling higher in the bazar than I expected."

226. He further stated, that from the little experience which he had obtained, he felt confirmed in the opinion which he had formerly given, that the New Orleans was the cotton that should be introduced into his districts, and that he was almost inclined to think that the New Orleans cotton would grow in the Deccan, and yield a good profit, if it were grown as an early crop; that is, if planted in the beginning of the month of June, and sown (if in a bleak situation) with Jowaree or Bajree, which formed a protection for it against the wind.

227. On this occasion he expressed a hope that an early supply of gins might be obtained, as several natives had mentioned to him their willingness to purchase them on their own account, and one merchant proposed to Mr. Mercer to advance the money requisite beforehand, if he would undertake to procure two gins for him.

228. The Government, on the 29th April 1844, sanctioned the outlay of 300 rupees, as proposed by the Collector, for the purchase of New Orleans cotton seed, and observed that the report submitted by him of the result of the experiments tried with this seed was very encouraging.

229. Under date the 30th March 1844, the Collector of Dharwar reported, that he had received an intimation from the Collector of Rutnageeree of the despatch to Dharwar of a supply of cotton seed, consisting principally of the Bourbon variety, but as he had, since his application for the seed, changed his mind in regard to this species, which he thought could not be cultivated with advantage in his districts, he requested the instructions of Government for the disposal of that seed.

230. He stated, that this opinion in regard to the Bourbon cotton, had long before been entertained by him, but that in consequence of the experiments carried on by Mr. Hadow, for the trial of that species, and of some remarks published by the Chamber of Commerce on the subject, he for a time felt doubtful whether it might not be desirable to attempt to increase the cultivation of Bourbon cotton. He however added, that this doubt was removed by the result of Mr. Hadow's experiment, which for the first year did not pay its expenses, and on being transferred in the second year to a German gentleman, was abandoned by him as unprofitable; the disadvantages under which this cotton laboured being, first, that its yield was small; secondly, that although it was also bearing and required cropping, yet it not yield sufficient at a time to defray the expense of picking it; and thirdly, that the cotton when ripe fell out of the bolls on the ground.

231. Mr. Shaw stated, that under these circumstances he considered it unadvisable to introduce an article of this nature, which he was afraid might interfere with the success of the Mexican or New Orleans cotton, which had succeeded beyond his expectations.

232. In reply, the Government, on the 11th June 1844, authorised Mr. Shaw to sell the Bourbon cotton seed in question, reserving a small quantity to be supplied to the Collectors of Sholapore and Belgaum, should they be disposed to try it in their districts, in which case they were directed, on the same date, to make an application for it to Mr. Shaw.

233. Mr. Shaw, however, in a letter, dated the 19th idem, submitted remarks at some length, to show that it would be injudicious to try an experiment with the Bourbon seed, even in the Sholapore or Belgaum collectorates. The Government concurred generally in these remarks, but it did not consider them to prove that the Bourbon cotton might not be productive in other collectorates than Dharwar, and it accordingly informed Mr. Shaw, on the 13th July 1844, that it did not see sufficient grounds to cancel its instructions of the 11th June preceding.

Introduction of saw gins into the S. M. Country.

234. Mr. Mercer, while reporting the arrangements made by him for the commencement of operations in cotton cultivation in the Dharwar district, stated, under date the 27th April 1843, that he had written to the superintendent of cotton experiments at Coimbatoor, to inquire whether one or two hand gins could be spared from his establishment, and this Government, on the 8th May following, requested the Government of Madras to direct Dr. Wight to forward them to Mr. Mercer.

Hand gin from Coimbatoor.

235. On a further communication from Mr. Mercer this application was repeated on the 27th idem, and, after some correspondence, the Government of Fort St. George, under date the 21st November 1843, advised this Government of the despatch to Dharwar, by Dr. Wight, of one hand-gin for the use of the experimental farm there.

Hand gins from Broach.

236. In the course of this correspondence, it having appeared that there were four hand-gins sent out by the Honourable Court, by the "Malabar," lying idle at Broach, Dr. Burn, the superintendent of cotton experiments there, was requested to forward them to the

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Presidency, for transmission to Mr. Mercer at Dhanwar. This he did in October 1843, and on the arrival of the gins at Bombay, three of them, which were in a perfect condition, were, under instructions from Government, despatched, by the Commissary-general, to Dharwar, on the 1st November 1843; the fourth, which was reported to be broken, being made over to the agent for gun-carriages for repair.

237. In reporting, under date the 8th December 1843, the receipt of the above three gins, Mr. Mercer stated, that one of them was in an injured condition, which he thought was sent to him by mistake, an unbroken one being retained at Bombay instead; but on inquiries of the agent for gun-carriages and the Commissary-general, it appeared that this latter was also injured, and it was believed that the one found broken at Dharwar might have received the injury during its transit to that station.

238. The injured gin which was retained at Bombay was repaired at the gun-carriage manufactory, and forwarded to Mr. Mercer, on the 15th December 1843, while the repairs required to the gin received in a broken state at Dharwar were executed at that place under Mr. Mercer's directions.

Large saw gin from Broach.

239. A 60-saw gin, which remained unemployed at Broach, together with spare saws, brushes, grates, &c., was also transmitted to the experimental farm at Dharwar, in May 1844.

240. At the suggestion of the then chief secretary, Mr. Reid, Mr. Mercer was called upon, under date the 12th August 1843, to report whether the hand-gins, which were expected by him from Coimbatoor and Broach, would be sufficient to enable him to gin all the cotton cultivated that season under his superintendence, which it would be desirable to have prepared by that process.

Number of saw gins required in the S. M. Country.

241. He was also requested to report the probable produce of his fields, and the total number of gins which he considered necessary to have for the use of the farm, making allowances for the applications which were likely to be made to him by the ryots to have their cotton, the produce of foreign seed, ginned, in consequence of the churka and foot-roller not being adapted to separate the wool from the seed, when they adhered so closely, as was the case with some of the foreign varieties of cotton.

Mr. Idler's saw gins.

242. Mr. Mercer was, at the same time, furnished with a copy of a correspondence with Messrs. Remington & Co., of Bombay, on the subject of an offer made to them by Mr. J. Idler, of Philadelphia, to send some of his cotton-cleaning machines to Bombay for sale; and he was requested to submit, in a separate memorandum, a full description of the kind of gins which he would recommend to be procured, if he considered a further supply necessary.

243. In reply to this reference, Mr. Mercer, on the 19th August, reported that the three hand-gins then expected from Broach and Coimbatoor would be sufficient to clean the cotton produce, for that season, of the experimental farm, at which he had planted 233 acres with American, Broach, Abyssinian, Coimbatoor, native and Bourbon varieties of cotton, which, with the exception of the Broach, presented a favourable appearance, but of the probable out-turn of which he was unable to form an estimate at that early part of the season.

244. Mr. Mercer, at the same time, recommended that more of these machines might be procured, as he expected that in addition to the land sown with cotton on the Government farm, upwards of 550 acres in the three talookas of Dharwar, Hoobly, and Dummul, would be cultivated by the ryots with the seed which had been distributed to them, on condition of their produce being ginned at the farm, on being purchased in the seed on the part of Government; and that there was hardly a question that the cultivation would greatly increase in the following year, and would continue to do so every successive season, if the cultivators were enabled, by the application of the gins to their produce, to render it a marketable article.

245. He also submitted a memorandum descriptive of the sort of gin he considered adapted to the cotton raised in this country.

246. Mr. Mercer having, in a subsequent letter, dated the 6th September 1843, stated that four gins, in addition to those then expected from Coimbatoor and Broach, would be required to clean the exotic cotton cultivated by the ryots and others in Dharwar, Hooblee, and Bettigherry, an application was made to the Honourable the Court of Directors for this number of gins, in a letter, No. 72, dated the 22d idem, in which the proceedings noticed in paras. 234 to 245 of this summary were reported to that authority.

Application to the Court for fifty saw gins.

247. Another application for a further supply of 50 saw-gins of different sizes was made to the Honourable Court, on the 1st December 1843,* in reply to which, as well as to that of the 20th September preceding, the Court stated, in a despatch, No. 3, dated the 28th February 1844, paras. 4 and 5, that it did not see the necessity for supplying so large a number, but that inadvertence to the importance attached by Government to their distribution in the vicinity of the cotton districts, it had resolved to send a supply of 20 gins, in the

* No. 86 of 1843.

the first instance, viz., 12 of 25 saws and eight of 60 saws each. These were subsequently received, and distributed between the Broach and Dharwar establishments.

248. In paras. 8 and 9 of the same despatch, the Honourable Court noticed a remark made by Mr. Shaw in a private communication to the address of the Chief Secretary, that he had no doubt that several of the gins would be bought, to be worked on their own account by enterprising individuals in the country, whose attention had been drawn to the advantages of cultivating foreign cottons in the Southern Mahratta country, and observed that if Mr. Shaw's opinions were correctly formed on this point, it appeared to it that the most judicious mode of introducing these machines into general use would be to supply parties requiring them, at the original cost price.

249. This opinion of the Court was communicated to the Collector of Dharwar, and the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments at Broach, on the 12th July 1844.

Mr. Mercer's report on the Khooseghul farm.

250. In a report of his operations at the Khooseghul farm for the month of March 1844, dated the 4th April following, Mr. Mercer spoke of the cotton cultivation in the following terms:—

"Since last month, the cotton has gone on as I expected. The New Orleans is now yielding a pretty fair picking, as is also the Coimbatoor and some of the Broach. The New Orleans will continue making till the rains set in. Much of it is still in flower. The staple of that cotton is very good, and the proportion of cotton to seed is very large, being only a small fraction less than ($\frac{1}{3}$) one-third. The New Orleans planted by the ryots is giving a most satisfactory return, and will also continue yielding for two months to come."

Alteration to the saw gins made by Mr. Mercer.

251. Mr. Mercer, after alluding to the working of the gin set up at Dharwar, and the alterations made to that machine, observed,—"The quality of the cotton after ginning is regarded by the natives as very much improved, and the ryots in most instances refuse to sell it to the dealers at an advance of 50 per cent. above the price of common cotton, as they make a better thing of it by spinning it themselves into thread for the native weavers. This, of course, however, will only last while the amount is small; and the improved cotton will find its way into the market as soon as more machines are introduced."

Saw gins promised by the Honourable Court.

252. Copy of this report was laid before the Honourable Court, under date the 26th April 1844, with an expression of the opinion of Government that the means by which the improved quality of cotton therein mentioned was attained should be increased as speedily as possible, and the Court was requested to transmit to this Presidency, by an early opportunity, a portion of the gins promised in its despatch, No. 3, dated the 28th February preceding, referred to in para. 247 of this summary.

Saw gins purchased by Mr. Mercer.

253. Two gins, viz., one of 25 and the other of 23 saws, were ordered out from America by Mr. Mercer, for a Parsee merchant of Hooblee; but that person having died immediately after their arrival, Mr. Mercer tendered them for sale to Government, and they were purchased on the 21st April 1847, at their prime cost (*Rs.* 779. 14).

Difficulty of separating the wool from the seed of New Orleans cotton.

254. In reporting, in a letter dated the 22nd March 1843, on the produce of a field cultivated with some American seed, in the Hooblee talooka, under his superintendence, Mr. Shaw brought to notice the difficulty of separating the wool of American cotton from the seed, which he stated was an important obstacle to be overcome. He stated that the ryots complained of the softness of the seed, which, in the process of being cleaned, broke, and injured the cotton, but that a remedy would soon be found for this evil. That officer at the same time forwarded a foot roller, used in the Southern Mahratta country in cleaning cotton, together with a representation of a woman employed in working it.

255. This subject was again urged on the attention of Government by Mr. Shaw, on the 8th April 1843, when he announced the despatch to the Presidency of some samples of seeded cotton for transmission to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Dr. Burn recommends the introduction of the saw gin into the S. M. Country.

256. In reply to a reference which was made to him in consequence of a representation from Mr. Shaw, the Collector of Dharwar, of the want of proper machinery for cleaning American cotton cultivated in that district, Dr. Burn, the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments at Broach, stated, under date the 16th June 1843, that there was no machine that he was acquainted with, better suited to clean the produce of the American cotton plant than the saw gin, the introduction of which he recommended in the Southern Mahratta country.

Dr. Burn objects to the use of hand gins.

257. He at the same time observed that hand gins (machines worked by hand, or manual labour) did not answer so well as those worked by cattle or other power, the produce in the latter being better, probably from the more steady and uniform working of the machine, and the cost of labour much less than in the former. He further remarked that hand gins were not in repute in America.

Success of the saw gins at Broach.

258. On this occasion he brought to notice the success which had attended the attempts made at Broach to adapt the gin to country produce, and submitted an extract from a letter from Mr. Laird, of Liverpool, dated the 1st May 1843, in which that gentleman, alluding to a sample of cotton cleaned by gin machinery, by Dr. Burn, for the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Lyon & Co., of Bombay, observed:—

"The most important point is that the broker does not consider the cutting of the cotton by the saws to deteriorate it so much, as the quality is improved by the superior cleanness and colour the sample has over cotton cleaned by the ordinary process. This is a very important fact, and if we can once prove that the cost of saw-ginning cotton does not exceed the native plan of cleaning, there will be no doubt but the use of the gin will become general."

259. Dr. Burn stated that accounts from China were also satisfactory as regarded the opinion entertained there of the gins at Broach, and he observed that he had little doubt that in a short time ample proof would be forthcoming, sufficient to induce people to purchase gins, and adopt the gin method of working them. Referring to Mr. Shaw's remark that cotton could not be separated from the seed in damp weather by means of the churka, Dr. Burn observed that it was equally applicable to Broach, where the churka could not be worked on that account for about the period of four months in the year; and it was necessary to expose all cotton to the sun for a short time previously to its being subjected to the operation of the churka, in order to harden the seed, which otherwise would pass through betwen the rollers in a crushed state, along with the cotton. He, however, remarked that the reverse was the case with the gin, which produced better cotton in damp weather than in a dry atmosphere.

260. A copy of Dr. Burn's letter was transmitted to Mr. Shaw, under date the 5th July 1843, who was informed that with the gins with which Mr. Mercer would be supplied from Coimbatoor and Broach, Government expected he would have the means of cleaning all the cotton raised from American seed that season.

General introduction of small saw gins worked by hand into the S. M. Country and Guzerat.

261. Under date the 29th July 1844, Mr. Mercer advocated the general introduction into the Southern Mahratta country, and other cotton-growing districts under this Presidency, of hand gins, fitted up in small-sized houses, built at a cost of 178 or 180 rupees, in preference to large gins, put up in costly buildings, such as that erected at Broach. The following is an extract from Mr. Mercer's letter:—

"The gins of 25 saws put up by me in the district of Dharwar, and worked by hand, have been made to separate from the seed from 300 lbs. to 350 lbs. of 'wool,' or clean cotton, per day each, worked by 14 hands, at two annas each hand. Specimens of the native cotton thus cleaned have been pronounced by the merchants of Bombay the best ever seen in that place.

"The necessary buildings for a pair of these gins cost 175 or 180 rupees, and the machinery for working them about 80 rupees more. Any number of such can be built in the Southern Mahratta country at the same rate, and I imagine also in any part of the Presidency.

"The cheapness of the process, and the excellency and beauty of the article thus produced, has this year induced many of the ryots to bring their cotton to the gin, and what shows most clearly that these machines are properly appreciated, and will be certain to come into general use, is the fact that individuals have already come forward with offers to purchase them off the Government hands.

"In consideration of the above facts, it seems to me that large and costly gin-houses are not adapted to the country, as they frighten the cautious native by their expense. I would therefore suggest that small ones, of the description I have named, be established throughout all the cotton-growing districts; that the large gin-house at Broach, which has cost so much, and which is carried on at such a large outlay, be abandoned, and small ones be established throughout Guzerat instead. This large one has been now in operation for nearly three years, I believe, without inducing a single native to adopt them on his own bottom."

262. The above extract having been forwarded, on the 5th September 1844, to the superintendent of cotton experiments at Broach, for his opinion, that officer, in a letter dated the 25th idem, endeavoured to show that the hand gin could have no advantage over the native churka, which, worked by two able-bodied men, could turn out in a day 50 lbs. of wool; a rate at which seven of those machines would turn out an equal quantity of wool with that given by Mr. Mercer as the out-turn of a hand gin worked by 14 men; whilst the capital required to be invested in the purchase of the seven churkas, and in the erection of sheds for putting them up, would be about 50 rupees only.

263. He at the same time recommended the adoption of large saw gins worked by cattle power, as the most economical measure. He stated that by means of these machines, a saving of time and manual labour was effected at Broach, while the cost of the work performed by them was less than that done by hand gins, as explained below.

264. He stated that the two large gins at Broach, requiring eight pairs of bullocks and 14 men to work them, cleaned on an average five bhars, or 4,975 lbs. of kuppas in a day, giving about 1,575 lbs. as the out-turn of wool, and that the charge on account of the bullocks and men being five rupees per diem, the cost of cleaning 350 lbs. of wool would, at the above rate, be *Rs.* 12. 1. 9., being 1 *a.* 3 *p.* less than that of an equal quantity of wool turned from a hand gin, as given by Mr. Mercer.

265. Dr. Burn admitted that the large outlay incurred in the construction of the gin-house at Broach was not in proportion to its utility; but he at the same time observed that more efficient gin-houses might be built at half that cost.

266. Mr.

266. Mr. Mercer, to whom Dr. Burn's letter was referred, having, in a letter dated the 19th November 1844, shown that the latter officer's arguments against the general introduction of the hand gin were founded on erroneous calculations, the Government informed Dr. Burn, on the 19th December following, that it was disposed to concur in Mr. Mercer's views on the subject; it being very evident, that in the districts under the management of that gentleman, the hand gins were finding their way into common use, in supercession of the churka, while in Broach, where the large gins alone were worked, no change whatever had been introduced.

Mr. Mercer shows that Dr. Burn's objections to the hand gins are based on erroneous calculations.

267. Under these circumstances the Government further intimated to Dr. Burn that it was very desirable that the experiments should be made in Guzerat with the small gins, in buildings erected at a small cost; and that then the possibility of generally introducing them might be fairly tested.

Government instruct Dr. Burn to make a further trial of hand gins at Broach.

268. On this occasion the Government noticed to that officer the difference between the effects of the experiments in Dharwar and of those in Broach, in the following terms:—

"In the former district, we are carrying the ryots and the merchants with us; new cotton is cultivated, and the gins are getting into use, while in the latter, all our efforts have no effect beyond the limits of our farms and the Umjeed Bagh. This indicates, either that there is something faulty in the management, or that the Broach cotton cultivators have nothing to learn. The latter is quite out of the question, and the Governor in Council fears, therefore, the only fair conclusion is, that we are not going to work the right way.

"It is in vain that we sow the finest cotton, pick it in the cleanest manner, clear it of all impurities, and throw a few bales into the market, while the people of the country evince no interest in the undertaking, and continue satisfied with producing a dirty and inferior staple. If this continue, and cannot be rectified, it is obvious that the sooner we altogether abandon our operations in Guzerat the better."

269. In conclusion, Dr. Burn was requested to consider and report the best means of giving a fair trial to the use of the small hand gins in Guzerat.

270. In his report for the month of February 1845, Mr. Mercer stated that there were at Dharwar four extra sets of cylinders for 25-saw gins, and one for a 60-saw gin; and he observed, that if extra sets of grates were supplied to him from Broach, where he was told there were several sets, and if Mr. Hall, the engineer, were again deputed to Dharwar, he, in conjunction with that person, could have these materials worked up into excellent gins, on the American principle, and at a small cost.

Construction of saw gins in this country with materials from England.

271. Mr. Mercer was informed by Government, on the 7th April 1845, that his proposal to send Mr. Hall to Dharwar was made too late for any practical purpose that season, but that he could renew the proposal after the rains, should he still think it expedient.

272. Mr. Mercer having been called upon to state his opinion of the relative merits of the American and English saw gins, reported, on the 31st May 1845, that after consulting with Mr. Hall, the engineer, on the subject, and after testing the working of the small American gins, he was fully convinced of the superiority of those gins over those of English manufacture, not in regard to excellency of materials or workmanship, in both of which they were inferior, but in regard to the principle of their construction, and their adaptation to the work.

273. He, on this occasion, repeated his opinion, that English materials, such as saws, grates, &c., could be made up into machines under the superintendence of the American planters, with the assistance of an engineer, which would combine the advantages of both the English and American manufactures with greater cheapness.

274. The Government approved of this plan, and requested Mr. Mercer, on the 9th August 1845, to state his opinion as to how many grates, saws, &c. should be imported from England in the first instance, for making up gins in this country. A similar reference was made to Messrs. Blount and Simpson, the planters employed in Khandeish, through the collector of that district.

275. In his reply, dated the 4th September 1845, Mr. Mercer stated that it would be advisable to procure from England the following saws and grates, in addition to those already at Dharwar, to be made up into gins in this country, for the use of that district, viz.:—

Fine cast-steel saws of 10 inches diameter, six teeth to the inch -	1,000
Unbended grates, 16 inches long, seven-eighths of an inch wide, three-sixteenths of an inch thick - - - - - - -	1,200

276. Mr. Mercer further stated that if it was the intention of Government to have these put together at Bombay, under the direction of Mr. Hall, the above were all that would be required from England; but that if it was in contemplation to have them built at Dharwar, he would recommend that the zinc washers for the cylinders should also be got out, viz.:—

1,025 zinc washers, six inches in diameter, and seven-eighths of an inch thick.

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The Court are applied to for a supply of materials for making up saw gins in this country.

277. It was resolved, on the 29th September 1845, to make an application to the Honourable Court of Directors for a supply of these materials; but as this application was not made until April 1846, and Messrs. Hawley, Mercer and Simpson had in the meantime resigned, the Government felt doubtful whether any more machinery than what had already been procured would be required; and an intimation to this effect was made to Mr. Frere, the acting collector of Dharwar, on the 23d April 1846.

Saw gin constructed by Mr. Mercer.

278. On the 16th October 1846, Mr. Mansfield, who had been intermediately appointed acting collector of Dharwar, submitted a report from Lieutenant Wingate, who had turned his attention to the subject, on a gin of 25 saws constructed by Mr. Mercer, with the assistance of village artificers. This gin was pronounced to be very superior to, and to have cost much less than those imported from America; the price of an American gin of this calibre being 350 rupees, whilst the cost of the machine constructed by Mr. Mercer was 150 rupees.

279. Mr. Mansfield stated, that with the spare sets of zinc washers, iron grates, and circular saws, which were received along with some gins from Broach, Mr. Mercer was engaged in making up as many gins as these materials would allow him, which it was believed would be sufficient for five or six more gins.

280. Mr. Mansfield stated that the whole of the New Orleans cotton crop of 1845-46 which was bought by Government from the ryuts, could not be cleaned until February 1847, with the number of gins there then were in the district, and unless some more gins were sent to that collectorate, no more New Orleans cotton could be purchased of the crop of 1846-47, which was expected to be much larger than that of the previous year. He, therefore, recommended that spare sets of zinc washers, iron grates, and circular saws, of which a large supply he understood had been received by the superintendent of cotton experiments at Broach, and which had never been applied to any purpose, might be forwarded to Dharwar from that place, in order that they might be made up into gins for the use of the experiments in his districts.

Proposal for employing a European mechanic at Dharwar.

281. On this occasion, Mr. Mansfield proposed that a European mechanic might be placed at his disposal for employment on the cotton experiments, as his services would be required in superintending the construction of gins, whether the American planters remained or not in the district.

Testimony borne by Mr. Mansfield to Mr. Mercer's services.

282. He also observed that the successful results of Mr. Mercer's labours to instruct the village artisans in the art of making and repairing the saw gin, as well as the reduction he had effected in its cost, entitled him to very great credit.

283. The Government considered this report very satisfactory, as leading to the expectation that, by reducing the cost of the saw gins to a point within the means of the poorer classes, and simplifying their construction so as to bring them, as respects most of their parts, within the ability of the ordinary village artificers to construct, the general extension of the use of those machines by the natives of the country might be attained. The Government was further of opinion that the attention which Mr. Mercer had given to this subject, and the success which had attended it, were very creditable to him.

284. This opinion was communicated to Mr. Shaw on the 28th January 1847, in reply to Mr. Mansfield's letter, and the regret of Government was expressed that, as the saw gin was indispensable to the preparation of the New Orleans cotton, the latter officer should have encouraged the people to cultivate, and pledged the Government to purchase during that season more of that species than he had a certainty of being able to procure gins for.

Application to the Court for a supply of gin saws.

285. Mr. Shaw was informed that, before directing the transfer from Broach to Dharwar of the spare zinc washers, grates, and saws, said to be at the former place, Government considered it advisable to make a reference to Mr. Mercer, whose experience of the wants of both districts would enable him to advise Government on the subject, but that without reference to the receipt of these articles from Broach, an immediate application would be made to the Honourable the Court of Directors for a supply of saws.

Mr. Hawley to superintend the construction of saw gins at Dharwar.

286. It was observed that Mr. Hawley would be able to superintend the construction and repair of the machinery in Dharwar during the time he might remain there, and that, in the mean time, the Military Board would be requested, after communicating, if necessary, with him (Mr. Shaw) as to the qualifications required, to ascertain and report whether a fit person was procurable to conduct those duties after Mr. Hawley's departure.

287. The references to Mr. Mercer on the subject of the saws, &c., and to the Military Board regarding the mechanic applied for by that gentleman, were accordingly made on the same date (28th January 1847); and on the 1st February following an application was forwarded to the Honourable Court for a supply of saws, a few of which, it was requested, might be sent by the overland route.

Number of saw gins at Dharwar.

288. To the above references, Mr. Mercer and the Military Board replied, the former on the 10th February, and the latter on the 12th March 1847. Mr. Mercer stated that if Government allowed him to carry out the system of hand gins recommended by him in the Broach district, it would not be advisable to part with any of the spare saws, &c. there. He added that when all the saws and other materials then at Khooseghul were made up into gins, there would be about 30 gins in Dharwar, sufficient to clean about 1,500 candies of cotton in the same space of time that the cleaning of the previous year's crop occupied.

289. He,

289. He, however, stated his opinion, that if the crop promised to be much larger than the above quantity, a further supply of saws should be furnished, in which case five or six sets, of 25 saws each, might be sent from Broach, and others ordered out from England to supply their places.

290. The Military Board stated that it had been informed that there was a skilful native mechanic in Dharwar, named Sujah Singh, who, from his knowledge of the vernacular language, and of the country, would be a more fit person than a European for the duty of superintending the construction and repair of saw gins, and who was willing to undertake that duty for a monthly salary of 40 rupees; and it recommended that, should a native answer the purpose, this mechanic might be employed on trial for six months, when, if found efficient, he could be permanently engaged.

The Military Board propose to depute a European mechanic occasionally from the Presidency to Dharwar.

291. The Military Board further intimated that the Collector was of opinion that should the saw gins succeed, and it be found necessary, an engineer or experienced mechanic might occasionally be deputed from the Presidency to visit the district, and to furnish a report showing the progress that had been made.

292. The Board also stated that Mr. Hawley had applied to the Collector for a supply of circular saws, as well as the tools enumerated in the margin,* which he considered requisite for the repair and construction of gins; and it requested instructions regarding the tools, which it stated could be supplied from the Government stores.

Government sanctions the employment of a native mechanic at Dharwar to repair the saw gins.

293. Copy of the Military Board's letter was, on the 21st April 1847, forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, who was requested at once to authorise the Collector to employ the native mechanic mentioned by him, on the salary proposed, if he, the Revenue Commissioner, considered him qualified for the duties.

294. The Revenue Commissioner was informed that an application had already been made to the Honourable Court for a supply of circular saws, and he was requested to instruct the Collector to indent for the tools above alluded to from the public stores, as soon as he had made arrangements for the superintendence of the construction and repair of the gins, pursuant to the general instruction which had been communicated to him respecting the future conduct of the measures for the improvement of cotton.

Engagement of Mr. Vary, a mechanic, who is placed in charge of the cotton-cleaning machinery in the Dharwar collectorate.

295. The services of Mr. George Vary, a mechanic, who came out to Bombay in 1846, to manage the Mazagon saw-mills, belonging to Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Sons, and Co., were engaged by Government on the 22nd July 1847, for employment on the cotton experiments. His salary was fixed at 250 rupees per mensem, and he was sent to Dharwar, where he was placed, under Mr. Channing, the Government cotton-planter, in charge of the cotton-cleaning machinery in the Dharwar collectorate.

296. An application made by Mr. Vary to be allowed house-rent was negatived, the same having been refused to Mr. Laidlaw, the engineer attached to the experiments at Broach.

297. Mr. Vary subsequently applied for horse allowance, at the rate of 30 rupees per mensem; but the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, through whom this application was forwarded, was informed, under date the 15th September 1847 (No. 3,751), that as the allowance assigned to Mr. Vary is the same as that granted to Messrs. Laidlaw and Price,† the consideration of any increase to Mr. Vary's salary, in the shape of horse allowance, must be deferred until experience has satisfied Government of the value of his services.

298. Mr. Vary, on his appointment, was distinctly informed that no specific pledge could be held out to him in regard to any future increase of his allowances; but that if he gave satisfaction, and was found useful in the promotion of the objects of his appointment, Government would be disposed to extend a liberal consideration to him.

299. In a further letter on this subject, dated the 18th December 1847 (No. 5,257), the grant of horse allowance to Mr. Vary was made contingent on Government being fully satisfied as to his qualifications, and with his exertions, at the end of a year from the date of his joining his appointment.

Purchase of two saw gins from Mr. Mercer.

300. Under date the 21st April 1847, Government sanctioned the purchase from Mr. Mercer of two saw gins, for *Rs.* 779. 14., that being the sum which these machines had cost him.

Purchase of four saw gins from Messrs. Remington & Co.

301. Mr. Blount, the superintendent of cotton experiments at Dharwar, having reported that Messrs. Remington and Co. had for sale, on commission, four (4) sixty-saw cotton-gins,

* 1 turning lathe, 1 large vice, 1 hand vice, and 1 screw plate.

† The assistant superintendent of cotton experiments in Khandeish; appointed 26 July 1847.

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gins, constructed by Mr. Jacob Idler, of Philadelphia, Government, under date the 22d January 1848, agreed to purchase them for the prices specified below, after they had been examined by Mr. Frost, the engineer:—

240	Circular saws, at two rupees per saw	*Rs.* 480
120	Metallic cylinders, at eight annas each	„ 60
120	Wood - ditto	„ 10
4	Gin stands, at 50 rupees each	„ 200
	Total	*Rs.* 750

Or, for each gin, (178. 8) one hundred and seventy-eight rupees, and eight annas.

302. These gins were given in charge of Mr. Frost, who was directed to have them conveyed to Dharwar.

Transfer of a saw gin from Poona to Dharwar.

303. A small cotton gin, of American construction, which had for some years been lying in the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Sotuhern Division, at Poona, was, under date the 18th January 1848, transferred to the Dharwar collectorate, for the use of the Department of cotton experiments in that district.

Sale of saw gins to the natives and others.

304. The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, was informed on the 27th July 1848 (No. 4,493), in reply to a communication from him, submitting Returns from the Collector of Dharwar, reporting the sale of certain saw gins from the Government establishment at that station, that it would be sufficient in future to report sales of these machines in the half-yearly statement called for by Government on the 29th April preceding.

305. These statements were directed to be drawn up in conformity with the prescribed form; any further information which it might be deemed necessary to submit being furnished in a separate memorandum.

Supply of gin saws.

306. The Honourable Court have forwarded to this Presidency 5,500 gin saws in all, viz. —

100	sent out Overland,
400	per "Malabar,"
2,000	„ "Lloyds,"
1,500	„ "Coromandel,"
900	„ "Essex,"
600	„ "Bucephalus."
5,500	

These saws were distributed as follows:—

Belgaum	750
Dharwar	2,600
Khandeish	1,400
Broach	750
Total	5,500

307. In their despatch, No. 6, dated the 4th July 1848, the Honourable Court have intimated that they have made arrangements for supplying this Government with an additional number of 5,000 gin saws.

Engagement of Mr. Frost, an engineer, by the Honourable Court.

308. The Honourable Court of Directors having re-engaged the services of Mr. Henry Frost, an engineer, who was formerly employed in the North Western Provinces, for employment on the cotton experimental establishments in India, for a period of five years, from the 25th June 1847, on a salary of £. 350 per annum, commencing from the date of his departure from England, they determined on sending him in the first instance to this Presidency, to be employed at the cotton experiments in the Southern Mahratta country, where the services of a good mechanic were required.

309. In announcing this arrangement, the Honourable Court intimated that it had made an advance of £. 90 to Mr. Frost, to be recovered from his salary, and that a monthly payment of £. 10 would be made to his wife in England during the period of his engagement; the first payment commencing at the expiration of one month from the date of his covenant, which, as well as the amount of the advance, is to be deducted from his allowances in India.

Arrival of Mr. Frost, and discharge of Mr. Vary.

310. Mr. Frost arrived at Bombay on the 9th January 1847, and, under instructions from Government, dated the 28th idem, proceeded to Dharwar, where, on his arrival, on the 18th

18th February following, he was directed by the first assistant collector in charge, to receive charge of the machinery, &c., attached to the cotton experiments, from Mr. Vary, whose connection with those experiments was to cease from that date.

311. Mr. Frost received an advance at Bombay, equal to his two months' pay, for the recovery of which, together with the advances made to him by the Honourable Court, as well as for the payment of his allowance, instructions were issued to the collector of Dharwar on the 28th January 1848.

Grant of batta to Mr. Frost.

312. On his application, Mr. Frost was, on the 25th March 1848, permitted to prefer an abstract for the expenses actually incurred by him in travelling from Bombay to Dharwar, and to draw batta at the rate of five rupees per diem when moving about in the districts, or employed on detached duty.

Grant of a gratuity to Mr. Vary.

313. In a letter dated the 8th March 1848, Mr. Goldfinch, the first assistant collector of Dharwar, in charge, reported that Mr. Vary had met with an accident by falling from his horse, which was likely to detain him for some time at Dharwar, and recommended that in consideration of this circumstance, as well as of the short period for which he was employed, and the heavy expense which he incurred in joining his appointment at Dharwar, he might be permitted to receive his pay until he returned to Bombay, or until he was declared convalescent.

314. The Government, however, instead of continuing Mr. Vary in pay, as proposed by Mr. Goldfinch, sanctioned, under date the 21st March 1848, the grant to him of a gratuity of 300 rupees.

Re-employment of Mr. Vary.

315. Inquiry having been made of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, as to whether there was sufficient work for two engineers on the cotton experiments in Dharwar, and that officer having, with his reply, dated the 5th April 1848, forwarded a letter from Mr. Blount, the American planter, in which it was stated that as most of the gins were out of repair, and a large supply of new ones was required, there would be ample employment for some time for another engineer in addition to Mr. Frost, the re-engagement of Mr. Vary was authorised by Government, and the Revenue Commissioner was called upon to explain how the saw gins already manufactured had been allowed to get into the state alluded to by Mr. Blount.

316. In reply to this call, Mr. Townsend forwarded a letter from Mr. Blount, who ascribed the unserviceable condition of these machines to fair wear and tear, the imperfect original construction of some of the gins, and to ill-usage.

Roller gins.

317. A roller gin, received from England per ship "Persia," in August 1847, having been reported to be in a satisfactory condition by two machinists deputed for that purpose from the Mint, the superintendent of stationery was requested, on the 12th January 1848, to make over the gin to the Commissary-general, for transmission to Dharwar.

Opinions of the home trade as to the relative value of native and New Orleans cotton.

318. Messrs. G. S. King & Co., merchants of this place, in a letter dated the 18th September 1847, informed Government that having been anxious to have the saw-ginned cotton fairly tried by practical men, they had obtained from Mr. Mercer about 12 candies of New Orleans seed cotton, the produce of Dharwar, and three candies of native (Compta) cotton, cleaned by the saw-gin. Having divided this quantity into three lots, they consigned them to three of their constituents, all of them extensive spinners and manufacturers in Lancashire, from one of whom they received a report by the August mail on the sample sent to him, the substance of which is as follows, viz.:—

"New Orleans Seed Cotton.

"It is reported as of good staple and colour, and very clean, the staple not injured by the ginning. It was valued on the 17th July 1847 at 6½*d.* per lb., at which date the best Surat cotton was selling in Liverpool at 5¾*d.* per lb., and the usual qualities shipped from hence, say 'middling,' to 'fair,' at 4⅞*d.* to 4⅞*d.* per lb. Our friends say that it is unexceptionable in every respect, and had been much approved of by all who had seen it.

"They have handed us the comparative result of the spinning of New Orleans cotton, and of what we had shipped to them, which is as follows:—

"Ordinary Orleans cotton, worth 6¾*d.* per lb. in Liverpool:—

	Lbs.	*oz.*		*Lbs.*	*oz.*
50 lb. of cotton, when willowed, produced	47	8	Loss	2	8
Brown and lapped	45	6	„	2	2
Carded and spun	41	4	„	4	2

50 lbs. produced 41 lb. 4 oz. of yarn, loss 17½ per cent.

"The yarn from the East India cotton was quite equal to that made from the 'ordinary' Orleans cotton. Upon the whole, the experiment is highly satisfactory, and we hope it may in some small degree encourage a larger production of such cotton in Dharwar.

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"We now come to the report upon the saw-ginned native cotton, which we give in our correspondent's own words, viz.:—

"'We find the saw-ginned Compta full of small broken fragments of leaf. This is the glaring defect of it. The cotton is full of an infinity of minute particles, all adhering so pertinaceously to the cotton, that it is utterly impossible to eject them. This is most unfortunate, as the cotton itself is about the best specimen of East India cotton we ever worked. In the carding and spinning it has given unqualified satisfaction; but all these good qualities are rendered null by the impossibility of eradicating this small leaf dirt, for the yarn exhibits so many specks of dirt as to be almost unsaleable.'

"The only remedy for this leaf dirt, so much complained of, is increased care in picking the cotton free from leaves, but we fear there will be great difficulty in accomplishing this.

"We are glad to observe that the cotton above referred to was not injured in the staple by the saw gin, which shows that the working of it is better understood in Dharwar now than when it was first introduced, as we sent to England, in 1844, a small parcel of saw-ginned Compta cotton, the staple of which was so much injured that it would not spin with merchantable yarn."

319. On the 16th October 1847, Messrs. G. S. King & Co. submitted for the information of Government the following report, which they had received from another of their constituents, to whom they had consigned a portion of the cotton obtained from Mr. Mercer:—

"I promised you I would institute some experiments for the purpose of comparing the Bombay cotton from New Orleans seed (of which you sent us 10 bales) with cotton from New Orleans, but the comparison is not so close as I could have wished, as we are not in the habit of using cotton of so low a grade generally, and therefore your cotton lost more in the process of cleaning, in order to make the yarn into which it was spun of equal quality with the other in point of cleanliness. Your cotton was valued at $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb., but that with which it was compared in the same week that yours was valued, cost $7\frac{5}{16}d.$, a difference in value of 17 per cent., whilst the yarn spun from it was not more than five per cent. better. These explanations are necessary to enable you to make the comparison, and are required to enable you to do justice to your own cotton. It must also be observed that in consequence of all the carding engines being cleaned out both at the beginning and end of the trials, both kinds appear to lose a much larger per-centage than usual, and a much larger than they would have done if the experiment had been on a much larger scale.

"The Compta cotton being unsuited to our consumption, we have made no experiments with it so far.

"I annex result of the experiments, which would have been more satisfactory if both sorts of cotton had been of the same value in Liverpool:—

	Lbs.	*oz.*
"Bombay cotton	200	0
"Lost in the blowing machines	4	6
	195	10
"Strips, fly and carding wastes	25	0
	170	10
"Roving waste, and fly in spinning-room	2	0
"Weight of yarn produced	168	10
"New Orleans cotton	200	0
"Loss in blowing machines	2	6
	197	10
"Strips, fly and waste in carding	22	0
	175	10
"Roving and spinning waste	3	0
"Weight of yarn produced	172	10

"Therefore the New Orleans produced more yarn than the Bombay by - 2 per cent.
"The quality of the New Orleans yarn was better - - - - - 5 do.
TOTAL - - - 7 per cent.

"But against this must be set the lower value of the Bombay cotton in the low state, the Orleans cotton costing more by 17 per cent.

"We consider the foregoing report very satisfactory. It shows that in staple, in colour, and in cleanness, the Dharwar cotton from New Orleans seed must have been good, or otherwise our correspondent would have remarked on the defect.

"It

"It also shows that saw-ginned cotton grown in this country from New Orleans seed may be used with advantage in England, in the place of American cotton, whereas the common cotton of this country cannot be used as a substitute for American.

"We may remark that the Dharwar cotton was valued in Liverpool at 6¼ *d.* per lb., when the very finest Bombay cotton was only worth 5¾ *d.* per lb., and the average run of the qualities shipped from here, 4½ *d.* to 4⅞ *d.* per lb."

320. In a further letter, dated the 15th May 1848, Messrs. King & Co. stated, that having incidentally heard that Government had been informed that the saw-ginned native cotton, the produce of Dharwar, was quite as valuable in England as the saw-ginned New Orleans seed cotton, also produced in Dharwar, they had immediately addressed a letter to Mr. J. Aspinall Turner, of Manchester, requesting his opinion on the subject, as they felt quite certain that it was a great mistake to suppose that the two cottons were of equal value, and one which might have the most prejudicial effect upon the permanent improvement of cotton culture on this side of India.

321. Mr. Turner having replied, on the 5th April 1848, to the reference made to him by Messrs. King & Co., those gentlemen submitted, for the information of Government, a copy of this letter, as under:—

"I have before me your letter of the 7th February, in which you mention that an opinion prevails among influential men in India, that the indigenous cotton of that country, if properly cleaned, will prove quite as valuable for the general purposes of spinners in this country as the cotton which has been grown in Dharwar, and other parts of India, from New Orleans seed.

"This opinion is quite at variance with facts, and I should be surprised that any man who pretends to any practical knowledge of cotton could for a moment entertain such an idea, was I not aware that Mr. Mercer, when in Manchester last year, endeavoured to promulgate the same doctrine, and that some witnesses lately examined before a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to investigate this important subject, have given their sanction to the same opinion.

"To this doctrine I entirely demur, and I am quite sure that my view of the subject would be supported by nine out of ten of the spinners of this country. I am anxious to raise my voice against the contrary opinion, because I feel sure that it would be a national misfortune if the authorities at the India House in London, or in India itself, should take any steps which might tend to discourage the growth in India of the American seed cotton.

"My own instructions to your house at Bombay furnish evidence of my opinion of the value of the American seed cotton grown in Dharwar, as compared with Compta cotton, inasmuch as I am willing to purchase the former description at 4 *d.* per lb., laid down in Liverpool, whereas I am only willing to give 3 *d.* per lb. for the latter. I can also testify to the fact, that a considerable number of other spinners have sent out orders to another agency house at Bombay for the same Dharwar cotton at 4¼ *d.* per lb., to the exclusion of every other description of India cotton.

"As to cleaning the Compta cotton with the saw-gin, I very much doubt the advantage of any such mode being attempted. You sent home last year several bales of Compta cotton cleaned by the saw-gin, under the instructions of Mr. Mercer; the staple was found to be good, but the cotton was completely filled with minute specks of leaf, arising from the saw-gin having ground up the leaves of the plant which were mixed with the kupas, and it was impossible for any machinery afterwards to clean it. Mr. Mercer stated that this objection might be obviated by more careful picking; but until I see such cotton properly cleaned, and with its staple unimpaired, I shall doubt the practicability of accomplishing it with the saw-gin.

"Again, the Khandeish cotton, cleaned, I believe, by Mr. Blount, and which was sold by the Government at Bombay at almost as high a price as the American seed-cotton from Dharwar, and some of which was purchased by Mr. Peel's house, was with difficulty sold in Liverpool at about 3½ *d.* per lb., after having been rejected altogether by several experienced spinners, when the Dharwar cotton from American seed, bought at the same time in Bombay, was readily sold at 6½ *d.* per pound, and was universally approved of.

"It is quite inconceivable to me that there can be any doubt on this subject at Bombay, seeing that the quotations in the market there are so very much higher for the American seed-cotton than for any other description.

"The establishment of a regular demand for Indian cotton in this country, and any great extension of the trade, in my opinion entirely depends upon the improvement of the quality, so as to enable the English spinners at all times to give the same price for it that they do for American cotton of middle quality. When American cotton is selling at a very low price, say at 4 *d.* per lb., there is no inducement to consume the indigenous cotton of India, except at a much lower rate, and the price consequently is so much reduced in the English market that it will not answer a merchant's purpose to purchase it in India at a price which will pay the grower, and the export to this country of course falls off.

"Now, this uncertainty and irregularity in the trade would not exist if the American seed-cotton was extensively cultivated. Not only would a price equal to that prevailing for American cotton be given at all times, but a demand for such cotton would exist to ten times the extent which is now required of the indigenous cotton, because it would be used for much finer descriptions of twist than can possibly be spun from the common cotton of India.

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"I assure you that very great interest is felt here regarding this subject. You are aware that the Commercial Association of Manchester, over which I have the honour to preside, have made great efforts to promote the improvement of Indian cotton; but if they find that the aim of the Government, both here and in the Presidencies, is confined to the extension of the indigenous cotton of India, from an idea that when properly cleaned it will answer the purpose of the English spinner, as a substitute for American, our interest will in a great measure cease, being convinced that a fatal error will be made, and that all the trouble and expense which the Government and others have incurred will be almost entirely thrown away."

322. Mr. Turner's opinion, it will be seen, was strongly in favour of the New Orleans seed-cotton; and in urging it upon the attention of Government, Messrs. King & Co. stated that they felt quite satisfied that Mr. Turner was very well qualified to give a sound opinion upon the matter, he having been all his life very extensively connected with the cotton manufactures.

323. The best thanks of Government were returned to Messrs. King & Co. for the information furnished by them on these points, and copies of their letters were sent to both Revenue Commissioners, with a request that they would instruct the collectors of the cotton-growing districts to make known the purport of Mr. Turner's communication to the merchants and cultivators.

Construction of gin-houses.

324. The Collector of Dharwar having brought forward the question of providing houses for the reception of the five gins expected from Broach and Coimbatoor, a reference was, on the 18th October 1843, made to Mr. Mercer on this subject, who, in his reply, dated the 31st idem, proposed that one saw-gin should be set up at Dharwar, in a temporary building to be erected for the purpose, at an estimated cost of 50 rupees; that three other gins should be put up at Khooseghul, in a house which was in course of erection in the fort there; and that the fifth gin should be located at Gudduck, where he expected to procure a temporary building for its reception, and to make the necessary alterations to that building at a very small expense. These arrangements were sanctioned by Government on the 11th November 1843.

325. In a memorandum, dated the 9th July 1844, Mr. Mercer proposed that a house, sufficient to accommodate two or three hand-gins, should be erected in each large village in the cotton districts, on the plan of those built at Dharwar and Gudduck, the cost of which would not exceed 250 rupees. He added, that in his opinion it would be unnecessary to erect any large gin-houses for working the 60 saw-gins. Under date the 5th September following, Government authorised Mr. Mercer to carry out this proposition.

Cotton consignments to England.

326. In a letter, dated the 4th April 1844, Mr. Mercer stated that the cotton fields at the Khooseghul farm would continue yielding until the setting in of the monsoon, and intimated his intention of despatching the whole crop to the Presidency, after the opening of the season. As, however, he had in the meantime requested permission to forward to Bombay a few bags of cotton, the produce of that season, which were ready for shipment, he was told by Government, on the 24th April 1844, to send down as many bags of the cotton produced at the farm as he might have a fair prospect of sending before the rains, which it was at the same time resolved should, on their arrival, be submitted to the Chamber of Commerce for its opinion, and for eventual transmission to England.

327. On the 6th May 1844, Mr. Mercer reported his having despatched to Vingorla by carts (15) fifteen bags of New Orleans cotton, which, though they would be too late for shipment to Bombay that season, would yet, by having them at Vingorla, reach the Presidency one month earlier, after the opening of the ensuing season, than if they were allowed to remain at Khooseghul. It was resolved that this cotton should, on its arrival, be sent to the Chamber of Commerce, in conformity with the resolution of the 24th April 1844.

328. In paras 2 and 3 of a despatch, No. 3, dated the 28th February 1844, the Honourable Court expressed a desire to have the first year's produce of Mr. Mercer's operations in Dharwar consigned for the inspection of the cotton brokers in England. It at the same time intimated its satisfaction at the favourable reports of Mr. Mercer, in regard to his prospect of success in cultivating the American, Abyssinian, Bourbon, and the Broach varieties of cotton, and directed that the produce thereof be transmitted to Liverpool, as formerly ordered in regard to the Broach farm.

329. An extract of these paragraphs was forwarded to Mr. Mercer on the 12th July 1844, for his information, and he was requested to transmit to the Presidency, for shipment to Liverpool immediately after the opening of the season, the whole of the cotton crop of the current year, accompanied by a descriptive list of the bales, and a report of the cost, out-turn, &c. of the consignment.

330. Under date the 6th November 1844, Mr. Mercer reported that he had forwarded to the Commissariat agent at Vingorla, for transmission to Bombay, 13 bags of Broach, mixed

mixed Broach, Coimbatoor, New Orleans, and Abyssinian cotton, in weight 3,817 pounds, being the remaining portion of the produce of the Kooseghul farm for 1843. He at the same time submitted a statement of the cost of the whole crop,* and the charges of carriage, &c., amounting to *Rs.* 1,293. 4. 9.

331. On the 23d December 1844, the Commissary-general reported the arrival of these, as well as the 15 bags mentioned in para. 327 of this summary, making together 28 bags, of which the Collector of Customs at the Presidency was instructed by Government, on the 28th idem, to receive charge from that officer, and to consign them to Mr. Laird, of Liverpool. He was further desired to submit a sample of each description of the cotton for the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce before shipping it for Liverpool, and to forward its report to Government.

332. Under date the 17th January 1845, the Collector of Customs handed up the subjoined report from the Chamber of Commerce on samples of the cotton in question, as above directed.

" No. 3. *Broach.*—Good in colour, and very clean, but staple extremely tender; value 80 rupees per candy.

" No. 4. *Mixed Broach.*—Very good, both in colour and staple, and worth 95 to 100 rupees per candy.

" No. 8. *Coimbatoor.*—Coarse and uneven, and of rather weak staple, but clean, and of fair colour; value 80 to 85 rupees per candy.

" No. 12. *New Orleans.*—Fair colour, and well cleaned, with a fine but short and weak staple; value 80 to 85 rupees per candy.

" No. 13. *Abyssinian.*—Good in colour, and well cleaned, but staple short and weak; value 85 rupees per candy."

333. Copies of this report were forwarded on the 10th February 1845 to Mr. Mercer and the Acting Collector of Dharwar.

Consignment of cotton per "John Moore."

334. On the 29th April 1845, the Collector of Customs reported that he had consigned to Mr. Laird, of Liverpool, by the "John Moore," the 13 bales of cotton adverted to in para. 330 of this summary, and he forwarded bills of lading and a descriptive list of the same, which documents were transmitted by Government to the Honourable Court, under date the 19th May following. The Honourable Court was at the same time furnished with transcript of the report by the Chamber of Commerce on samples of this cotton.

335. On the 23d July 1845, the Deputy Collector of Customs reported that the 15 bales of cotton referred to in para. 331 of this summary were sold by public auction for *Rs.* 333. 5. 10.; and in a subsequent letter, dated the 25th idem, that officer explained that the sale of this cotton, which was to be forwarded to Liverpool, agreeably to the instructions of Government, was effected owing to a misunderstanding of orders, but that this was the best course that could have been adopted in respect to the cotton, in consequence of its having been received in a very damaged state from Vingorla. His proceedings were approved by Government.

336. On the 23d May 1845, Mr. Mercer advised Government of his having consigned on its account to Messrs. Remington & Co. 260† bags of New Orleans cotton grown in 1844, weighing 27,022 lbs. gross, as per margin, and that firm having informed Government of the arrival of 65 dokras (bags) only, the Collector of Customs was requested, on the 12th June following, to receive charge of this cotton from Messrs. Remington & Co., and to consign it to England, after submitting it for the inspection of the Chamber of Commerce, according to the orders conveyed to him on the 28th December 1844.

Consignment by the "Earl of Eglinton."

337. Under date the 27th idem, the Collector of Customs transmitted a report from the Chamber of Commerce on samples of the cotton in question, and stated that the 65 dokras were shipped on board the "Earl of Eglinton" for Liverpool. Copy of this letter, together with its enclosure, was forwarded on the 3d July 1845 for the information of Mr. Mercer.

338. The Deputy Collector of Customs having subsequently handed up the bills of lading of the above 65 dokras, with a descriptive list of the same, they were forwarded to the Honourable Court on the 18th idem.

Consignment forwarded by the "Lucinda."

339. It having been brought to the notice of Government that no instructions had been issued respecting the disposal of 195 dokras, being the remainder of the cotton sent by Mr. Mercer to the care of Messrs. Remington & Co., in whose charge those dokras still remained, the Deputy Collector of Customs in charge was requested, on the 18th July 1845, to procure freight for them to Liverpool, which the Collector reported, under date the 31st idem, to have been engaged on the ship "Lucinda;" and that officer submitted, on the 9th August following, the bills of lading, and a descriptive list of the cotton in question, which documents

* Weighing 7,637 lbs.

† 13 bags, weighing 1,365 lbs., the produce of the Khooseghul farm; 52 bags, weighing 5,219 lbs., the produce of the Gudduck farm; 195 bags, weighing 20,438 lbs., cotton cultivated by the ryuts.

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ments Government transmitted to the Honourable Court with a letter, No. 60, dated the 27th idem.

Consignment by the "Clarendon."

340. Two consignments of cotton, viz., one of 475 bags, and the other 167 bags, having arrived in Bombay, the former in February, and the latter in March 1845, were, in July following, shipped by the Collector of Customs, under instructions from Government, to Liverpool, to the address of Mr. Laird, on board the barque "Clarendon." These consignments, which were re-packed at Bombay into 205 bales, amounted to 71,321 lbs. gross weight.

341. Of the second consignment, 135 bags were the balance of the cotton cultivated on the Government farms in 1844–45, and the remaining 32 bags, as well as 475 bags, forming the first consignment, contained New Orleans cotton purchased from the ryuts.

342. The bills of lading and a descriptive list of the cotton, which were submitted with the Collector's report, dated the 24th July 1846, of the shipment, were forwarded to the Honourable Court with a letter, No. 44, dated the 16th November 1846.

Account sales of the consignment forwarded by the "Earl of Eglinton."

343. With a despatch, No. 10, dated the 6th May 1846, the Honourable Court forwarded account sales of 102 bales and one half bale of cotton, per ship "Earl of Eglinton," and of 10 bales and three half bales per ship "John Moore," each sale averaging 3¾*d.* per lb.

344. The second of these consignments consisted entirely of cotton from Dharwar, while the first was composed partly of cotton from Broach, and partly of that from Dharwar; and copies of the account sales were therefore, on the 31st December 1846, forwarded to the collectors of those districts for information.

345. Government at the same time remarked with regret on the absence of information in these accounts as to the price obtained for each variety of cotton, which would have admitted of some inference being drawn as to their respective values, and it resolved that this circumstance be brought to the notice of the Honourable Court, in view to more detailed information with reference to the distinctive marks on the consignments being furnished on future occasions.

346. In a letter dated the 19th October 1846, No. 1415, Mr. Mansfield, the Acting Collector of Dharwar, reported the intended despatch to the Presidency of 500 candies (1,000 bales) of New Orleans cotton, grown in the previous season by the ryuts, and purchased by Government, and recommended that this consignment shall be sold at the Presidency, instead of being shipped to Liverpool, as had hitherto been done, the latter course being adopted with the remainder (250 candies, or 500 bales) of the last year's crop, which would be afterwards sent to Bombay.

347. In reply, Mr. Shaw, the Collector of Dharwar, was informed that the reasons urged by Mr. Mansfield for having the 500 candies of cotton, above alluded to, sold at the Presidency, carried great weight, and Government would not have hesitated at once to sanction the adoption of that course, had not instructions been received from the Honourable Court which precluded it from disposing of this cotton in Bombay. In its despatch of the 22d September 1846, the Court authorised Government to make consignments to Liverpool to the extent of 5,000 or 6,000 bales at one time, and to continue such consignments for a period of three years.

348. In pursuance of their instructions, Government determined therefore that the whole of the 750 candies* (1,500 bales) of Dharwar cotton, alluded to by Mr. Mansfield, should be shipped to Liverpool.

349. The Collector of Customs at the Presidency reported, under dated the 8th January 1848, that 2,916 bales, weighing gross 3,046 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs., had been received from Compta, the same having been consigned to him by Mr. Mercer; and requested instructions from Government for its disposal, as well as of a further consignment, which he expected to arrive from the same quarter.

350. That officer was furnished on the 28th January 1848 (No. 299) with a copy of the reply of Government to Mr. Mansfield's communications of the 19th October preceding, and he was directed, on the arrival of the whole of the cotton therein alluded to, to procure freight for its conveyance to Liverpool. The collector was on this occasion authorised, with the view of allowing the public an opportunity of examining the quality of this cotton, to deposit a sample bale at the Custom-house, and another at the Chamber of Commerce.

Consignment of 1,000 bales of New Orleans cotton per "Quentin Leitch."

351. On the 8th October 1847, the Collector of Customs submitted bills of lading for 1,000 bales of the above cotton, shipped to Liverpool by the "Quentin Leitch," together with a descriptive list of the same.

352. The

* On the urgent representations of the Collector and the mercantile community of Bombay, Government ordered 500 bales of cotton to be sold by public auction at the Presidency. (*Vide* para. 474 of this summary).

352. The charges incurred by the Collector in the shipment of these (1,000) one thousand bales of cotton, amounting to *Rs.* 21,453. 13. 4., were sanctioned in Government letter No. 260, of the 14th January 1848.

Consignment of 620 bales of cotton per ship "Pemberton."

353. With his letter, dated the 24th March 1848, No. 53, the Collector of Customs submitted, for transmission to England, bills of lading for 620 bales of cotton shipped to Liverpool on the 16th idem per "Pemberton," and produced in the Dharwar, Belgaum, and Khandeish collectorates. Of this consignment 169 bales were made up of 530 packages of Dharwar cotton, the produce of the season 1846-47, being the balance of the consignments alluded to in the foregoing paras. These bales were all consigned to Mr. Rathbone, of Liverpool, in accordance with the Honourable Court's orders contained in their despatch of the 22d September 1847, No. 18.

354. The charges, amounting to *Rs.* 9,944. 4. 5., incurred by the Collector of Customs in the shipment of these 620 bales of cotton, were sanctioned in Government letter No. 3,725, of the 6th July 1848.

355. Account sales of the cotton shipped to Liverpool in the vessels named in the margin* were received with the Honourable Court's letters of the 28th April and 2d June 1847 (Nos. 6 and 10), and 4th July 1848 (No. 6).

356. Agreeably to the instructions conveyed to this Government in the Court's despatch of the 28th April 1847 (No. 6), the Collector of Customs was directed to recover from the underwriters the loss on account of damage sustained by a portion of the cotton sent to England per "Clarendon." They, however, objected to pay, on the ground of the demand being in excess of the actual sum due according to the tenor of the policy.

357. The account received from England of the sum (10 *l.* 19 *s.*) to be recovered on the cotton in question, appeared to have been framed on the full market value of that article, had it been brought sound into the market, but the valuation made by the insurance-office in Bombay (*Rs.* 51. 12. 11.) was on the proportion of the amount for which the whole consignment was insured. As the latter was all that the underwriters could be expected to pay, the Collector of Customs was authorised to receive it from them.

Proposition to keep the Khooseghul farm only as a Neez farm, and to place Mr. Hawley in another part of the district, to superintend the distribution of seed, &c.

358. In a memorandum dated the 9th July 1844, submitted to the Honourable the Governor at Dapooree, Mr. Mercer proposed that after that year the farm at Khooseghul should only be regularly kept as a "Neez" farm, and that he be allowed to depute Mr. Hawley to another part of the district to superintend the distribution of seed, giving general instructions as to the cultivation; having a small parcel of about 50 acres immediately under his own management, and looking after the saw-gins in his neighbourhood. This proposition was sanctioned by Government on the 5th September following.

Proposed employment of a native overseer at the Khooseghul farm.

359. Mr. Channing, who was employed at the Khooseghul farm under Mr. Mercer, having been transferred to the Belgaum collectorate, to be employed in conducting cotton experiments in that district, Mr. Mercer, on the 30th December 1844, requested the sanction of Government to employ an intelligent native, on a salary of 50 rupees per mensem, as an overseer at the farm in question.

360. This application, on being referred to the Acting Collector of Dharwar, was supported by that officer; but as there was reason to believe that Mr. Shaw did not approve of the plan of keeping up the Khooseghul farm, the Acting Collector was requested, on the 7th February 1845, to favour Government with his opinion as to how long the farm should be kept up, and with what object; also how far it paid its own expenses. A similar reference was also made to Mr. Mercer.

361. To this reference Mr. Mercer replied on the 13th February 1845, by referring to a proposition made by him for the abolition of the farms, as noticed below; and stated that he did not expect the Khooseghul farm to pay its expenses that year, even after they had been made a great deal less than the previous year.

Abandonment of the Khooseghul and Gudduck farms.

362. In his progress report for the month of January 1845, Mr. Mercer, in modification of his suggestion for keeping up the farm at Khooseghul only as a Neez farm, proposed that he might be allowed to break up the farms entirely, and to contract with the ryuts to cultivate small quantities of land in different parts of the districts, under his and Mr. Hawley's general supervision.

363. He at the same time stated that this proposition, if sanctioned, would supersede the necessity of employing a native to manage the Khooseghul farm, as suggested by him in his letter of the 30th December 1844.

364. The Acting Collector of Dharwar, for whose opinion this proposition was referred, recommended its adoption,† observing that a Government cotton farm was not required in his

* "Clarendon," "Lucinda," "Camillus," and "Quentin Leitch."

† *Vide* Mr. Goldsmid's letter, No. 452, dated 29 March 1845.

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his collectorate for the purpose of securing a supply of seed for distribution among the ryuts; while model farms were, in his opinion, likely to retard rather than to assist the cultivation of any product, for a Government farm could not possibly be cultivated so economically as that of a ryut, and the cultivators always attributed the superiority of a crop grown by Government to the expenses incurred being more than the returns would enable a person cultivating for profit to bear.

365. Government, however, was not disposed to disturb the arrangement sanctioned by it on the 8th March 1845, in regard to the Khooseghul farm, viz., that of keeping it up as a "Neez" farm; and it was of opinion that the farm should continue for another season on trial, at the end of which period Mr. Mercer was requested (on the 16th April 1845) to favour Government with his opinion on this subject.

First introduction of the contract system.

366. The Acting Collector, Mr. Goldsmid, having reiterated his recommendation in favour of the abandonment of the Khooseghul and Gudduck farms, Government, on the 24th May 1845, authorised that measure, as well as Mr. Mercer's proposition to contract with the ryuts to cultivate a small quantity of land in different parts of the country.

Abolition of the Government farms at Gudduck and Khooseghul.

367. On the 23rd July 1845, Mr. Mansfield, first assistant collector of Dharwar, in charge, reported that under the sanction of Government the farms at Khooseghul and Gudduck had been abolished, and the cattle mostly disposed of.

368. He further stated, that Mr. Mercer had engaged with the ryuts in different villages to cultivate by contract, the produce raised being the property of Government, and the cultivator receiving two rupees per acre, in excess of the rent of the land, for his remuneration.

369. He at the same time gave it as his opinion, in reference to a call from Government, dated the 18th July 1845, that the adoption of any defined rules for the management of the ginning department would not for the present be desirable; but that a large discretional power must be left with the agents prosecuting the experiment, in order to afford fair opportunities of conducting it to a favourable result.

Rules for the management of the experiment under the contract system.

370. Under this view, Mr. Mansfield proposed the following rules:—

"1st. The working and disposal generally of the gins to be at the discretion of Mr. Mercer, subject to the approval of the Collector.

"2d. Mr. Hawley, who was employed in the Bunkapoor Talooka, in superintending the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton, on the contract system, was to look after the gins in his immediate neighbourhood.

"3rd. Cotton purchased for Government, under the sanction of the 24th February 1845, to be disposed of by Mr. Mercer at the cost price, if obtainable, or, if not, to be forwarded to Bombay, and disposed of by Government.

"4th. Parties, Europeans and natives, to be allowed the use of gins on the terms sanctioned by Government on the 17th April 1845.

"5th. Mr. Hall, or some other qualified engineer, to be placed under Mr. Mercer, to be employed in setting up the gins and keeping them in efficient order.

"6th. Four apprentices, already attached to the establishment, to be employed for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the method of working the gins.

"7th. In lieu of the monthly report heretofore submitted by Mr. Mercer, a quarterly report, accompanied by a statement of expenses, to be forwarded to Government by that gentleman, a copy being supplied to the collector."

371. These rules were sanctioned by Government on the 13th August 1845. With reference, however, to the 5th clause of the rules, the acting collector was informed that the services of Mr. Hall, the engineer, must be divided, as far as might be necessary, between the stations of Broach and Dharwar.

Mr. Mercer's progress reports.

372. In his report for the month of March 1844, of the operations at the Khooseghul farm, Mr. Mercer gave the following account of the cotton cultivation:—

"Since last month the cotton has gone on as I expected. The New Orleans is now yielding a pretty fair picking, as is also the Coimbatoor, and some of the Broach. The New Orleans will continue making till the rains set in; much of it is still in flower. The staple of that cotton is very good, and the proportion of cotton to seed is very large, being only a small fraction less than ⅓ (one-third). The New Orleans planted by the ryuts is giving a most satisfactory return, and will continue yielding for two months to come."

373. In his report for the month of April, dated the 4th May 1844, Mr. Mercer stated as follows:—

"We are still gathering a little cotton from the New Orleans plants. The Coimbatoor is just done. We are getting a little from a portion of the Broach. The Abyssinian, and also Bourbon, which was first planted, have given a light picking; but the produce of both these sorts will be so small, that I am constrained to say now, that I think they never can be cultivated with success here, though the matter cannot be fully decided till another year. I would

I would, however, strongly recommend that our efforts be for the present year entirely directed to the extension of the culture of the New Orleans cotton, which has so far proved entirely satisfactory, and whose superiority in every respect has been so decided, that, as far as I know, I believe every ryut who planted it has been well pleased, and is now desirous to increase his cultivation in it this coming season; besides the anxiety among many who have not planted to secure seed."

374. The satisfaction of Government was expressed to Mr. Mercer on the 21st June 1844, at his continued good accounts of the progress made with the New Orleans cotton.

375. Mr. Mercer, with his report for May 1844, dated the 1st June following, submitted a statement, showing the quantity of cotton produced from each variety planted on the Khooseghul farm, of which the following is an abstract:—

DESCRIPTION OF COTTON.	ACRES.	SEED COTTON.	CLEAN COTTON.	AVERAGE OF CLEAN COTTON PER ACRE.
		Lbs.	*Lbs.*	
New Orleans - - - - -	80	13,676	4,371	54 lbs. $10\frac{1}{3}$ oz.
Broach - - - - - -	66	$6,889\frac{1}{2}$	2,117	32 lbs. $0\frac{2}{3}$ oz.
Coimbatoor - - - - -	16	$3,673\frac{1}{2}$	875	54 lbs. 11 oz.
Abyssinian - - - - -	11	362	89	8 lbs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Bourbon - - - - - -	10	10	"	"
Sea Island - - - - -	3	Had yielded nothing at the date of report.		

376. Mr. Mercer recommended that the experiment should in future be confined to the New Orleans and Broach cotton, which yielded the largest return per acre. He observed that the New Orleans was more easily gathered than any of the other sorts, being in larger pods, and the larger leaves of that plant not so readily breaking and mixing with the cotton; that the proportion of cotton to seed was greater; and that, above all, it had already got a hold among the native cultivators, who were highly satisfied with it, having in nearly every case reaped a larger crop from it per acre than they ever did from the native cotton, and having realized for it in the market a higher price by upwards of 30 per cent.

377. He further observed as follows:—

"The average produce of good native cotton is one maund of 26 lbs. of clean cotton per acre, and when very superior, equal to 30 lbs.

"From 40 acres of New Orleans cotton, planted by the ryuts in Khooseghul, there has been gathered 1,922 lbs. of clean cotton, equal to $48\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per acre, nearly double the native produce, and this, too, in lands not hardly an average of the common cotton land of the country, at a distance from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village, where anything like manure was out of the question. At Dharwar, immediately under the influence of the Collector, where most of those who planted were induced to take their best fields, and those which had been manured for other crops, the return per acre has been much larger. I, however, do not look upon this part of the experiment as of so much value, for the quantity of such lands must necessarily be very small indeed in proportion to the great mass of the cotton lands of the country; but the fields planted in Khooseghul and the neighbouring villages, which have produced about the same amount per acre as at Khooseghul, are hardly an average of the lands of the immense country stretching north, east and south of here for many miles, where nearly all the cotton of the Southern Mahratta Country is now produced, and where, small as is the return now reaped per acre from it, cotton is considered the best crop sown, and through which to increase the return to the amount above shown will indeed be to improve the cotton cultivation on a large and profitable scale."

378. The great satisfaction of Government was intimated to Mr. Mercer on the 22d July 1844, at the account given by him of the progress made in the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton.

379. Of the progress of the cultivation of cotton on the farms of Khooseghul and Gudduck in 1844-45 favourable accounts continued to be received from Mr. Mercer, until October 1844, when he reported the injury done to the plants by the attacks of worms. In the subsequent month, however, an improvement took place in the appearance of the fields, which continued till the crop was gathered.

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Statements of the produce of the Government farms.

380. With a report, dated the 9th June 1845, Mr. Mercer forwarded statements of the produce of both farms for 1844-45, and of the expenses incurred on account of those farms. The following is an abstract of the former statement:—

KHOOSEGHUL.	ACRES.	CLEAN COTTON.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.
		Lbs.	*Lbs.*
New Orleans cotton - - - - -	150	1,725	11½
Broach - - - - - - -	16	1,010	63⅓
Bourbon - - - - - - -	10	220	22
Abyssinian - - - - - -	11	118	10·727
GUDDUCK.			
New Orleans country cotton- - - -	146	13,821	94·664
Broach cotton - - - - - -	22	2,721	123·681

381. The other statements showed an expenditure of *Rs.* 380. 12. 10. on account of the Khooseghul farm, and of *Rs.* 704. 0. 8. on account of Gudduck farm.

382. Mr. Mercer observed that the Broach cotton, the yield of which had considerably exceeded that of the New Orleans cotton on both farms, would doubtless prove a valuable production in the Dharwar districts, but that it had the same disadvantage as the common cotton of the district, in being difficult to gather free from dirt, &c., but that the staple was excellent.

Proposal to instruct a number of native youths in the management of the saw-gin.

383. In submitting a proposition from Mr. Mercer for the employment of four or five native youths, on a monthly salary of 12 rupees each, to be trained in the management of the saw-gin, the Collector of Dharwar, under date the 22d June 1844, suggested, as an improvement upon it, that whether a civil engineer was or was not deputed to that district, a native, conversant with machinery, might be attached to the farm on a salary of 50 rupees per mensem.

384. This proposition having been approved of by Government, Mr. Mercer was authorised, on the 26th July following, to entertain four native youths on the salary proposed by him, and to instruct them in the perfect management of the gin, with the view of being employed as assistants.

385. It was subsequently, on inquiry by the Government of India, explained to that authority, that as the object of this Government was to extend as widely as possible the cultivation of superior sorts of cotton, and a superior system of cleaning to that practised by the natives generally, the services of these assistants would probably be required for many years to come, and that this Government was of opinion that they should be employed so long as they might be found of use in the promotion of the above object. This arrangement was accordingly confirmed by the Supreme Government on the 29th March 1845.

386. With regard to the appointment of a native already conversant with machinery, as suggested by Mr. Shaw, a reference was made to the Military Board, on the 26th of July 1844, to ascertain whether a qualified person could be spared from the Mint, or any other establishment at the Presidency, for this purpose; in reply to which the Board reported, under date the 4th December following, that no native competent to undertake this duty could be found available either at the Mint or on the establishment of the engineer to the dockyard, but that an apprentice, of the name of James Hurst, whose term was about to expire, and who would answer the purpose, if the machinery were simple, could be spared from the former establishment. As Mr. Hall, the engineer attached to the Broach experiments, had in the mean time proceeded to Dharwar, the Government, after a reference to the collector of that zillah, decided, under date the 3d March 1845, on the abandonment of the proposition above alluded to.

Specimens of cotton grown in Dharwar by the ryuts.

387. In a letter dated the 5th April 1844, Mr. Shaw, the Collector of Dharwar, reported that he had despatched to the Presidency three specimens of cleaned cotton, cultivated by the ryuts, as follows:—

No. 1. Thirteen seers of New Orleans cotton, cleaned by the saw-gin.

No. 2. Thirteen seers of ordinary native cotton, cleaned by the saw-gin.

No. 3. Thirteen seers of ordinary native cotton, cleaned by Broach churka.

388. Mr. Shaw observed that these specimens, which had not been selected from cotton produced by any particular ryut, and which had been cleaned by the saw-gin and churka, by

by the aid of common coolies, demonstrated that a considerable improvement had taken place in the manner of preparing the cotton. He, however, expressed his opinion that any good thus effected would not become permanent unless some penal provision should be made to prevent persons from wantonly and wilfully mixing dirt, water, &c., with cotton, to increase its weight, and thus fraudulently to swell the amount of profits, to the injury of the honest trader and deterioration of the produce of the whole district in the market.

389. Referring to the opinion which he believed to be entertained by many mercantile gentlemen in Bombay, that the operation of the saw gin injured the staple, Mr. Shaw remarked that he had heard that the spinners in England had not made this complaint regarding the American cotton.

390. The above specimens of cotton having arrived, were submitted by Government on the 24th May 1844 to the Chamber of Commerce, who, in a letter dated the 13th June following, gave its opinion on them as follows:—

"The New Orleans cotton is considered a fine sample, but of short staple, apparently cut by the gin, and weak and uneven. It is valued at 115 to 120 rupees per candy. The sample of native cotton cleaned by the saw gin is considered superior to the New Orleans in every respect, and to any native cotton yet produced in the Bombay market. That cleaned by the churka is also of excellent quality, well cleaned, and nearly equal to the ginned sample. It is valued at 10 to 15 rupees per candy above the best Broach cotton in the market, or 118 to 122 per candy."

391. The Chamber stated that it would forward these samples, by an early opportunity, to England, for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of competent judges on the two points noticed by the collector of Dharwar.

392. Copy of the Chamber's letter was forwarded to Mr. Shaw and the superintendent of cotton experiments at Broach on the 19th June 1844.

Transfer of American planters from the other Presidencies.

393. Whilst advocating the general introduction of small saw gins in this country, in his letter of the 29th July 1844, quoted in para. 261 of this summary, Mr. Mercer suggested the expediency of removing Dr. Burn from the charge of the cotton experiments at Broach, for the management of which he appeared not to possess the requisite knowledge and experience; and also of applying to the Government of India for the transfer to this Presidency of the American planters employed at Agra and Goruckpoore, viz. Messrs. Finnie and Blount, whose labours in those provinces had been attended with little or no success, and who might be more usefully employed in Broach and other cotton-growing districts on this side of India.

394. An application, as proposed by Mr. Mercer, was, on the 5th September 1844, made to the Government of India, under whose instructions the Government of the North-Western Provinces intimated to this Government, under date the 23d November 1844, that Mr. Finnie was unwilling to take service under this Government unless he received a salary of 500 rupees per mensem, with a house, and travelling allowances when removing; but that Mr. Blount was willing to render his services on the same terms as were granted to the other American planters in this Presidency.

Engagement of Mr. Blount.

395. In reply, the Government of the North Western Provinces was informed, on the 14th December 1844, that as Mr. Finnie would not be content with the allowances granted to Mr. Mercer, this Government must decline to accept his services, but that it was disposed to engage Mr. Blount's services on the pay and allowances enumerated in the margin,* being the same as were allowed to Mr. Mercer.

396. That Government was accordingly requested to direct Mr. Blount to proceed without delay to Poona, and to report his arrival to the collector there; after which he would receive further instructions.

397. The collector of Poona having reported the arrival of Mr. Blount at that station on the 11th April 1845, was requested to direct that person to proceed to Khandeish, and after his arrival there, to place himself in communication with the collector of that district, for the purpose of considering and reporting to Government what plan should be adopted in that province for the improvement of cotton cultivation, and for a better mode of cleaning that already grown.

398. With

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	Rs.
Salary	250
Horse allowance	30
Travelling and tent allowance	80
Rs.	360

Also batta at five rupees per diem, when out in the districts. (*Vide* Government Letter, No. 2554, dated 3 June 1845.)

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Engagement of Mr. Simpson.

398. With a letter dated the 27th February 1845, Mr. Mercer submitted to Government copy of a communication which he had received from Mr. Simpson, one of the American cotton planters employed in Coimbatoor, in the Madras Presidency, under the superintendence of Dr. Wight, intimating that the period for which his services had been engaged by that Government having expired, he was willing to take employment under this Government, on the same terms as the other planters already employed under it; and his qualifications and general eligibility having been certified by Dr. Wight, his services were engaged on the 26th June 1845, for a period of one year, on the same terms as the other Government planters, viz., 360 rupees per mensem, and batta at five rupees per diem when out in the districts.

399. Mr. Simpson was at first attached to the experiments at Dharwar, but it having been brought to the notice of Government by Mr. Mansfield, the first assistant collector in charge of that collectorate, that a want of cordiality existed between Mr. Simpson and Mr. Mercer, and as it was considered that nothing would be so likely to break up or frustrate the success of the experiments in that district as a disagreement amongst the American agents, Mr. Simpson was transferred to Khandeish, where he subsequently remained in charge of the operations in that province.

400. The circumstances connected with Mr. Simpson's engagement by that Government, and his employment in Khandeish, were reported to the Honourable the Court of Directors in despatch No. 35, dated the 17th July 1846 (paras. 3 to 5), and approved of in their letter (No. 20) of the 18th November following. Mr. Simpson resigned his appointment on the 4th April 1848, and returned to Europe by the mail of the 15th of the same month. The proceedings in connexion with his resignation were reported to the Honourable Court on the 12th April 1848 (letter No. 28).

Extension of Messrs. Mercer's and Hawley's engagements, and grant of gratuities to them.

401. The term for which Messrs. Mercer and Hawley's services were engaged by the Honourable Court being about to expire, the former, under date the 17th February 1845, requested to know whether it was the intention of Government to extend that term for another year. He at the same time applied for the grant of a gratuity to himself and Mr. Hawley, as promised in their covenant.

402. Mr. Goldsmid, the Acting Collector of Dharwar, who was consulted on these questions, stated* in reference to the first, that the retention of these planters was, in his opinion, necessary to the success of the most important part of the cotton experiment, the introduction of the saw gin, which was essential to the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton, which could not be cleaned by the ordinary foot roller, while in the case of the native cotton, the operation of the gin improved its quality.

403. In regard to the second question, Mr. Goldsmid expressed his opinion that Messrs. Mercer and Hawley were entitled to the annual gratuity promised by the Honourable Court, and recommended that it might be fixed at 1,800 rupees per annum, and paid to them with arrears.

404. The Government was of opinion that the engagement with the planters should be renewed for a further period of five years, on the original terms, if they agreed to it, but that if they were unwilling to remain in the service of Government for that period, they might be engaged for a shorter period of not less than one year.

405. A communication to this effect having been made on the 1st May 1845 to the first Assistant Collector in charge, as well as to Mr. Mercer, the latter, on the 13th idem, signified his consent to continue in the service of Government for a further period of five years, and forwarded a letter from Mr. Hawley, stating his inability to renew his engagement for a longer term than one year, in consequence of his health having suffered from the effects of the climate of this country.

406. The extension of the engagement with these planters, for the respective periods stated by Mr. Mercer, was accordingly sanctioned by Government on the 17th May 1845.

Gratuity to the American planters.

407. In regard to the gratuity applied for by the planters, references were made on the 17th March 1845, to the Governments of India and Fort St. George, from whose replies, dated the 17th May 1845 and 5th April respectively, it appeared that there was no precedent in either of those presidencies to authorise the grant of gratuities, and as there were not sufficient grounds in Mr. Goldsmid's letter of the 1st April 1845, to justify a recommendation to the Honourable Court for a reward, the Assistant Collector in charge was requested, on the 12th June of that year, to furnish Government with a distinct statement of what had been done by Messrs. Mercer and Hawley, in regard to the introduction of the New Orleans cotton and the saw gin, and to state his opinion as to whether a recommendation should be made to the Honourable Court to grant a reward for those planters, as proposed by Mr. Goldsmid.

Mr. Frere's report on the progress of the Dharwar experiments.

408. To this reference, the Acting Collector, Mr. W. E. Frere, replied on the 6th September 1845. He gave an account of the progress of the experiment, which showed that in the

* Mr. Goldsmid's letter, dated 1 April 1845.

the first year, 1843-44, land to the extent of 200 acres was under cultivation by the ryots with New Orleans cotton, independently of the Government farms, and that the cultivation was increased in the next year to 2,600 acres, while the produce was 36 bales in the first, and 190 bales in the second year. It further showed that the introduction of the saw gin was not less successful than the introduction of the New Orleans cotton.

409. Mr. Frere expressed his opinion that although the experiment was not beyond the reach of failure, yet the success which had attended it, a great deal of which, however, was no doubt owing to the warm interest taken in the experiment by Mr. Shaw, was such as to entitle Mr. Mercer to the gratuity promised by the terms of his covenant.

410. Judging from the united testimony of Messrs. Goldsmid and Frere, as well as of Mr. Shaw, who had from time to time spoken in flattering terms of Mr. Mercer's exertions. Government was of opinion that great success must be held to have attended his endeavours, and that he deserved credit and encouragement for his zeal and perseverance, as well as for the judicious measures adopted by him in order to interest the natives of the districts in the experiments, to accustom them to the use of the saw gin, and to induce them to cultivate foreign cotton instead of the indigenous plant.

Testimony borne by Government to Mr. Shaw's exertions in connexion with the experiments.

411. It could not, however, be doubted that Mr. Mercer was largely indebted for his success to the interest evinced by the Collector, Mr. Shaw, in these speculations, for without his co-operation Mr. Mercer would not have gained the confidence of the people as he had done; nor would he himself have, if he had been placed under the auspices of a collector less warmly interested in the cause, felt that zeal which he had displayed in the success of the undertaking.

412. The happy juncture of circumstances by which Mr. Mercer was placed in a position tending to render his labours effectual, was, however, not considered by Government to detract from the credit due to him for the success with which those labours had been prosecuted.

413. In communicating these remarks to the Acting Collector, under date 25th September 1845, it was intimated to that officer that a recommendation would be submitted to the Honourable Court of Directors for the grant to Mr. Mercer of such gratuity as he might be deemed deserving of. This was accordingly done in a letter, No. 70, dated the 30th idem, in which, as well as in paras. 5 to 11 of a previous despatch (dated 19th May 1845, No. 38), the above proceedings were reported.

The Court authorise gratuities of 1,000 rupees and 500 rupees respectively to Messrs. Mercer and Hawley.

414. In a despatch, No. 3, dated 21st January 1846, the Honourable Court intimated its approbation of the renewal of Mr. Mercer's engagement for five years, and that of Mr. Hawley for one year, and sanctioned the grant of gratuities, to the former of 1,000 rupees, and to the latter of 500 rupees.

415. Copy of this despatch was forwarded on the 25th March 1846 to Mr. Frere, the Acting Collector of Dharwar, who was authorised to disburse the gratuities awarded by the Court to Messrs. Mercer and Hawley.

Mr. Mercer requests that the remaining term of his engagement with Government may be cancelled, and that he may be allowed to resign his situation at Dharwar.

416. Shortly after this,* Mr. Frere submitted an application from Mr. Mercer, requesting that his engagement, which had been renewed for five years from the 1st April 1845, might be cancelled from 1st June 1846, as circumstances which had occurred rendered it very desirable that he should return to his friends in America.

417. Mr. Mercer observed that the cotton experiment had that year made much greater advances towards complete success than he had any expectation of at the beginning of the season; and that he was fully persuaded that it might get on under the superintendence of a less experienced person than himself. He added that the New Orleans cotton had been so productive, that the ryots would be glad to plant it to any extent if purchasers were found for it, and that his establishment was so well acquainted with the gins and ginning, that he was able to distribute them at a distance from him without his supervision.

418. Mr. Frere, however, observed that although there was no doubt of the great progress made by the experiment, yet it had not advanced so far as to be able to exist at all without Mr. Mercer, or some equally able and zealous person, to superintend it.

419. He further remarked that the cotton experiment was at that time in a position which no other of the numerous attempts which had been made to benefit the ryots, and to develope the resources of the country had ever attained; the New Orleans cotton being readily cultivated by the ryots, while the saw-gins were in a fair way of introduction throughout the district. He felt convinced that in two or three years more the existing system would cause a natural commercial demand for New Orleans cotton and ginned country cotton to spring up, which would do away with the necessity for Government any longer interfering, but until that day arrived he considered Mr. Mercer's services indispensably necessary.

420. In reply, Government, on the 29th April 1846, requested Mr. Mansfield, the First Assistant Collector in charge, to intimate to Mr. Mercer that it highly appreciated his valuable services, and that under the then circumstances of the cotton experiments in the southern Mahratta country, it confidently hoped that that gentleman would not press upon it the annulment of his engagement.

421. Mr.

* 4 April 1846.

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Government promise to bring Mr. Mercer's services to the special notice of the Court.

421. Mr. Mansfield was desired further to inform Mr. Mercer that if he carried on the experiment in which he was engaged with success, the Government would not fail to bring his services to the special notice of the Honourable Court, and to solicit for him a reward commensurate with the importance of the object attained through his means.

The smallness of the gratuity sanctioned by the Court is the cause of Mr. Mercer's resignation.

422. On the 9th May 1846, Mr. Mansfield forwarded a letter from Mr. Mercer, stating that the disappointment which he felt at the small amount of gratuity (1,000 rupees) which was assigned to him by the Honourable Court was the real cause of his determination to resign; but that if Mr. Hawley, whose engagement had expired, and who had delayed his departure for America on his account, were allowed to resume his duties, he (Mr. Mercer) was not inclined to abandon the experiment, but to continue it till January 1847, by which time he was of opinion that it would be in a position not likely to be affected by his leaving it.

423. Adverting to the advance made by the experiment, Mr. Mercer observed, that if Government encouraged the cultivation of a large crop of New Orleans cotton that year, and guaranteed a sale for it at a fair price, say (55) fifty-five rupees per candy of seven cwt. clean cotton, and would import gins enough to clean it, the whole experiment would be gladly taken up by the native dealers, and that there would be no use for a superintendent other than an agent to receive and ship the cleaned article.

Extent of New Orleans cotton cultivation by the ryots.

424. Mr. Mansfield gave a clear account of the progress of the experiment from its first institution, in which, in respect to the year under notice, viz., 1845–46, he stated, that in addition to 500 acres for the cultivation of which on account of Government Mr. Mercer had entered into contracts with the ryots, upwards of 10,000 acres had been cultivated by them (the ryots) on their own account, and that this cultivation was expected to yield a crop of from 1,200 to 1,500 bales.

425. Mr. Mansfield further stated, that considering the impossibility of efficiently superintending the purchases of New Orleans cotton which had that year been so extensively cultivated by the ryots, Mr. Mercer had contracted with native traders to go round and purchase the cotton from the ryots, allowing them for their trouble (1) one anna per maund, which was to be deducted from the price (12) twelve annas per maund, to be paid to the ryots; that Mr. Mercer had likewise made over to the ryots most of the saw gins to clean the cotton, giving them for the expense of cleaning the same sum it would have cost Government had it been cleaned under that gentleman's own superintendence.

Mr. Mercer's reasons for recommending the abolition of the Government farms.

426. Mr. Mansfield here for the first time brought to notice that the reasons which chiefly actuated Mr. Mercer to recommend the abandonment of the Government farms, were represented by that person to be that the American system of cultivation was not adapted to India, and that the natives of India were, from their knowledge of the climate and capabilities of the soil, able to cultivate better than any European.

427. On this point Mr. Mansfield further observed as follows:—

"When the American planters were first engaged, it was supposed that the system of cultivation in practice in India was very defective, and that the Americans, from their acquaintance with agriculture in America, would be able to improve it. This, however, has proved to be a fallacy, for Mr. Mercer, and also Messrs. Simpson and Hawley, who I have conversed with on the subject, admit that the skill exhibited by the ryots in their agricultural operations is very superior, and that their economical system enables them to obtain much larger returns for the capital invested than they (the planters) can; and if the ryots do cultivate slovenly it is only from being too lazy or too poor to take the trouble to make the most of their land, and not from ignorance of what they ought to do."

Abolition of the contract system.

428. Mr. Mansfield expressed an opinion that there would be no further necessity for Government planting on its account any New Orleans cotton, which had been extensively cultivated by the ryots, and the qualities of which were well understood by them; that Government should continue to purchase it but for one year longer, at the price of (55) rupees per candy, as proposed by Mr. Mercer; and that if, at the expiration of the next season, the merchants of Bombay did not come forward and aid Government in creating a demand for it, of which there then appeared to be no prospect, there would be no advantage in fostering the production of an article that had not a marketable value.

Insufficiency of the number of saw gins.

429. As to the saw gins, Mr. Mansfield stated that the number which then existed in the collectorate would barely be sufficient to clean the crop of that year, and that if the cultivation of the following year should largely increase, provided the sale of it was guaranteed, a further supply of those machines would be necessary. He added, that although no persons would buy gins from Government, yet numbers were willing to hire them, and that if there were 20 more gins than there then were they would all be hired out.

430. Mr. Mansfield also stated his opinion, that although at that stage of the experiment, the necessity of the American planters continuing in charge of it was not so urgent as at an earlier period, still, as it was through Mr. Mercer's exertions that the experiment was brought to so successful a termination, and owing to the confidence placed in him, the native traders had come forward and volunteered to take the saw gins under their own management, it would be a great blow to the general introduction of saw gins if Mr. Mercer were to leave at that interesting period.

431. Under these circumstances, Mr. Mansfield recommended that Mr. Mercer's proposition to be allowed to remain in charge of the experiments, together with Mr. Hawley, till

till 1st January 1847, be agreed to, and observed that in that case there would be no necessity for Mr. Blount to leave Khandeish in order to join the experiments in Dharwar, as he had been ordered to do.

Government accepts Mr. Mercer's offer to withdraw his resignation.

432. In reply, Mr. Mansfield was informed, on the 11th June 1846, that Government accepted Messrs. Mercer and Hawley's offer to remain in Dharwar till the beginning of January 1847; that it regarded the results of the experiments as being as favourable as could reasonably be expected, considering the short time that they had been in progress; and that it was the intention of Government to lay this report before the Honourable Court, and at the same time strongly to urge on that authority Mr. Mercer's claim to such reward as might be deemed commensurate with the benefits obtained through his means.

Purchase of cotton for Government.

433. Mr. Mansfield was authorised to go on purchasing on account of Government at the price mentioned by him, viz., rupees (55) per candy, as much of the New Orleans cotton grown in the Dharwar collectorate in the then ensuing season as there might be the means of cleaning and preparing for the market with the machinery at his command.

Proposed appointment of competent natives, to be employed in the superintendence of the cotton experiments after the departure of the American planters from India.

434. It was remarked that it would be very desirable, if possible, that competent persons, natives of the districts, should be found, who, after receiving instructions from the planters, might carry on the superintendence of the measures after the departure of the latter, which was then postponed but for a short period. On this point Mr. Mansfield was requested to submit his opinion, and such suggestions as might occur to him, stating at the same time whether such persons were procurable in his district.

435. These proceedings were reported to the Honourable Court on the 17th July 1846,* with a strong recommendation that this Government might be authorised to grant to Mr. Mercer an annual gratuity of not less than 1,800 rupees, commencing retrospectively from the period when his operations had in its judgment attained the degree of success contemplated in the original engagement as establishing a claim to it. This, it was observed, would of course include the one thousand (1,000) rupees already awarded to him, and should be continued so long as his services were available, and were attended with equally advantageous results.

The Court sanction additional gratuity to Messrs. Mercer and Hawley.

436. The authority of the Honourable Court was at the same time requested to extend the same indulgence to the other planters in the like circumstances.

Mr. Hawley is placed in charge of the Dharwar experiments.

437. Mr. Mercer having been transferred to Broach in November 1846, to succeed Dr. Burn as superintendent of the cotton experiments in that district, from the charge of which the latter officer was removed on the 7th October 1846, Mr. Mansfield, the Acting Collector of Dharwar, in charge, reported under date the 1st December 1846, that Mr. Hawley, the other American planter in his district, whose engagement had last been renewed till the 1st January 1847, had consented to its being extended to the 1st March of that year, and stated that he had placed the experiments in Dharwar under his (Mr. Hawley's) superintendence.

438. As to the future superintendence of the experiments, after Mr. Hawley's departure, Mr. Mansfield pointed out that the qualifications of the superintendent would depend on the decision come to by Government regarding the disposal of the crop of 1845–46; and he observed, if the cotton were sold at Bombay, as recommended by him, there would be no longer any necessity for Government to purchase the New Orleans cotton produced by the ryots, in which case the duties of superintendent would only be to see that the gins were kept in proper order, and that there was a sufficient supply to meet the increasing demand for them; to encourage the ryots to have the native cotton cleaned by the saw gin, and to do everything in his power to impress upon them the superior value of clean cotton in the market.

439. Mr. Mansfield observed that these duties, which, with the exception of repairing and building gins, would be very light, would not entail upon Government the expense of a special officer for the purpose, since the mechanic, for whose services he had applied to Government, under date the 16th October 1846, would attend to the repair and erection of gins, while he would perform the other duties without neglecting his ordinary duties as First Assistant Collector, if Government would accept his services.

440. Mr. Shaw, who had in the meantime resumed charge of the Dharwar collectorate, was informed on the 28th January 1847, in reply to the above letter, that Government approved of Mr. Hawley being placed in charge of the cotton experiments.

Government decline to permit the sale at Bombay of the cotton purchased from the ryots.

441. Mr. Shaw was on this occasion referred to a Government letter of the same date, in which its reasons were explained for negativing the proposition to sell at Bombay all the cotton purchased from the ryots; and it was observed that if, according to the views therein expressed, Government continued to buy up cotton for consignment to England, it would be necessary to appoint some person to superintend the experiments in Dharwar, unless he (Mr. Shaw) and his assistants could do all that was required, or Mr. Channing, who was at Belgaum,

* In letter No. 35, of 1846, paras. 9 to 33.

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Belgaum, would be able to superintend the experiments in Dharwar as well as in Belgaum; on which point Mr. Shaw was requested to submit his opinion and report, after communicating, if necessary, with the Acting Collector of Belgaum.

442. The interest which Mr. Mansfield had taken in this subject, and the zeal with which he had tendered his further services for its prosecution, were highly commended, and a hope was expressed that he would contribute his aid in any way in which he (Mr. Shaw) might consider it available, without prejudice to the general business of the collectorate.

Mr. Hawley leaves Dharwar.

443. Mr. Shaw having submitted an application from Mr. Hawley, to be permitted to leave Dharwar on the 10th February 1847, in order to prepare himself for embarkation for America on the 1st March following, when his engagement expired, Government informed the former gentleman, on the 10th February 1847, that it had no objection to a compliance with this request.

Review taken by Mr. Mansfield of the progress of the experimental measures for introducing the New Orleans cotton and saw gins during the years 1843–44, 1844–45, and 1845–46.

444. In a letter (No. 658) dated the 9th May 1846, Mr. Mansfield, then Acting Collector of Dharwar, reported on the state of the experiments in progress at that time. He referred to a report on the same subject which had been submitted to Government by Mr. W. E. Frere, on the 6th September 1845 (No. 1175), wherein that gentleman gave an account of what had been done in respect to introducing the New Orleans cotton and saw gins into the Dharwar collectorate in the years 1843–44 and 1844–45.

Commencement of the experiments under Mr. Mercer, an American cotton planter, formerly employed in the N. W. Provinces.

445. These experiments were commenced in 1843, under the superintendence of Mr. Mercer, an American cotton planter of great experience, zeal, and energy. That gentleman arrived at Dharwar in April of that year, and selected for his farming operations the village of Khooseghul, in the Hooblee talooka, which, with about 200 acres planted by the ryots, formed the field of his first year's operations.

Transfer of Mr. Hawley from Broach to Dharwar.

446. In the second year, 1844-45, Mr. Hawley, another American planter, was sent to this collectorate from Broach, where he had been previously employed under Dr. Burn, and he also had an experimental farm at Gudduck, in the Dummul talooka. Mr. Mercer continued his farm at Khooseghul during this year, and the ryots planted about two thousand six hundred (2,600) acres of land.

Abolition of the Government farms at Khooseghul and Gudduck, and introduction of the contract system.

447. Mr. Mansfield then proceeded to state that in the year under notice, viz., 1845–46, Mr. Mercer had represented to his predecessor, Mr. Goldsmid, that the experimental farms were only a useless expense to Government; that the American system of cultivation was not adapted to India; that the natives of India were, from their knowledge of the climate and capabilities of the soil, able to cultivate better than any European, and requested that the farms might be abolished; and that in order to test how far the climate and soils throughout the collectorate were adapted to the New Orleans cotton, and also that a knowledge of its qualities might be disseminated among the ryots, he requested that he might be allowed to cultivate, on contract, fields in all the talookas. To this proposition Mr. Goldsmid assented, and strongly recommended it to Government, who sanctioned it. On this sanction, five hundred and fifty (550) acres were planted with New Orleans cotton by the ryots for Mr. Mercer. In addition to this, upwards of ten thousand (10,000) acres were cultivated with this cotton on their own account, by the ryots; and Mr. Mansfield observed that it was very gratifying to him to be able to state that wherever the season had been favourable for the native crops of grain, &c., the New Orleans cotton plant had flourished very vigorously. In the eastern portions of the Dummul and Nowlgoond talookas there had been a great deficiency of rain, and all descriptions of crops had failed; and the New Orleans cotton had of course shared the same fate.

Quantity of New Orleans cotton produced in 1843–44, and 1845–46.

448. From the commencement of the experiment to the period reported on by Mr. Mansfield (1845–46), the quantity of New Orleans cotton produced in the Dharwar district was as follows:—

In 1843-44 - - - - - - - -	36 bales,
In 1844-45 - - - - - - - -	190 bales,

and the produce of 1845-46 was estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500 bales.

Saw gins first used in cleaning the New Orleans cotton.

449. It had often been brought to the notice of Government, that one great difficulty connected with the introduction of the New Orleans cotton into the Southern Mahratta country was the impossibility of cleaning it with the common native machinery, owing to the tenacity with which the wool adheres to the seed, and in order to obviate this, Government, at the recommendation of Mr. Mercer, procured and forwarded to Dharwar 12 saw gins, all of which were set up and put in working order by Mr. Mercer.

Purchase of cotton by Government from the ryots.

450. Government had up to this period (May 1846) purchased all the New Orleans cotton produced by the ryots, and the number of bales given in para. 448 of this summary includes in the two first years the produce of the Government farms, as well as that purchased from the ryots, and in the third year that planted on contract for Mr. Mercer on the part of Government, as also that planted by the ryots on their own account.

451. The whole of the first year's produce was cleaned at Dharwar and Khooseghul by Mr. Mercer. The next year the crop was much larger, and scattered throughout the collectorate, which rendered it impossible for him to superintend the cleaning of it as he had done that of the year before; he therefore confined himself to the charge of cleaning the

the cotton produced on the farm at Khooseghul, and that from the ryots in the neighbouring villages. Mr. Hawley, on the other hand, cleaned the produce of the Government farm at Gudduck, and of the remote towns of Guddug, Dummul, and Seegaum, and gins were sent in charge of Carkoons to look after them, and were visited from time to time by Mr. Mercer.

Extension of the New Orleans cotton cultivation.

452. In 1845-46, the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton had so extended that it was found to be physically impossible for Messrs. Mercer and Hawley to superintend the buying of it from the ryots without the aid of Carkoons, whom they had no means of controlling. Mr. Mercer, therefore, contracted with the native traders to go round and purchase the cotton from the ryots, and for their trouble allowed them one (1) anna per maund, which he deducted from the price sanctioned by Government to be paid for the cotton, namely, twelve (12) annas, but which, nevertheless, left to the ryots a very good price for this produce.

Saw gins made over to the cotton traders.

453. Mr. Mercer also made over to these traders most of the saw gins with which to clean the cotton, giving them for the expense of cleaning, the same price as it would have cost Government had it been cleaned under Mr. Mercer's own superintendence, and the native dealers bought the cotton from the cultivators, and ginned it, "paying all the expenses of the same, having the sole management of it; and except that they have not the ownership of the gins, and are dependent on Government to purchase the clean cotton, have the whole thing in their own hands."

System of cultivation pursued by the American planters.

454. Mr. Mansfield having shown, as above, what had been done up to the close of the season 1845-46, with the object of extending the culture of Mexican cotton in the districts under his charge, next proceeded to state that when the American planters were first engaged, it was supposed that the system of cultivation in practice in India was very defective, and that the Americans, from their acquaintance with agriculture in America, would be able to improve it. This, however, proved to be a fallacy, for Mr. Mercer, as also Messrs. Simpson and Hawley, whom Mr. Mansfield had consulted on the subject, admitted that the skill exhibited by the ryots in their agricultural operations was very superior, and that their economical system enabled them to obtain much larger returns for the capital invested than they (the planters) could, and if the ryots do cultivate slovenly, it is only from being too indolent or too poor to take the trouble to make the most of their land, and not from ignorance of what they ought to do.

Mr. Mansfield proposes that Government should discontinue planting on its own account.

455. The New Orleans cotton having been cultivated to such an extent throughout the Dharwar collectorate that its qualities were well understood by the ryots, Mr. Mansfield gave it as his opinion that there would be no further necessity for Government planting any more on its own account. He stated that at the date of his letter (9th May 1846) there was sufficient seed to plant one hundred thousand (100,000) acres of land with this cultivation, and the ryots were perfectly willing to plant it to any extent, provided the sale of the produce was guaranteed to them by Government. To quote Mr. Mansfield's own words—"At present Government is the sole purchaser, and as there does not appear any immediate prospect of a demand springing up for it, it will be necessary for Government to decide to what extent the ryots should be encouraged to cultivate it, and whether they are prepared to purchase the whole of the crop. In my opinion, I think Government should purchase for one year longer, and encourage the growth of the cotton as much as possible by guaranteeing the sale of the produce at fifty-five (55) rupees a candy, as recommended by Mr. Mercer; and if at the expiration of next season the merchants of Bombay do not come forward and aid Government in creating a demand, I really do not see any advantage to be obtained by Government in fostering the production of an article that has not a marketable value."

Insufficiency of the number of saw gins for cleaning the season's cotton.

456. In regard to the gins in use in the cleaning districts, Mr. Mansfield stated, that the number was barely sufficient to clean the year's crop, and that if, as he confidently expected, the ensuing year's cultivation should increase very largely, it would be necessary to send all the gins procurable in Bombay to Dharwar. No person would, he observed, "buy gins at present from Government, but numbers are willing to hire them; and if they were 20 more gins than we have at present they would all be hired out."

457. Mr. Mansfield added, that in the then state of the experiments, where it was no longer necessary to cultivate New Orleans cotton on account of Government, and the native dealers were anxious to be allowed to have the use of the saw gins, the importance of retaining the services of the American planters was not so great as it would have been in an earlier stage of the experiment.

The superintendent of the experiments to confine himself in future to keeping the saw gins in proper order, and in superintending the ginning operations in the districts.

458. The duty in future of the person in charge of the experiment would be to see that the saw gins were kept in proper order; that the traders be contracted with for buying the cotton from the ryots; that they paid them the proper price; that they cleaned it and packed it properly; and afterwards, to pay them on the delivery of the cotton. Mr. Mansfield further stated, that he considered that it was "through Mr. Mercer's exertions that the experiment had been brought to so successful a termination; and owing to the confidence placed in him, the native traders have come forward and volunteered to take the saw gins under their own management, and that, if Mr. Mercer were to leave at this interesting period of the experiment, it would be a great blow to the general introduction of the saw gins."

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Resignation and subsequent re-engagement of the American cotton planters.

459. Mr. Mercer, who, along with Messrs. Hawley and Simpson, had resigned his appointment, subsequently expressed his willingness to remain at Dharwar till the 1st January 1847, provided Mr. Hawley was allowed to resume his appointment, that gentleman having delayed his departure in expectation of Mr. Mercer's application being admitted, so that they might have proceeded to America together. Mr. Mansfield therefore suggested, that as there would be ample occupation for both these planters in Dharwar, Mr. Mercer's proposition should be agreed to, and stated, that in that case there would no longer be any necessity for Mr. Blount to leave Khandeish, from whence he had been directed to proceed to take charge of the Dharwar experiment on Mr. Mercer having intimated his wish to resign his appointmeut and return to America.

460. The following minute, bearing date the 26th May 1846, was recorded by Sir George Arthur, on Mr. Mansfield's report:

Sir George Arthur's minute on Mr. Mansfield's report.

"Mr. Mansfield's report of the state of the experiments for the improvement of cotton in Dharwar, is as favourable as could reasonably be expected, considering the short time they have been in progress. The planters having found that little could be done towards improving the modes of cultivation practised by the natives, have latterly directed their attention to the extension of the New Orleans species of cotton, and the use of the saw gin for cleaning it. In this they appear to have been very successful, particularly during the last season reported on. The most important point gained, perhaps, is the inducing the native cultivators and traders to adopt these improvements for their own objects, and this seems to have been so far accomplished, that with very little further aid from the planters they would be able to prosecute them by themselves, and would be encouraged to do so with a certainty of obtaining the price now given for the produce by Government. It remains to be ascertained how far this is a price which could be maintained in the natural state of the market, on which point a judgment cannot be formed until we have advice of the results of the consignments made to England. If this be satisfactory, it will doubtless only need to be made public in order to secure the permanent co-operation of the mercantile community, and the experiment may then be left to make its own way without further aid from Government; if it be otherwise, it will be for consideration whether we should continue the prosecution of measures which are dependent for their success on factitious aid alone. In the mean time, it is desirable that no means in our power should be intermitted towards obtaining for the experiments a fair trial.

"I was induced to acquiesce, although reluctantly, in the acceptance of Mr. Mercer's recent tender of his resignation, under the impression that our power of enforcing the completion of his engagement, if he were indisposed to it himself, was at least doubtful; and I assented to the same course in regard to the other planters, who also wished to retire, because I understood they were bound by no engagement at all. Mr. Mercer now wishes it to be understood that his chief reason for resigning was the inadequacy of the remuneration assigned to him, but that, under the encouragement held out by Government, he is willing to remain till next January, if his coadjutor, Mr. Hawley, who had also resigned, but who is now, it appears, willing to withdraw his resignation, be permitted to remain till the same period.

"I am too sensible of the importance of retaining the services of these planters, at this critical stage of the experiment, to desire very nicely to scrutinise the motives which may have influenced them in their recent resignations, and I therefore think we ought to accept their present offers to remain.

"We have also before us a strong appeal from Mr. Young, the Acting Collector of Khandeish, against the recent resolution for suspending the cotton experiments in that district; this resolution was adopted in consequence of the resignation of the Dharwar planters, and of Mr. Simpson, one of the Khandeish planters, which induced us to determine to transfer the remaining planter, Mr. Blount, from Khandeish to Dharwar, and to confine the experiments, for the present, to the latter district, where they were further advanced, and would suffer greater injury from an abrupt termination.

"It is fortunate that the change of resolution on the part of the Dharwar planters and of Mr. Simpson, who it appears is also now desirous of remaining until the gathering in and cleaning of the ensuing crop, enabled us to accede to Mr. Young's representations, and recall our former orders, the effect of which, from what Mr. Young states, would have been very injurious in the state in which the experiments at present are in Khandeish. It is the more desirable to adopt this course, as it appears that Mr. Blount is very averse to being transferred to Dharwar, and he and the two planters already there do not show a disposition to co-operate very cordially.

"I am therefore of opinion, that the experiments should be allowed to go on in Khandeish, and Messrs. Blount and Simpson to continue there; that Mr. Young's deferring to give effect to our orders, pending a further reference, should be approved; and that any orders subsequently issued, in contemplation of the suspension of the experiments, and which may now without inconvenience be reversed, should be so.

"With reference to what Mr. Mercer states, as to the inadequacy of his remuneration, and which has been more fully represented to me by the Acting Collector, Mr. Mansfield, in an extra-official form, I find that the original covenant of Mr. Mercer, who was transferred from the Bengal Presidency, is not on the records of this Government; but from those of the other planters who were originally sent here, and which are understood to be similar in their terms, as also from the reply to a reference on the subject to the Government of India, it would appear that he, as well as the others, was led to expect an annual gratuity,

gratuity, the amount of which was not defined, in the event of his efforts for improving the cotton being successful, and which was to commence after the realisation of the first crop. When he continued in the Bengal Presidency, his services do not appear to have been considered so efficient as to induce the Government of Agra, under whom he was immediately placed, to give effect to this measure; but since he has been employed under us, he certainly does appear to have done all that was in his power to promote the success of the experiments, and his efforts, in as far as can be judged from the reports of the local officers, have been attended with very considerable success. The late Acting Collector, Mr. Goldsmid, recommended that gratuities of rupees (1,800) one thousand eight hundred per annum should be awarded to Messrs. Mercer and Hawley, with arrears, from the commencement of their employment in their present situations: this recommendation we submitted for the consideration of the Honourable Court, who in their reply sanctioned an absolute gratuity of only rupees (1,000) one thousand to Mr. Mercer, and rupees (500) five hundred to Mr. Hawley; disappointment at which result is the reason now alleged for the recently expressed wish of the former gentleman to retire.

"Looking to the important stage which these experiments have reached in the Dharwar district, the strong evidence of the success which has attended them there, especially during the last season, which is subsequent to the results on which the Honourable Court's resolution was founded—the degree in which this success appears attributable to the energy and perseverance of Mr. Mercer—the terms of his original engagement, and the perhaps not unnatural disappointment he feels—I think we should be justified in again strongly urging his claims on the consideration of the Honourable Court, and suggesting the expediency of authorising us to grant him an annual sum, not less than was formerly proposed by Mr. Goldsmid, viz. rupees (1,800) one thousand eight hundred, in addition to his ordinary salary, and commencing retrospectively from the period when his operations had, in our judgment, attained the degree of success contemplated in the original engagement, as establishing a claim to it. This would include, of course, the rupees (1,000) one thousand already awarded to him, and should be continued so long as his services are available, and are attended with equally advantageous results. It might also, I think, be advisable to obtain the authority of the Honourable Court to extend the same indulgence to the other planters in the like circumstances. A report of our present arrangements, and of the state of the experiments, and the views of the planters, should at the same time be made to the Court, and an early communication solicited of the result of the consignments already made to England, to enable us to judge of the practical advantages attained, and the extent to which it would be advisable to prosecute the experiments on their present footing.

"In the meantime, the Acting Collector of Dharwar may be authorised to go on purchasing on account of Government, at the price proposed by him, viz., rupees (55) fifty-five per candy, as much of the New Orleans cotton grown in his district in the ensuing season as there may be the means of cleaning and preparing for the market with the machinery at his command; and the Acting Collector of Khandeish may be authorised to instruct Messrs. Simpson and Blount to carry out the contracts and engagements already entered into. As Mr. Blount will, under these arrangements, remain in his present situation, his claim to compensation on account of the house he has built does not require to be considered.

"It would be very desirable, if possible, that competent persons, natives of the districts, should be found, who, after receiving instructions from the planters, might carry on the superintendence of the measures after the departure of the latter, which, although now postponed, is so only for a short period. On this point the opinions and suggestions of the Acting Collectors of Dharwar and Khandeish may be called for, and the orders on the subject generally, which may be issued to the latter officer, should be communicated for the information of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, through whom the measures, as regards that district, have hitherto been conducted.

"I am induced to propose the foregoing measures under a strong conviction of the importance of the endeavours we are now making to improve our great staple, not only to the commercial and agricultural interests of this Presidency, but also through them to the public revenue; and when so much has been done towards this object at the present time, and under circumstances which, if not fully availed of, may not readily occur again, or at least may not be re-produced, but at a much greater cost than would at present be required to turn them to full account, I think it would be a misjudged economy to withhold from these experiments any reasonable assistance which may contribute to a full and satisfactory development of their results."

461. The following minute was recorded by the Honourable Mr. Willoughby, on this subject, on the 8th June 1846.

The Honourable Mr. Willoughby's minute on Mr. Mansfield's report.

"I entirely concur in all the suggestions of the Honourable President in his minute of the 26th ultimo.

"I have read the whole of the proceedings connected with the cotton experiments in the Southern Mahratta country and in Khandeish with great interest, and am much gratified to observe that as far as the former district is concerned, the experiment may be said to have already succeeded on two most essential points; 1stly, the New Orleans cotton may be cultivated to any extent, provided a market is found for the produce; and 2dly, saw gins, which are absolutely necessary to detach this species of cotton from the seed,

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have been introduced, and are eagerly hired by those engaged in the cotton trade at Dharwar.

"We may surely hope that when the traders and ryots become more fully sensible of the great advantages of this machine, they will become the purchasers of the saw gins which have been sent to Dharwar, and that Government will soon be in a position to withdraw altogether from an experiment which should be more properly left to the private capitalist and merchant.

"I confess, I am not surprised that Mr. Mercer has experienced disappointment in regard to the amount of gratuity which has been awarded by the Honourable Court; but that authority, when this was fixed, was not aware of the highly satisfactory progress which has since been attained at Dharwar in effecting the important objects for which Mr. Mercer was engaged. I have no doubt that the Honourable Court, when this information is before it, will liberally consider Mr. Mercer's claims to gratuity and reward.

"By his original covenant with the Honourable Court, Mr. Mercer was led to expect an annual gratuity or donation, in case he, 'by his knowledge, experience, and industry, shall advance and improve the culture of cotton in the East Indies; the said gratuity to take effect after the first crop is made, provided the said Mr. Mercer shall be successful therein.'

"The question for the Honourable Court's consideration is this: Has Mr. Mercer been successful? and if so, from what date? The first of these questions is, I think, decidedly answered affirmatively in the proceedings now before me. In 1843-44, two hundred acres planted with New Orleans cotton produced 33 bales. In 1844-45, the cultivation increased to 2,600 acres, and the produce to 190 bales.* In 1845-46, the ryots have planted 550 acres, under contract with Mr. Mercer, and 10,000 on their own account, and the produce, it is estimated, will amount to from 1,200 to 1,500 bales. †

"But in consequence of the impossibility of cleaning the New Orleans cotton with the common machinery of the country, 'owing to the tenacity with which the wool adheres to the seed,' it was necessary to introduce the saw gin, and in this also Mr. Mercer appears to have been completely successful. *Vide* Mr. Frere's report, dated 6th September 1845, and Mr. Mansfield's of the 9th May 1846.

"It is for the Honourable Court to determine from what period Mr. Mercer shall be considered to have entitled himself to a gratuity. In my humble judgment this should be liberally determined to commence from 1843-44, when a crop of 33 bales was produced. Taking also into consideration the extreme importance of this experiment both to India and Great Britain, and regarding also the peculiar circumstances under which Mr. Mercer was engaged, the sacrifices he has made in his endeavours to teach the natives of India to compete with his own country in the production of this staple product, the energy of mind and body, the warm interest in the experiment, the conciliating conduct and kind feeling towards the natives which Mr. Mercer has uniformly exhibited since he accepted employment under this Government ‡, I do not think the annual gratuity recommended by Mr. Goldsmid, when Acting Collector of Dharwar, namely, 1,800 rupees, is more than he deserves.

Mr. Mansfield's report, dated 9 May 1846.

"Although, however, I am decidedly of opinion that the American planters should be liberally dealt with, there is one part of Mr. Mercer's recent conduct which I cannot approve of: I refer to his resignation, followed, as if in concert, by that of Mr. Simpson, the American planter employed in Khandeish. At first no cause was assigned for this, but Mr. Mercer has since acknowledged that it was in consequence of the small amount of the gratuity awarded to him by the Honourable Court, as from the tenor of his covenant he expected an annual grant, and thought it would be scarcely less than 2,000 rupees, whereas only half that sum had been granted to him for the whole six years he had been 'a hard-working exile.' It would have been more creditable to Mr. Mercer had he at first stated the real cause of his resignation; and his allusion to the whole period of his residence in India is preposterous, for at all events, under the most liberal construction of his covenant, he could not claim a gratuity until 12 months after his arrival in the Southern Mahratta Country, which would be April 1844.

"I think it is to regretted that Mr. Mercer has been partially released from his second engagement. It is quite true that Mr. Mercer had not bound himself by a strictly formal bond. I observe, however, that the renewal of his original contract was his own spontaneous act.§ On the 13th May 1845 he intimated his 'consent to a continuance of his engagement for a further term of five years;' adding, that 'he did so from a conviction that a shorter period cannot possibly decide the thorough success of the experiment, but that a steady and energetic pursuit of the plan we have adopted will certainly in that time place it far beyond any chance of failure, and mature the system which will in the end lead to the accomplishment of an entire revolution in the system of cotton cleaning, packing and conveyance throughout Western India, and no doubt to its enormously increased cultivation.' On the 29th May Mr. Mercer was informed Government accepted the offer of his services for five years, 'on the original terms of his agreement with the Honourable Court of Directors.'

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* Mr. Frere's report, dated 6 September 1845.
† Mr. Mansfield's report, 9 May 1846.
‡ He arrived at Dharwar in April 1843.
§ *Vide* his letter, dated 17 February 1845.

Directors.' Under these circumstances I would have insisted on the performance of Mr. Mercer's engagement, and had this course been firmly pursued, I do not think Mr. Mercer would have declined.

"There is only one other point, but a very important one, requiring to be noticed. As far as relates to the experiments in the Southern Mahratta Country, Government would appear to have already performed all that can reasonably be expected. The New Orleans cotton is now extensively cultivated. The ryuts are fully sensible of its superiority over the indigenous cotton. The machinery necessary for separating the wool from the seed of this superior product has been successfully introduced, and is freely taken out on hire by the people; and as I have before observed, no doubt they will shortly take a step in advance, and become the owners by purchase of this machinery.

"But as observed by Mr. Goldsmid,* the experiment cannot be considered beyond the reach of failure until 'the superior marketable value of ginned cotton to the grower or merchant here is sufficient to keep the machines in full employ, and to create a demand for more,' or, as observed by Mr. Frere,† 'until this cotton is quoted in the sales at Liverpool and Canton.' Up to the present period, the ryuts are guaranteed by Government that all the cotton they produce shall be bought at the rate of 55 rupees per candy. It is obvious that it would not be proper to continue this system for any lengthened period, even if it were practicable, and the experiment appears even now to have reached that stage when the mercantile community may be reasonably expected to come forward and freely purchase a species of cotton, which, from its acknowledged superiority over that of ordinary country cotton, will undoubtedly command a higher price in the London and China markets.

"I observe Mr. Mansfield alludes to the apathy which the merchants have evinced on this subject; but I would fain attribute this to their want of information on the extent to which this important and national undertaking has advanced. We should, therefore, I think, endeavour to dispel this ignorance; and I would suggest that a letter be at once addressed to the Chamber of Commerce, and the firms noted in the margin,‡ who do not belong to the Chamber, embodying the principal facts recorded in these proceedings, and calling their attention to the circumstance that unless a demand is created for the New Orleans cotton grown in the Southern Mahratta Country, the experiment, now so promising, must fail, and with it the chance of this part of India being ever able to compete with America in the growth of its staple product. It may be further observed, that although for a time Government has been induced to usurp the functions of the private capitalist and merchant, by becoming the purchaser of all the cotton now produced, at a fixed price, it cannot do so for any lengthened period, but must trust to the mercantile community to occupy the field from which the Government is desirous to withdraw, whenever fiscal success has been placed beyond the reach of failure. Their co-operation, therefore, and any suggestions which may occur to them in promotion of the objects Government have in view, might be invited.

"According to Mr. Mansfield's estimate, the crop of 1845-46 will amount to from 1,200 to 1,500 bales. With the view of promulgating information generally on the subject, I would suggest for consideration that a portion of this crop be disposed of by public auction at Bombay, one bale of it being exposed for a considerable period before the sale, at the Chamber of Commerce, for the inspection of the public."

Government accept the offer of Messrs. Mercer and Hawley to remain at Dharwar till 1 January 1847.

462. Under the view of the subject taken by the Honourable Board, the offer of Messrs. Mercer and Hawley to remain at Dharwar till the 1st January 1847 was accepted, and Mr. Blount was requested to remain in Khandesh, instead of being deputed to Dharwar, as had been intended.

Employment of competent natives under the planters.

463. Government on this occasion suggested that it would be very desirable, if possible, that competent persons, natives of the districts, should be found, who, after receiving instructions from the planters, might carry on the superintendence of the measures in progress after the departure of the latter, which, although postponed, was so for a short period only.

464. The proceedings of Government, consequent on the resignation of the American cotton planters in 1846, were reported to the Honourable the Court of Directors on the 17th July 1846 (Letter No. 35), to which they replied in their despatch No. 20, of the 18th November, of the same year, as follows:—

Views of the Honourable Court as connected with the cotton experiments.

"In your letter, dated the 17th July (No. 35) 1846, you have submitted for our consideration some important measures, which you have adopted with the view of extending and permanently establishing the improved system of cotton cultivation introduced through the medium of the American planters under your Presidency.

"The success which has attended the exertions of Mr. Mercer and Mr. Hawley in Dharwar, and the reports received favourable to the district of Khandesh, as being suited to the introduction of similar operations, led you to avail yourselves of the services of Messrs. Blount & Simpson, American planters, who had been employed under the respective Governments of Bengal and Madras, to carry the measures now reported into effect.

It

* Letter, dated 5 April 1845.
† *Ibid*, dated 6 September 1845.
‡ Messrs. Forbes & Co., Messrs. Remington & Co., and Messrs. Leckie & Co.

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"It is stated that the soil and climate of Khandeish are well adapted to the culture of Bombay cotton, Egyptian, New Orleans, and other foreign varieties, and that the introduction of an improved system in the cultivation and in the mode of preparing the cotton for the manufacturers is likely to be attended with most advantageous results.

"With the view of giving every facility to the success of the operations of Messrs. Blount & Simpson, you have authorised a small farm to be taken under their immediate control, and a contract to be opened with the natives to cultivate about 1,000 acres; you have sanctioned the purchase of cotton in the seed, to the extent of 500 bales, on the part of Government, and of cotton clean saw-ginned, on account and at the request of certain mercantile houses. Mr. Simpson, who is stated to be a professed mechanic, has been authorised to construct a cotton press; some large gins have been supplied, and gins of eight saws each, suited to the means of the native growers, will be made and put into use; the only machinery employed in this district being the foot-roller, with which the superior description of cotton, owing to the tenacity with which the fibres adhere to the seed, and the liability of the latter passing under the roller to be crushed, cannot be cleaned.

"We are sensible of the difficulties connected with the first introduction of experiments of this nature; the strong adherence of the natives to their own mode of culture and preparation, and the hopelessness of convincing them, except by practical demonstration, of the superiority of any new method; and we fully participate in the interest which your Government have expressed in the success of the present undertaking. Similar difficulties have, however, been for the most part overcome by the energetic exertions of Mr. Mercer, in Dharwar, where the attainment of final success, and the prospect of giving permanency to the new system, are placed almost beyond doubt; and in giving our sanction to the projected operations in Khandeish, we entirely concur in the conviction you have expressed of the important advantages to the agricultural and commercial interests, as well as to the public revenue, which must follow a successful result of the measures.

"Under these circumstances, and after so large an outlay has been expended in furtherance of an object of such great public interest, and when the period appears to be approaching for its accomplishment, we should have greatly regretted had it been suddenly abandoned upon pecuniary circumstances, connected with the claims of the American planters to remuneration for their services.

"The employment of Mr. Mercer and Mr. Blount under the Government of India was not attended with any successful result, and they were not on that account entitled according to the terms of the original agreements to an annual gratuity to be awarded only for 'success.' Since, however, Mr. Mercer has been transferred to your Presidency, the advantages derived from his exertions have frequently been pointed out by you, and acknowledged by us; and in our despatch, dated the 21st January 1846, we authorised you to award to him one thousand rupees as a donation.

"The dissatisfaction expressed by Mr. Mercer at the smallness of this amount, and the disappointment evinced by the other planters in their expectations of reward for future success, led to their resignation, and caused you to suspend the operations in Khandeish; but these were again put in force on the appeal of the local authorities in that district, and on a promise that the claims of the planters should be brought to our special notice.

"It being obvious, as you have represented, that the resignation of the planters at this moment would be fatal to the success of the experiments remaining to be carried out, we approve of your having retained their services until the commencement of the ensuing year; and on the grounds stated in the 28th paragraph of your letter under reply, we concur in your recommendation to grant to Mr. Mercer, in addition to his ordinary salary, the sum of eighteen hundred (1,800) rupees per annum, retrospectively from the period when his 'services had in your judgment attained the degree of success contemplated;' the same indulgence to be extended to the other planters, according to the degree in which you may consider them entitled to reward.

"With regard to the retention of Mr. Mercer's services under your Presidency, it is with some surprise we find no allusion made in your letter under reply to our despatch of the 3rd December 1845 (No. 28), wherein we conveyed to you our sentiments regarding the operations to be carried on in the district of Goozerat; and authorised you to carry out the plans you have suggested, in that country, through the agency of Mr. Mercer.

"This despatch must have been in your possession at the time when your letter under reply was written, and a communication of its contents would have satisfied Mr. Mercer that we fully appreciated his past services, and anticipated the best results from his future employment under your Government."

The Chamber of Commerce are requested to co-operate with Government in the extension and improvement of the cotton culture in the S. M. Country.

465. The communication proposed by the Honourable Mr. Willoughby to be made to the Chamber of Commerce, and the firms named in his minute of the 8th June 1846, quoted at para. 461 of this summary, in regard to the extent to which the experiments for the improvement of cotton cultivation in the Southern Mahratta Country had advanced, was not made until the 28th January 1847.

The Chamber of Commerce submit their opinion on this subject, and recommend that some of the experimental

466. The Chamber of Commerce, in their reply of the 9th February 1847, to the foregoing communication, stated that they felt the liveliest possible interest in the subject of an improved system of cultivating and cleaning cotton in the Southern Mahratta Country, and were much gratified in observing the extent to which the production of an improved cotton had, under the auspices of Government, been carried. They suggested the very great desirableness

desirableness of disposing of such a quantity of this cotton as was then at the Presidency, as might at once determine its value in the market, and make that value known to the native mercantile community and growers in the country; and observed, with advertence to the instructions from the Honourable Court, requiring that, with a similar object as respects the home market, a large quantity of gin-cleaned cotton should be consigned to England, that such instructions might be sufficiently carried out by sending 500 bales, or one-half of the quantity then ready for shipment, to England, leaving the remainder for immediate sale in Bombay.

cotton should be sold by public auction at the Presidency.

467. The Chamber further stated, that "a particular reason for the course here proposed exists in the present state of our cotton market; the value of the staple, in consequence of late advices from England, being much higher than it has been for a considerable time, and an advantageous price being thus all but certain to be secured for the cotton in question; and it must be quite unnecessary to point out how desirable it is in the present state of this trade, to give speedy and convincing evidence to the ryots of the value of any improvement in their produce. Should the whole of this cotton be now consigned for sale in England, the Chamber has reason to believe, not only that the effect will not be so striking, but that actually, by excluding the chances of sale for the China market, to which it may be found to be best adapted, it may not be beneficial at all to the same extent. It is thought proper to add, that the sale here of any such small quantity as is named by the Honourable the Governor in Council, could lead to no practical result whatever."

468. The Chamber also noticed, that in consequence of the great fiscal changes that had been effected at home, it was probable that a considerable falling off would take place in the growth of cotton in the United States of America, and which, by throwing open the markets of Great Britain, offered increased inducements to the more extended cultivation of other produce, thereby leaving a much larger field, and consequently improved prospects of demand for cotton, the growth of India. In this point of view the good price which the Chamber anticipated for the cotton under notice, if brought at once to market, was not expected to act as a delusion or false guide to the ryuts or others, but rather as an evidence of future permanent remunerating prices, if the trade should be allowed a natural freedom in expanding itself according to the demands and changing circumstances of the markets of the world.

469. The Chamber intimated its concurrence in the opinion expressed by Government, that the experiment "cannot be considered beyond the reach of failure until the superior marketable value of the ginned cotton is generally recognised, and such a regular demand for it is in consequence produced as will suffice to keep the machines in full employ, and encourage their extended use;" and stated, that the mercantile community were quite prepared to come forward and freely purchase the article. They observed, however, that in the then state of the European agency in operation in this country, it would be considered out of the sphere of most, if not all, merchants in Bombay, "to occupy the field which Government has been doing," as respects the ryuts, involving, as it would do, the maintenance of establishments in the interior. For the present, therefore, the only support which English merchants could contemplate affording must, the Chamber added, be limited to the purchase of the cotton when brought to the Presidency to market, and which they were prepared to do.

470. Messrs. Leckie and Co., in replying to the reference made to them on the subject of this experiment, also suggested whether, as a means of establishing the fact of the superiority of this cotton over the ordinary native produce, it would not be desirable to dispose of a portion of the quantity in hand by public auction in Bombay, as should the result of such sale prove satisfactory, the attention of the whole mercantile community, both European and native, would be attracted to this cotton, and the best chance of providing a regular market for it be thereby afforded.

Opinion of Messrs. Leckie & Co. on the subject of extending and improving the cotton culture of the S. M. Country.

471. They at the same time expressed their fears, that it would not "be in the power of the English merchants of Bombay to take the place of Government, as direct purchasers from the ryuts, owing to the difficulty of procuring trustworthy agents on the spot, and also to the circumstance of such operations being foreign to the usual scope of English mercantile business. But we feel confident that their anxiety to improve and benefit the cotton trade will induce them to afford all the assistance in their power towards encouraging the production of an improved article, by giving it a marked preference in their purchases, whenever such may be offered for sale in Bombay."

472. Sir George Clerk, late Governor of this Presidency, in a minute, dated the 18th February 1847, recorded the following observations on the subject of these letters, which were concurred in by both his civil colleagues:—

Sir George Clerk's minute on the Chamber's letter.

"I cannot but admit the great weight of the arguments used by the Chamber of Commerce, and Messrs. Leckie and Co., in favour of the sale of a portion of the ginned cotton here, and which are quite in accordance with the strong representations we have so frequently received from the local authorities, and with the recorded opinions of the Board. The importance of resorting to this course, with a view to the success of the measures which have been adopted for improving the quality of the cotton, and demonstrating their practical results to the people of the country generally, is so great, that I am inclined to think, if it had been fully stated to the Honourable Court at the time they issued the instruc-

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tions under which we thought it would be necessary to send the whole of the cotton to England, it would have led to a modification of those instructions.

"I am therefore strongly disposed to re-consider our former resolution on this point, and, if my colleagues concur with me in this view, I would propose to modify it so far as to permit 500 bales of the cotton to be disposed of by public auction here, under the condition that the purchasers should export it to Liverpool, which, while it would have the effect of establishing the character of the cotton in that market, with which the growers and dealers in the interior are immediately connected, would not interfere with the Honourable Court's object of making it generally known in the home market, to which it would be ultimately conveyed. The remainder of the cotton might be consigned direct to England, on account of Government, as was originally proposed.

"It would be well, also, in reporting on the subject, to bring strongly to the notice of the Honourable Court our sense of the advantages attending this mode of disposing of the cotton, in order that, if they think fit, greater latitude may be allowed us to resort to it in the disposal of that which may be hereafter purchased on account of Government, in the course of these experiments, when we consider it the most advantageous plan."

Sale at the Presidency by public auction of 500 bales of experimental cotton.

473. Orders were accordingly issued for the sale by public auction at the Presidency, of five hundred (500) bales of the saw-ginned cotton then in the hands of the Collector of Customs, awaiting despatch to Liverpool, and which were so disposed of as under:—

NUMBER OF BALES.	DESCRIPTION OF COTTON.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	RATE PER SURAT CANDY.
			Rs. *a.* *p.*
14	New Orleans, from Belgaum - - -	Messrs. Bates & Co. -	120 – –
12	Broach Cotton, the produce of Belgaum -	„ Lancaster & Co.	125 – –
67	Khandeish Cotton, ditto of Dhurrumgaum -	„ Peel, Cassels & Co.	107 – –
58	Ditto - - - ditto - - ditto - -	„ Lancaster & Co.	124 – –
42	Ditto - produce of Julgaum - -	„ Ditto - - -	132 – –
307	Dharwar (indigenous) Cotton, the produce of that Collectorate.	„ Higginson and Cardwell.	113 – –
500		Average - - - *Rs.*	120 2 8

474. At the date on which the above cotton was sold, the market price of the best cotton was—

For Surat - - - - - - -	*Rs.* 100 – –	per candy.
Compta - - - - - - -	85 – –	ditto.
Oomrawuttee - - - - - -	87 – –	ditto.
Average - - -	*Rs.* 90 10 8	

which left a very large margin, viz., *Rs.* 29. 8. per candy, or nearly 40 per cent. in favour of the experimental cotton.

475. The result of this sale was communicated to both the Revenue Commissioners on the 12th April 1847, who were instructed to cause the same to be made generally known to the people of the cotton-growing districts of this Presidency.

The Honourable Court are informed of the measures proposed to be taken by Government for the improvement of cotton in the S. M. Country.

476. The Honourable Court of Directors were advised, under date the 1st May 1847, (vide para. 30 of despatch No. 19), that it was the intention of this Government for the future to direct the operations for the improvement of cotton mainly to the introduction of a cheap, simple, and efficient machine for cleaning the cotton, the instruction of the native workmen in its construction and repair, the extension of its use and application throughout the districts generally, the demonstration of the advantages of the clean picking of the cotton, and the use of such machines for separating it from the seed, the endeavouring to obtain a character in the local market for cotton so prepared, the construction of presses for facilitating the conveyance of it in a better state to the more distant markets, and, generally, all measures for improving the condition of the cotton grown by the people of the country, without, for the present, renewing the attempts which had been made towards improving the mode of its culture, the success of which had hitherto been open to doubt.

477. The

Measures taken to provide for the purchase of cotton for consignment to England.

477. The Honourable Court were on this occasion informed as follows, in respect to the purchase of cotton for consignment to England (para. 15):—

"From our proceedings, your Honourable Court will observe, that we had at first determined to adopt measures for the provision of the quantity of cotton required by your Honourable Court, commencing from the present season, but that in consequence of the receipt of the letter from the collector of Dharwar, dated the 19th March last (1847), and its accompaniments from his first assistant, Mr. Mansfield, reporting that the resident native traders had come forward with an offer to purchase from the ryuts the whole of the New Orleans cotton of the current season, at a price which was stated to be 15 rupees per candy above that which was obtained for the indigenous cotton, provided they were allowed the gratuitous use of the Government saw gins for cleaning it, and that the gins were kept in repair by Government, we determined to allow this course to be adopted, and to abstain from making any purchases on account of Government this year. We had the less hesitation in coming to this resolution, from the consideration that the adoption of such a course is likely to have the effect of establishing the character of the ginned cotton in the local market, and making the cultivators practically acquainted with its advantages, which has hitherto been the chief of all our endeavours. We would beg to direct your Honourable Court's particular attention to Mr. Shaw's letter of the 19th March last, and its accompaniment, and to the orders which we issued thereon, and to request the early instructions of your Honourable Court as to whether our proceedings in this matter meet with your approval, and whether the circumstance of the native traders' offer above noticed, and the very favourable result of the sale of the 500 bales of ginned cotton at the Presidency, will lead to any modification of your Honourable Court's views, in regard to the future consignment of cotton to the home market. In the mean time, however, we have considered it expedient to be prepared to give full effect next season to your Honourable Court's instructions, in the event of your still desiring the transmission of the experimental cotton to Liverpool; and in giving them effect, we are of opinion that it would be desirable, with a view to testing the capabilities of the different districts, to obtain the required amount of cotton, say 6,000 bales annually (composed equally of indigenous and New Orleans cotton), in equal proportions, from the four collectorates in which experiments for the improvement of the cotton produce are now in progress, viz., Dharwar, Belgaum, Khandeish, and Broach. But as the extent to which the experiments have been carried, and the existing engagements for the purchase of the cotton, and means available for cleaning it, and for the general superintendence of the operations, differ in each, it will, we consider, be advisable in the first place, to obtain from the collectors of the above districts, an estimate of the quantity which, with reference to these circumstances, they will be able to supply from their respective districts during the year 1847-48. We have accordingly directed the Revenue Commissioners to call for and submit estimates of this nature from the collectors, and on the receipt of these (by which time probably, we shall also be in possession of your Honourable Court's reply to this reference) we shall be prepared to issue more definite instructions on the subject."

478. The Honourable Court were also informed (para. 16), that, considering that it would conduce to regularity and uniformity in the conduct of the cotton experiments on the extensive and systematic plan then in contemplation, if they were placed under the general direction of the Revenue Commissioners, which they had but partially been, Government had issued the necessary instructions for carrying this measure into effect, and had at the same time expressed its desire that those officers would, in communication with each other, and with their respective subordinates, make such arrangements as might be best calculated for carrying out the views of Government in respect to the prosecution of the cotton experiments generally.

479. In continuation of the foregoing despatch, the Honourable Court were again addressed under date the 31st January 1848 (No. 11), on which occasion copies of a correspondence which had passed with the Revenue Commissioners and the local officers, consequent on the court's order to make, for a period of three years, an annual consignment to Liverpool of 5,000 or 6,000 bales of saw-ginned cotton, were transmitted.

Estimate of the cotton crop for 1847-48.

480. Subsequent to the despatch of the letter to the Honourable Court, No. 19, of the 1st May 1847, the Revenue Commissioner, southern division, forwarded to Government, under date the 7th July 1847, a communication from Mr. Shaw, stating that "an estimate of the cotton crop cannot be forwarded till November or December next. Indeed, long after that period, circumstances may occur, which would materially affect the quantity and quality of this crop. Mr. Shaw is, however, of opinion that more than one thousand (1,000) candies of New Orleans cotton may be procured next year."

Purchase of saw-ginned cotton from the several ginning districts.

481. Upon this advice, it was decided that it would be advisable at once to determine on apportioning the demand amongst the several collectorates, as follows:—

	New Orleans.	Indigenous.	Total Bales.
Khandeish	—	2,000	2,000
Broach	—	1,000	1,000
Dharwar	1,000	1,000	2,000
Belgaum	500	500	1,000
	1,500	4,500	6,000

Price to be paid for the cotton so purchased.

482. The Revenue Commissioners were directed to place themselves in communication with the collectors of the above districts, and to submit the opinion of those officers as to the price at which these purchases should be made, and issue the necessary instructions for making them, and for having the cotton picked, cleaned, and ginned in the best manner, and transmitted to the care of the Collector of Customs at the Presidency in time for having it all shipped for England at once, before the season was too far advanced.

The Honourable Court's reply to the despatch of this Government, No. 19 of 1847, quoted in paras. 477 and 478 of this Summary.

483. Subsequent to the issue of the foregoing instructions, the Honourable Court's despatch of the 8th September 1847 (No. 17), replying to the despatch from this Government of the 1st May of the same year (No. 19), was received, in which (para. 5) they observed as follows:—

"We are aware that it is of the utmost importance to establish the character of the clean-ginned cotton, whether American or native, in the local market; and to make the cultivators practically acquainted with the advantage of producing it in a condition to suit the manufacturers in this country, so that it may command a ready sale at a remunerating price, and this object may perhaps be best obtained by means of the purchases of the resident native traders. We think it, however, desirable that we should, for the present, have the means of ascertaining with accuracy the value set on the different descriptions of Indian cotton by the manufacturers of this country, and we therefore desire that our previous instructions should remain in force. We approve of the plan which you propose, that with the view of testing the capabilities of the different districts, the annual consignment of 6,000 bales, composed equally of indigenous and New Orleans cotton, should be drawn as far as possible in equal proportions from the four districts in which measures for the improvement of the cotton produce are now in progress, viz., Dharwar, Belgaum, Broach, and Khandesh."

Re-engagement of Mr. Blount, the American planter, by the Honourable Court, and intimation of Mr. Mercer's intention to return to this Presidency.

484. An extract from this despatch was transmitted, under date the 18th January 1848, to both the Revenue Commissioners, for communication to the local authorities concerned in the purchase of cotton on account of Government for consignment to England. An extract of the same despatch was also forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, intimating the intention of Mr. Mercer to return shortly to this Presidency, and the re-engagement of Mr. Blount as a cotton planter for two years certain, and informing him that the latter individual had already proceeded to Dharwar.* Mr. Townsend was also requested to arrange so that Mr. Channing and Mr. Blount might, by mutual co-operation, prevent the usefulness or efficiency of either being impaired; and he was informed, that until he had reported on the arrangement to be made on this head, and pending their final settlement, Messrs. Blount and Channing were to be considered as having separate charges; the former of the operations in the Dharwar Collectorate, and the latter of those in Belgaum.

485. In a minute recorded by Sir George Clerk, under date the 31st December 1847, on a series of letters which had been received from both Revenue Commissioners, regarding the quantity of saw-ginned cotton which might be expected from the several experimental districts for consignment to England, in fulfilment of the Court's orders on the subject, he observed as follows:

Sir George Clerk's minute on the subject of providing for the consignment of cotton, as ordered by the Honourable Court.

"From the letters now before me, it appears very doubtful whether we shall able to obtain the 6,000 bales; and Mr. Shaw, in his letter of the 18th November 1847, No. 1750, expresses in strong terms his opinion against our purchasing cotton by the means of Government contractors, whilst in his letter of the 26th October 1847, No. 1677, he recommends the substitution of the following arrangements:

"1st. That Government should purchase 1,000 candies, or any other quantity of New Orleans cotton, under the following circumstances:

"2d. That an agreement should be made to accept any quantity of New Orleans cotton, of ten candies and upwards, from any local merchants, to be landed at the Custom House at Bombay for 130 to 135 rupees per candy.

"3d. That all such cotton should be subjected to a strict examination of a committee, and be rejected without its being necessary to assign any reason, if considered by the committee dirty, of bad colour, or injured in its staple in ginning.

"4th. That Government having thus become possessed of a quantity of New Orleans cotton, the same should be immediately sold by auction at the Presidency.

"5th. That the difference of the price actually realised, if a loss, should be written to the debit of rewards allowed for promoting cotton experiments; if a gain, to be given to the producers or growers of the cotton.

"The plan hitherto pursued for obtaining the cotton required by the Honourable Court may be objectionable, but I must own I do not perceive the advantages of the course recommended by Mr. Shaw.

"In

* Mr. Blount is allowed a salary of 700 rupees per mensem, including all allowances whatsoever, except five rupees per diem when travelling beyond the limits of the district to which he may be attached. He arrived at Bombay on the 14th December 1847, and proceeded immediately afterwards to Dharwar.

"In the first instance, by fixing, and, as it seems, arbitrarily, a price for the article, we may be upsetting mercantile calculations as to the real state of the trade, as we should by going direct into the market. In the second place, I do not see why, when the Honourable Court wish, and favour us with their reasons for wishing, that the cotton shall be sent home, we are to sell at the Presidency what we purchase; and in the third place, I think our giving back to the producers or growers of the cotton any profit which may accrue to us, would be objectionable, firstly, because the ryuts will, it is to be assumed, have already got a fair price from the traders, and it would be impolitic to lead them to expect more than a fair price in future years; and secondly, as the traders will have made their own bargains with the ryuts, and in all probability purchased the cotton at different rates from different individuals, it would be difficult to apportion amongst the growers the amount of profit."

486. Sir George Clerk requested that, as Mr. Shaw was in Bombay, the Honourable Mr. Reid would oblige him by consulting with that officer, and favouring the Board with his own opinion as to what should be done in the matter, as regards Dharwar and the other experimental districts.

487. In compliance with this request, Mr. Reid placed before the Board a minute dated the 10th January 1848, an extract from which is given below, containing his opinions on the papers then before Government, and stated that he had availed himself of Mr. Shaw's being at the Presidency to consult him on various points connected with the subject of them.

The Honourable Mr. Reid's minute relative to the consignment of cotton to the Honourable Court, and the measures in progress for extending the culture, and cleaning of cotton by the saw gin.

"The cotton must, I understand, be all of this season's crop, 1847–48. The picking of the crop has not yet commenced, and though there is not much time for the preliminary arrangements, I should hope that, if orders are issued immediately, and if the merchants have not forestalled us (for I would strongly deprecate in that case any attempt to enter the market), there may be no difficulty in procuring the whole quantity required, or at least as much as can be ginned, from all the districts named, with the exception of Belgaum, from which we can scarcely expect the New Orleans staple. This is, however, of little consequence, since the adjoining district of Dharwar can provide far more than is required from both.

"Our great difficulty is on the next point, that of the ginning, and this is not to be overcome. Instead of 6,000 candies, we cannot, with the gins at our command, gin more than 1,000.

Khandeish - - -	150	Candies	*Vide* Mr. G. Inverarity's letter, No. 1206, of 18th August 1847.
Broach - - - -	312	„	*Vide* Mr. Davies' letter, No. 253, of 29th November 1847.
Dharwar and Belgaum -	525	„	*Vide* Mr. Shaw's Memorandum accompanying my minute of the 3d instant.
	987		

"I consider that the Honourable Court desires to receive only such cotton as has been carefully picked and ginned, although the term 'saw-ginned' cotton may not be used in the despatch. It would indeed answer no purpose to send the common cotton of the country prepared in the usual manner, and separated from its seed by the churka. Cotton of this kind is now daily exported, and there can be no object in the Government sending the cotton which is now the ordinary article of the trade. Mr. Simpson, in his letter of the 13th November last, No. 161, to Mr. Davies, completely refutes the arguments of the collector, who seemed to think that if saw-ginned cotton could not be procured, churka-cleaned cotton might be substituted.

"Since, then, but so small a proportion of the 6,000 candies can be procured, we must perforce abandon the idea of providing the whole quantity, and must determine whether any, and, if any, what quantity should be immediately ordered, and in what proportions of New Orleans and indigenous.

"I am inclined to think, with Mr. Shaw, that much ill may arise from the Government coming into the market and buying up all cotton of an improved staple (New Orleans), or all cleaned in an improved manner (saw-ginned). In the present state of the cotton experiments, I have even doubts whether it is expedient for Government to purchase at all for transmission to the home market, and whether it might not be better to leave the experiments to their natural course, merely placing within the reach of the cultivators the best description of seed and the best machines for cleaning.

"But the Honourable Court has decided on adopting the plan of sending home the staple on its own account, and their orders must be attended to. The same argument applies against Mr. Shaw's proposition to sell again at the Presidency the cotton which we may purchase in the districts.

"Since the whole quantity of such cotton as is required cannot be procured in this season, it is a question whether it might not be better to suspend our purchases till the next, the more especially as the present season has been, I am told, from want of rain, a very unfavourable one in the Southern Mahratta country. We might then be able, as we may hope to have intermediately a large supply of saws, to furnish, which we now cannot do, a large supply of

of cotton at one time. I am disposed to think this would be the preferable plan, but as I know not how far it may meet the wishes of the Honourable Court, I hesitate to recommend it, as the Court may desire, if the whole cannot be supplied, that a portion may be so, so as to keep up the interest of the experiment.

"Looking to the quantity which the saws now available will gin, and to the proportions originally fixed for the different collectorates, I think we had better limit our orders to the following quantities, the growth of this season:

Khandeish	100	Candies.
Broach	200	"
Dharwar	300	"
Belgaum	100	"
	700	

"This would leave, according to the estimate given in para. 5, means of ginning a small quantity for the merchants to the close of the shipping season, which I consider of much importance, since we cannot desire nor expect good from a monopoly which withholds from all but the Government the means of bringing the improved staple into the market.

"The supply from Khandeish and Broach will be the indigenous cotton of the country. That from the Southern Mahratta country may be either wholly New Orleans, or New Orleans and indigenous in equal parts; I would myself prefer that it should be entirely the New Orleans, since, notwithstanding the opinions that have been given by the American planters, and others acting on their information, I am firmly of opinion, from what I have recently observed on the records of Government, and from the accounts received of the sales at home, and the estimation in which this cotton is held in the market here, that, provided the means of cleaning it are placed within reach, the New Orleans will supersede the indigenous cotton throughout the Southern Mahratta country.

"I may here draw attention to Mr. Simpson's remarks in his letter, No. 112, of the 12th of August, to the Collector of Khandesh, on the Honourable Court's directions that the bales sent home should each contain one candy of cotton. It is evident that the bale must be the usual bale of commerce, containing half a candy, as bales of larger size cannot be prepared by any machinery of this country.

"I observe with regret, from a perusal of Dr. Royle's paper, which accompanied the Honourable Court's despatch, No. 21, of the 10th of November last, that that gentleman has imbibed views hostile to the continuance of our endeavours to introduce the foreign cottons; at least that he thinks our greatest attention should be given to the cotton of the country.

"In localities in which the New Orleans has been fairly tried, and has failed from causes beyond control, no doubt there remains no remedy but to turn all our attention to the native cotton; but in districts such as the Southern Mahratta country, in which the New Orleans thrives, produces a larger yield, and a greater portion of clean to seeded cotton, is capable from the toughness of the calix of being more cleanly picked, and brings a higher price, while there is no corresponding increase in the cost of production, there can remain no question of the preference that should be given to the cultivation of this variety. I may observe that, in the last *Price Current*, Dharwar New Orleans cotton was quoted at 112 rupees per candy, while no other cotton was above 85 rupees.

"The New Orleans cotton is fast competing with the indigenous in the Southern Mahratta country, and I think it should be our object to aid and encourage this process. The only efficacious means of doing this is to provide the means of cleaning it with the gin, since, from the great adhesion of the fibre to the seed, the seed cannot be properly removed by the churka. There should be sufficient gins to prepare the crop of the season within the short period intervening between the picking of the cotton and its export to the coast for shipment. The cotton of the past season lying during the monsoon, unseeded, necessarily deteriorates; the colour and staple become materially injured.

"We can scarcely hope to introduce sufficient saw gins to prepare a large crop within the short space of two months. A crop of 3,000 candies of cleaned cotton would require for this purpose at least 180 gins of 25 saws each, or 4,500 saws. The supply we have recently asked for from the Honourable Court, of 2,500 saws, is little more than half of this amount, and considering that we desire to apply the gins to the native as well as to the New Orleans cotton, and that we want to do this, not only in the Southern Mahratta country, but also in Khandeish and Goozerat, I think we cannot too strongly urge on the Honourable Court to increase the supply to a very large extent. In time, no doubt, the merchants will order the saws, but at first it is extremely desirable that the Government place a large number at the disposal of purchasers, and I believe there is no fear of our being at any loss on this account.

"Another point to which our attention should be directed, is the renewal of the seed from America. No supply has been sent to this country for a long period, and since it is notorious that all seed, constantly re-sown in the same soil, degenerates, I think the Honourable Court should be requested to send a considerable quantity, for the use especially of the Southern Mahratta country, procured from the high lands of Mexico, or other favourable locality.

"It

"It is quite impossible to peruse all that is on our records on the great question of India-grown cotton, the notices given in the public prints, and private documents bearing on the subject, without at once seeing that the state of our information is still far from satisfactory. Conflicting results abound to so great a degree as to give rise to distrust, and a want of confidence even in the opinions of those who probably are most worthy of being relied on. Not only are unsupported theories still upheld, but matters which depend on simple facts remain undetermined, and it is as yet impossible to argue in favour of or against any projected plan, on data which admit of no dispute.

"It is, moreover, a source of uncertainty and error that so many authorities, and those at a distance from each other, are engaged in the prosecution of inquiry, and the determination of the course of proceeding. The Court of Directors, the local Indian Governments, the merchants, and manufacturers of Europe and India, the American planters, the local Superintendents, all combine in giving directions and opinions, but there seems a want of the means of digesting the mass of correspondence, and distinguishing what is useful, important, and well established, from what is founded on no good data, or worthless.

"If an able and scientific man like Dr. Royle, who, having made himself thoroughly conversant with the wants of England, would visit India, he might, in one year, learn more as to the possibility of supplying those wants, and the best means of doing so, than he would acquire in a life of remaining quiet at home. And in the same manner, were a properly qualified person deputed from this country to Europe, he would soon, by bringing the results of his own practical experience, and those generally of Indian experiments, to bear on this question, be able to lay before the home authorities such facts as would enable them to decide once and for ever those points on which all future operations should be based.

"That India-grown cotton can be brought to compete with American, I am most sanguine. I am disposed to think that we must, on this side of India, in order to succeed in such competition, turn our principal attention to the New Orleans variety, and to the district which has proved adapted to it, that of Dharwar.

"The firm of Messrs. King and Co.,* of this place, has given to Government, in two letters, of the 18th of September and the 16th of October last (copies of which I annex to this minute, since one of them does not appear forthcoming on our records), most convincing proofs of what I here allege, and show, I think, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that whatever may be the case with the indigenous cotton of India, the India-grown New Orleans of Dharwar is capable of being substituted for the growth of America in the manufactures of England.

"In Mr. Shaw, who has been long the collector of that district, and who originated the experiments within it, we have an officer who is peculiarly qualified to be deputed to Europe for the purpose I have specified. His intelligence, his unwearied zeal, and the all-absorbing interest which he takes in the experiment, point to him as a person in every respect qualified for fulfilling such a mission, and it happens that at the present moment we have it in our power to avail ourselves of his services at no cost whatever to the State.

"Mr. Shaw has been advised, in consequence of the state of his health, not to return to Dharwar, and he is now out of employ at the Presidency. He would willingly undertake the mission, on this Government simply recommending to the Honourable Court to allow him, when at home, to be so far considered on duty, as that while on this service he may not lose the time which he would otherwise pass in India. Should the Court not accede to his request, he would of course return to India. The Government here can give to Mr. Shaw no pledge as to the view which the Honourable Court may take of the permission we might give him to proceed to England on these terms, and he would consider himself to have no claim to any consideration beyond what it might be the pleasure of the Honourable Court to grant.

"I see so much advantage from this scheme, that I trust it will meet with approval. Mr. Shaw's practical knowledge of what this side of India is capable of, combined with Dr. Royle's acquaintance with the wants of the English markets, could not fail to lead to a just application of what each country could contribute towards the success of the important object in view, and the adoption of measures which would place the experiment of rendering England to a great degree independent of a foreign country for the supply of material for its principal manufacture on a secure and permanent basis."

488. Sir George Clerk, in a further minute, dated the 13th January 1848, expressed his concurrence generally in the view of the question taken by the Honourable Mr. Reid, and stated that he had no objection to mentioning to the court Mr. Shaw's willingness to proceed to England on the terms and for the purpose mentioned in Mr. Reid's minute.

Further minute by Sir George Clerk on the points noticed by the Honourable Mr. Reid.

489. With respect, however, to the remarks in paras. 20 to 27 of the Honourable Mr. Reid's minute above quoted, he stated that he had only to observe—

"1. That from paragraphs 2 to 6 of their despatch No. 17, of 1847, it is evident that the Honourable Court have a clear and practical knowledge of what is required to be done as regards cotton cultivation. It is true that the construction of export roads, and imposition of a light and fair assessment, have not been alluded to in those paragraphs,

* *Vide* paras. 318 to 323 of this Summary.

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paragraphs, but we learn from numerous other despatches the Honourable Court's sentiments on those important points.

"2. That as the opinions of all in this country who have been concerned in the cotton experiments have been placed on record, the Honourable Court have ample means of making themselves acquainted with those opinions and the data on which they are based; and any person who takes an interest in the matter can, by means of his pen, supply whatever information he may think is still wanting; and in like manner the Honourable Court can, in the course of a few weeks, obtain the replies from any officer in this country whom they may wish to consult on the matter."

Minute by the Honourable Mr. Willoughby.

490. The Honourable Mr. Willoughby, in a minute dated the 18th January 1848, intimated that although he thought it very probable that, with the information then before the Board, the Honourable Court would see fit to modify their orders in regard to the purchase of cotton this season, he concurred with the Honourable the Governor in opinion that Government would not be justified in disregarding the reiterated orders of the Court, and postponing for another season the despatch of cotton. Government should therefore purchase as much within the prescribed quantity as could be purchased at a fair price, without giving more than the market value, and as could be cleaned by the saw-gins. Mr. Willoughby further stated as follows:—

"In a former minute* I pointed out how desirable it is to withdraw from interference with the cotton trade in the Southern Mahratta country the moment the mercantile community were prepared to enter the market. On this point my sentiments therefore entirely coincide with those of Mr. A. N. Shaw.

"I entirely concur in the Honourable Mr. Reid's remarks on the credit due to Mr. Shaw for the zeal and ability he has evinced in promoting the experiments for the improvement of the cotton cultivation in the Dharwar Collectorate, and for the success which has attended his efforts to introduce the New Orleans description.

"I am likewise disposed to think that Mr. Shaw would be able to impart much and valuable information to the Honourable Court on the measures which may be adopted for the improvement of the cotton of India,—a question of great national importance. But I do not think this Government is competent to permit Mr. Shaw to proceed to England on duty, even though subject to the Honourable Court's confirmation, and I therefore concur in the course suggested in the last para. of our Honourable President's minute."

Instructions issued to the Revenue Commissioners for the supply of cotton for consignment to England.

491. The necessary instructions were, on the 20th January 1848, issued to the Revenue Commissioner, for the supply of cotton for consignment to England during the current season. The whole of the proceedings of Government on the subject were also reported to the Honourable the Court of Directors, in despatch No. 11 of the 31st idem, and they were on this occasion requested to send out a large supply of cotton seed produced from some favourable locality.

Partial failure of the New Orleans cotton crop of the season 1847–48.

492. With his letter, No. 643, dated the 19th February 1848, the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, submitted for the instructions of Government a communication from Mr. Goldfinch, the first Assistant Collector of Dharwar in charge, in which that officer reported the unfavourable state of the crop of New Orleans cotton of the current season.

493. Mr. Townsend was informed in reply, that Mr. Goldfinch ought to have endeavoured to assign some reason for this unfortunate failure of this crop, especially as he described the indigenous cotton to be very luxuriant, and expressed his fears that the next year would exhibit a great decrease in the quantity of land sown with the New Orleans seed. This circumstance led to the belief that the cause of this failure was not merely of a temporary nature, and that all the expectations of Government, of its being able to introduce this superior cotton, were likely to be disappointed. So very important a matter ought not, it was observed, to have been so lightly and incidentally treated.

Proposal for disposing of all the saw gins belonging to Government, and purchasing ginned cotton in the Bombay market for consignment to England.

494. Mr. Goldfinch having proposed to dispose of all the saw-gins, and to purchase ginned cotton in the Bombay market, instead of purchasing the cotton in the districts, and having it ginned by the Government itself, Mr. Townsend was informed that Government did not feel assured of the expediency of acceding to Mr. Goldfinch's proposition, and doubted whether this would be fulfilling the intentions of the Honourable Court.

495. It was also intimated to Mr. Townsend, that Government had no intention of sending to England the crop of a past season, and that it could not, therefore, wait until after the rains, as suggested by Mr. Goldfinch, for its supply. Whatever cotton was to be sent to England ought, therefore, to be transmitted to Bombay before the monsoon, by employing all available gins, so as to ensure its reaching the Presidency in time; and after that, disposing of the gins, in order that the cotton remaining in the country might be prepared. The merchants would not, it was remarked, be placed in a worse position then than that in which they would stand were Government at once to sell the gins and buy up the cotton after it had been cleaned by them, for the gins would prepare only a certain quantity, and that quantity would be equally large whether the gins were employed by Government

* 8th June 1846. *Vide* para. 461 of this Summary.

Government on cotton purchased by its agents, or employed by merchants on cotton which the Government agents might subsequently purchase.

496. At the same time Government expressed its anxiety to go as far as possible with the local authorities; and as Mr. Townsend and Mr. Goldfinch both strenuously advocated the immediate sale of the gins, and the provision of the consignment for England, by the purchase of ginned cotton, it so far acceded to their wishes as to sanction the purchase of cotton after it had been ginned, on the distinct understanding that the supply of cotton should be secured at the Presidency within the season.

Government authorise the sale of their saw gins to the traders.

497. Under these circumstances, the gins were authorised to be immediately sold at a fair price, their sale, however, being strictly dependent on the power of the Collector to make arrangements for the delivery of the required quantity of ginned cotton, either at Dharwar or Bombay, before the monsoon. Government further left it to the Collector to decide whether he should contract for ginned cotton, to be laid down at the Presidency by a certain date, or purchase it on the spot, taking his own measures for its transport. It was also decided that "the Collector must make it an indispensable item of all his arrangements, that cotton of the present season only be procured, and that it reach Bombay before the monsoon."

498. Mr. Townsend was also informed, that in the disposal of the saw-gins, this should be done at what might be considered a fair price, in reference to the material and workmanship.

Mr. Goldfinch submits an explanation of his report on the partial failure of the New Orleans cotton.

499. On the 6th March 1848, Mr. Goldfinch addressed Government direct in explanation of the report he had previously made through the Revenue Commissioner, in respect to the unfavourable state of the current year's New Orleans cotton crop.

500. On this point he stated that it was impossible to speak with certainty. The fall of rain had been very deficient and very late, and the planting of the New Orleans variety was delayed to a later period than that which had previously been considered the most favourable time for planting it. The indigenous cotton is generally planted later, and does not require so much moisture as the American. The cultivators considered the present failure to have been caused by the delay in planting, and scantiness of moisture, in which opinion Mr. Goldfinch expressed his concurrence, but at the same time observed that there were some circumstances connected with this partial failure which had been experienced, which had raised doubts in his mind as to whether there might not be some other causes besides those above noticed.

501. He stated that to the eastward of Gudduck, in the Dummul Talooka, where the rain was very deficient, the plant had not attained a greater height than five or six inches. This, he remarked, was doubtless owing to scanty rains. In the neighbourhood of Raneehednoor, however, although the rain there was less than usual, the plant came up well, and was apparently healthy; but about the middle of November, without any apparent cause, it had withered and died in some fields, while in others it did not die, but withered and gave no flower, and consequently no cotton.

502. In Bunkapoor, where the rains were more favourable and the soil naturally moister, Mr. Goldfinch had noticed that the New Orleans cotton flourished better than in any other locality, but still nothing like the previous year. He also remarked that the plants were very far apart, as if much of the seed was bad, and the bols were not nearly so numerous on the plants as had hitherto been the case. He next proceeded to state that he could only speak from what he had himself seen, and from what the cultivators had told him. Further than this, he stated he had no knowledge of the subject; and did not therefore consider himself qualified to give a decided opinion, but had deemed it right to mention his doubts, as he "would much rather repress than encourage the sanguine expectations entertained by Government of the New Orleans cotton being introduced to any large extent."

503. With advertence to the instructions of Government which had been communicated to him through the Revenue Commissioner, regarding the sale of the saw gins, and the purchase of ginned cotton, Mr. Goldfinch observed that it was utterly impossible to comply with the requisition for this cotton being laid down in Bombay before the monsoon. "The picking of New Orleans cotton," he remarked, "will have now commenced. The navigation from the port of Compta is closed about the 1st May; the cotton, therefore, has to be picked, ginned, weighed, packed, and carried to Compta before that date. A reference to Mr. Channing's letter, No. 20, dated the 4th ultimo (February 1848), will show that by employing every available gin, the quantity required by Government can be cleaned by about the end of November next; it will therefore be clear to his Honour in Council that not more than a very few bales could, by the utmost exertion, be forwarded to Bombay before the monsoon. Cotton of the indigenous variety can never be sent to Bombay before the monsoon; and New Orleans (of which the picking commences much earlier) could only be sent if there were gins in every village, so that the cotton might be brought from the field at once to the gin-house, and forwarded to Compta as fast as it could be cleaned. If, then, it is indispensable that the cotton purchased for Government should be delivered in Bombay before the monsoon of the season in which it is gathered, it will be necessary to defer the purchase contemplated by the Court of Directors until next year, when it is to be hoped there will be a sufficient number of gins available for distribution among the villages where the New Orleans is principally cultivated."

 504. In

Future prospects of the New Orleans cotton in the Dharwar Collectorate.

504. In regard to the future prospects of the New Orleans cotton in the Dharwar Collectorate, Mr. Goldfinch stated as follows:—

"Whether I am right or not in anticipating a decrease in the cultivation of New Orleans, the event will show, but at all events I beg to deprecate any more 'persuasion.' So long as Government interferes about its cultivation, it will be considered an exotic—as something which belongs to the Sirkar and not to the ryot—while the cultivator of it, being liable to be continually sent for to the cutcherry to answer questions regarding the state of his crop, to receive cautions about picking, &c., all of which inconveniences are included in the word 'upudrao' constantly applied to it by the ryots, have not a little tended to create a prejudice against it. At first some persuasion was required to induce them to plant—they have planted—it has produced well, and it is known to all that it will fetch a much higher price than their own. There has been already too much persuasion; all that it now requires is to be let alone. If experience shows that a crop of New Orleans can be looked for with as much certainty as native, as it is far the most profitable, the cultivation of it will, without doubt, greatly extend; if it proves (as I greatly fear it will) to be a delicate, uncertain, capricious-bearing plant, it will most assuredly die out."

Unfavourable opinion expressed by Mr. Goldfinch of the New Orleans cotton plant.

Government call for the opinion of Mr. Blount, the American planter, on the cause of the failure of the New Orleans cotton crop.

505. In replying to the foregoing letter from Mr. Goldfinch, Mr. W. W. Bell, who had intermediately joined his appointment as Collector of Dharwar, was informed, on the 10th April 1848 (letter No. 2,101), that Government would be glad to have the opinion of Mr. Blount, the American cotton planter at Dharwar, on the cause of the failure of the New Orleans crop; and referring to the observations made by Mr. Goldfinch, from which it was to be inferred that compulsion had been used in order to oblige the ryuts to cultivate this produce, it was remarked that Government could scarcely believe that this had been the case, although no doubt some persuasion was at first necessary; and unless inquiries were from time to time made as to the mode of cultivation and preparation of this article for the market, it would have been useless to expect that the ryuts could have known how to carry on these processes in a proper manner. Everything like annoyance ought, it was remarked, to be carefully avoided, as tending to lead the ryut to prefer the old crop, which he could cultivate in his own way without molestation.

506. It was at the same time noticed that Government was not aware on what grounds Mr. Goldfinch designated the New Orleans as a "delicate, uncertain, capricious-bearing plant," there being nothing in the papers then before the Board to lead to this unfavourable conclusion, and which the failure of a single year could not justify. Mr. Bell was also requested to explain fully what Mr. Goldfinch meant by stating that the ryuts applied the term "upudrao" to the measures which had been taken for the furtherance of New Orleans cotton cultivation and cleaning in the Southern Mahratta country.

Mr. Blount's Report.

507. With his letter dated the 28th April 1848, No. 1,421, the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, submitted a communication from the Collector of Dharwar, forwarding a report from Mr. Blount, the cotton planter, on the state of the old saw gins, the means of constructing new gins, and the prices to be put on both. Mr. Blount also reported on the state of the New Orleans cotton crop, and stated that the quantity of cotton which it would be possible to deliver in Bombay before the rains would be very small.

Cause of the failure of the crop of New Orleans cotton.

508. The partial failure of the year's crop of New Orleans cotton was shown, alike by the cultivator and Mr. Blount, to have been caused by a failure of the previous monsoon rains. Such an occurrence in the infancy of the experiment was, Mr. Townsend remarked, unfortunate, "but it ought not to lead to despondency; the failure of a season will be forgotten if in a number of years the average profits from this species of cotton are greater than those from the native plant, and this there is reason to hope will be the result, if the New Orleans cotton keeps up its present name in the market."

Want of saw gins noticed by the Revenue Commissioner.

509. Mr. Townsend stated that the want of gins, combined with the scantiness of the crop, would render it wholly impossible for the Collector to forward to the Presidency before the monsoon anything but a fractional part of what Government required, and suggested that the Collector might therefore be permitted, either to forward after the monsoon what could be ginned, or to forward none at all till next season. The former plan would, Mr. Townsend was of opinion, be the preferable course, for until the supply of gins was more abundant than they then were, all attempts to clean and forward the cotton before the rains would cause great haste and confusion, and, as a consequence, much of the work would be unfavourable to the character of the experiment.

510. The account of the old saw gins in use in the Dharwar Collectorate, as given by Mr. Blount, was very unfavourable. For such of these machines as had 25 saws, Government paid about 400 rupees each: Mr. Blount showed that they might now be constructed for about 200 rupees each.

Cotton purchased for consignment to England to be sent to Bombay after the monsoon.

511. The Revenue Commissioner was informed* that the cotton procurable for consignment must, under the circumstances detailed by the collector and Mr. Blount, be sent to Bombay after the monsoon. It was also suggested to that officer that care should be taken not

* Government Letter, No. 2899, dated 20th May 1848.

not to sell any saw gins to the people desiring to possess these machines which were not of proper make, or were likely to get out of repair, and that it would be better to keep the patched-up gins for Government use, and to sell to the people gins made with the new saws recently received from England.

512. Adverting to the failure of the New Orleans cotton crop, Government on this occasion observed that if Mr. Bell was satisfied of the failure having arisen entirely from a deficiency of rain, he should endeavour to give confidence to the cultivators, so that they might not abandon the culture of this variety, "which seems in all respects so superior to the indigenous crop."

Mr. Goldfinch explains the grounds of his opinion that the New Orleans is a capricious-bearing plant.

513. With a letter dated the 12th May 1848, Mr. Bell, the Collector of Dharwar, submitted, with advertence to the Government letter of the 10th April 1848, No. 2,101, noticed in paras. 505 and 506 of this Summary, copy of one from his first assistant, Mr. Goldfinch, explaining the grounds of certain statements made by him relative to the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in the district.

Annoyances experienced by the ryuts in growing exotic cotton.

514. Mr. Bell stated, in regard to the annoyance alleged to have been experienced by the cultivators who had grown this description of cotton, in consequence of the interference of Government, that he agreed with Mr. Goldfinch in the belief that the culture of the New Orleans variety had in some measure become unpopular from this cause; as he had been told by parties who were well informed on the subject, and who took an interest in the cotton trade, that such was really the case.

515. On this subject Mr. Bell recorded the following observations:—

"In all extensive operations connected with efforts to improve the products of the country, in which it is necessary to employ the district and village authorities, there is great danger to be apprehended from injudicious zeal, and this, I fear, has been exercised in some districts, to the annoyance of the cultivators of the New Orleans cotton. In the early stages of the experiment it was doubtless necessary to instruct the ryuts in the process of cultivation of this new product, but this necessity no longer exists. It has been proved by the experience of several years that the climate and soil are adapted to the growth of the cotton in question; the ryuts fully understand the mode of cultivating it; and its superior quality and value cannot, I should think, in the ordinary course of things, fail to result in its becoming a staple product of the province. There seems no necessity for Government to endeavour to extend the cultivation of it by measures which must be attended with some degree of vexation to the people; and therefore I would urgently recommend that for the present all interference be withdrawn, and the proceedings of the Cotton Experiment Department be for the most part restricted to the supply and repair of saw gins, without which the New Orleans cotton cannot be separated from its seed."

516. In regard to the opinion expressed by Mr. Goldfinch, that the New Orleans cotton is a precarious production, Mr. Bell stated that he was disposed to think that gentleman had expressed himself hastily; the general opinion being that the crop had failed during the past season only from the want of rain.

517. Mr. Bell was informed,* in reply to his letter above noticed, that Government considered his remarks and suggestions relative to the extent to which it should interfere in furthering the cultivation of New Orleans cotton to be judicious; but it was at the same time observed, that care must be taken that the officers of Government did not interpret the "withdrawing of interference" into a change in the views of their superiors as to the desirableness of encouraging and extending the cultivation of the New Orleans variety, and that such an impression could not be too carefully guarded against after a year of failure.

The Honourable Court approve of the arrangements made by this Government, as reported in Despatch No. 11 of 1848, for supplying them with saw-ginned cotton.

518. The Honourable Court replied to the despatch of this Government, No. 11, of the 31st January 1848, noticed in para. 491 of this Summary, in their letter of the 4th July 1848, No. 6. They approved of the arrangements reported in that despatch for supplying them with as large a consignment of saw gin cotton as could be cleaned by the machines available for the purpose; and intimated that it was not their wish that Government should continue to enter the market as purchasers to a large extent of the New Orleans cotton, if it found a ready sale at a price proportionate to its relative value over the native cotton among the local dealers; but rather that Government should abstain from any unnecessary interference with the regular course of trade, being satisfied that when the superiority of the New Orleans variety is generally recognised, it might be safely left to make its own way, and Government might then confine its operations to the supply of seed and the introduction of improved methods of cleaning the cotton.

519. They requested, however, that they might still be supplied annually with a moderate quantity of saw ginned cotton, of both the indigenous and American descriptions, in order that

* Government letter, No. 3220, dated 3 June 1848.

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that they might possess the means of bringing it from time to time directly under the notice of the manufacturers in England.

Further supply of 5,000 gin-saws promised by the Court.

Fresh supply of American cotton seed, to arrive in Bombay in April 1849.

520. The Honourable Court also stated that they had made arrangements for supplying Government, with the least possible delay, with an additional number of 5,000 gin saws; and that they had given directions to Mr. Rathbone, their agent at Liverpool, to take measures for supplying Government with 100 bushels of New Orleans seed, and 50 bushels of Georgian seed, from the most favourable localities, out of the forthcoming autumn crop in America, and forwarding it to this Government, so that it might arrive in Bombay not later than the month of April 1849.

The Court intimate that they have not availed themselves of Mr. Shaw's services in England.

521. They also informed this Government that they had not thought it advisable to avail themselves of the offer of Mr. Shaw's services, as it did not appear to them likely that any practical advantage would accrue from such a proceeding.

Mr. Mercer declines to return to India.

522. They further intimated that Mr. Mercer, the American planter, had declined to return to India, and had tendered his resignation to the Honourable Court.

Account sales of the cotton sent home by the "Clarendon," "Quentin Leitch," and "Malacca."

523. Copies of the account sales of the cotton forwarded to the Honourable Court by the "Clarendon" and "Quentin Leitch," were received with the above despatch, and the receipt of a bale of Jullundur Doab cotton, shipped on the "Malacca," was acknowledged.

524. Extracts from this despatch were sent for the information of both Revenue Commissioners, the collector of Dharwar, and the collector of Customs at the Presidency, on the 31st August 1848, and the latter officer was desired to submit a complete account of the above cotton.

Measures proposed by the "Manchester Commercial Association" for encouraging the cultivation of superior descriptions of cotton in India.

525. With a despatch dated the 15th March 1848, No. 3, the Honourable the Court of Directors transmitted for the information of this Government, with a request that early consideration might be given to the subject, copy of a letter which had been addressed to them by Mr. John Peel, on behalf of the "Manchester Commercial Association," relative to the results which have followed the measures adopted under the Court's orders for encouraging the cultivation of a superior description of cotton in Coimbatoor and the Southern Mahratta country, and suggesting certain measures which, in the opinion of the Association, are calculated to promote the object in view. These measures were,

1st. That purchases of cotton on Government account should for a time continue to be made.

2dly. That of the cotton so purchased, half should be shipped for England, and half sold in India by public auction.

3dly. The construction of roads and quays, and

4thly. A system of early sowing.

526. This letter was forwarded to the two Revenue Commissioners, with a request that they would, after consulting the local authorities in the cotton-producing districts, offer such remarks as occurred to them on the subject.

572. The principal propositions submitted by those officers, in furtherance of the views of the Honourable Court, were as follows:—

1st. The purchase of a portion of the exotic cotton crop for some years to come.

2dly. The quantity to be purchased to be regulated every year, with reference to the crop, and the state of the market, monopoly being avoided; and the advice of the collector and superintendent as to the quantity to be purchased, to be followed.

3dly. An enhanced price to be offered for clean picked cotton, and that which is unmixed with the native kind.

528. With regard to the last of these, viz., the enhanced price to be paid, Mr. Channing, the superintendent of experiments at Belgaum, proposed 13 annas per maund of 28lbs., while Mr. Price, the assistant-superintendent in charge of the experiments in Khandeish, recommended that double the price of the day be paid. A suggestion made by Mr. Townsend, the Revenue Commissioner, southern division, that the collectors should be authorised to fix the proper price when the season is more advanced, and the state of the market better understood, and report to Government the amount that they see fit to offer, appeared to Government the least objectionable course, and was accordingly sanctioned. The collectors were instructed, at the same time, to state the quantity they propose to purchase, with reference to the instructions of the Honourable Court, conveyed in their despatch (No. 6) of the 4th of July 1848, quoted in paras. 518 to 522 of this Summary.

529. The Honourable Court, in their despatch of the 15th of March 1848, referred entirely to the encouragement to be offered to the growth of superior descriptions of cotton. Mr. Townsend, in the 3d para. of his letter of the 4th September 1848 (No. 2729) recommended attention to a proposition by Mr. Blount, the superintendent of experiments in

in Dharwar, that from 200 to 300 candies of country cotton, well cleaned, be purchased in that collectorate at a liberal price, part to be sold in Bombay, and part in England.

530. In their subsequent despatch of the 4th of July 1848, the Honourable Court stated that for the present they wished to be supplied annually with a moderate quantity of saw-ginned cotton, both of the indigenous and American descriptions; the experiment proposed by Mr. Blount seemed, therefore, well worth a trial, and was accordingly sanctioned.

531. The foregoing proceedings were reported to the Honourable Court in a despatch dated the 27th November 1848 (No. 154), and, adverting to the recommendation of the Manchester Association in favour of early sowing, the Honourable Court's attention was drawn to the observations made by the collector of Dharwar, Mr. Bell, in his letter of the 9th June 1848, in which he showed that in all probability it might not be found to answer so well in Dharwar as in Coimbatoor.

532. The subject of the construction of roads and quays adverted to by the Manchester Association, in connexion with the improvement of the cotton trade of this Presidency, is under consideration in the General Department.

533. The opinion of this Government was on this occasion expressed, that the only real and effectual mode of improving the cotton cultivation of this country is by opening the freest means of communication between the cotton-growing districts and the Presidency, either by railways, or by well-constructed roads, passable at all seasons; and that it feared lest the large expenditure in the course of being incurred in other ways might produce results similar to those the Government had recently had occasion to report to the Honourable Court, in connexion with the Ahmednuggur Sheep-farm, and which have always attended the direct interference of Government in forcing the agriculture of the country into particular channels.

Frauds practised in mixing the country with New Orleans cotton.

534. This subject was first noticed in a correspondence handed up to Government by the revenue commissioner, Southern Division, on the 15th June 1847. With a further letter, dated the 21st July 1847 (No. 1675), Mr. Townsend submitted one from Mr. Shaw, the collector of Dharwar, reporting that cotton to the value of fifty thousand (50,000) rupees had been mixed (*i. e.* the New Orleans and country cotton together), and recommended, as the evil had proceeded so far as to be past remedy in that season, that the collector might be authorised to have this mixed cotton cleaned by the Government saw-gins, and that notice should be given to the ryuts that mixed cotton would not be cleaned in the ensuing season by the Government gins.

535. Mr. Shaw intimated that the adulteration of the cotton was caused by the seed having become mixed previously to the sowing of the cotton crop in the previous season, and Mr. Channing, the Government cotton planter at Dharwar, stated that he thought the fraud had in all probability been intentionally committed in anticipation of Government purchasing the cotton, as it had done in the previous year.

536. Mr. Shaw remarked, however, that although the fraud practised was apparently very great, and likely to injure the character of the New Orleans cotton in the market, he was of opinion that it should not then be publicly noticed, but that as soon as the planting had been completed, orders should be given, excluding mixed cotton from the Government gins; and, referring to the penalties of Regulation III. of 1829, suggested that the ryuts should be induced to eradicate from their fields the young indigenous plants, which might then easily be done, whilst it would be difficult, if not impossible, to separate the seed before planting.

537. On the 26th November 1847 (No. 2912), Mr. Townsend submitted a letter from Mr. Shaw, relative to the perpetration and punishment of certain frauds in the packing of cotton. He stated on this occasion that he agreed with Mr. Shaw in opinion that nothing would "put a stop to the abuses which occurred in mixing and adulterating cotton, but the general and stringent administration of Regulation III. of 1849;" but that he was not at all convinced that another Act of the Legislature (as suggested by Mr. Shaw) is required for this purpose. "New laws, however excellent," Mr. Townsend remarked, "cannot wholly extinguish fraud, though, if well framed and administered, they may do much to check it. Frauds in trade are of all things, perhaps, the most difficult of cure by the Legislature, but they may be very much controlled by decision and systematic combination on the part of the mercantile community who are the purchasers of the goods. Were they to buy only from those traders whose character they knew; to test thoroughly a certain per-centage of their bales, and never to have dealings a second time with a trader who once had deceived them or endeavoured to do so, however cheap he might sell his goods, the up-country traders would fear to attempt fraud. Till the merchants at the Presidency bestir themselves, Government's labours in this respect will be in vain."

538. In reply, Mr. Townsend was informed, on the 18th January 1848 (No. 310), that Government concurred with him in opinion as to the means to be adopted for putting a stop

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to the abuses which occur in mixing and adulterating cotton. A communication was, on the same date, addressed to the Chamber of Commerce on this subject.

539. Instructions were issued on the 29th idem* to the revenue commissioner, Southern Division, to draw the attention of the local officers towards the prevention of the adulteration of cotton, and to the enforcement of Regulation III. of 1829, whenever practicable.

Dr. Royle's memorandum on the culture of cotton in India.

540. The Government of India, on the 18th December 1847, transmitted to this Government copy of a memorandum by Dr. Royle, received with a despatch from the Honourable Court, on the results of the experiments for improving the culture of cotton in India, under the probability of Indian cotton entering into a successful competition with the produce of America in the English market.

541. Fifteen (15) copies of this memorandum were afterwards received by this Government, with the Honourable Court's letter of the 10th November 1847 (No. 21). They stated, that being desirous of procuring information as to the extent to which India might be capable of supplying cotton, in the event of an increased demand for it, either in Great Britain or elsewhere, they had framed the following queries, which they desired might be circulated among the collectors of land revenue under this Presidency, as also among the political agents resident in such native states as are known to produce cotton, with instructions to furnish concise replies on the several points indicated; viz.—

"1st. What is the price of cotton, freed from seed, at the principal mart or marts in your district?

"2dly. At what price does the ryut sell his cotton, cleaned or uncleaned, and with or without advances?

"3rdly. What is the expense of cleaning cotton by the churka or foot-roller, or by any other method which may be in use?

"4thly. What are the expenses of conveying cotton to the nearest port for shipment?

"5thly. What is the average produce of cotton per beega or acre?

"6thly. What is the quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, and to what extent is it probable that the cultivation could be carried in the event of an increased demand?"

542. A circular was issued to the revenue authorities of this Presidency on the 23d March 1848 (No. 1688), calling for the information required by the Honourable Court on these points, and a transfer was made to the Political Department, in order that similar references might be thence made to the political agents indicated in the above despatch, and the result communicated to the Revenue Department.

543. In a letter dated the 21st October 1848 (No. 921), the Government of India requested that it might be furnished with duplicates of the replies forwarded by this Government to the Honourable Court to the queries contained in their despatch above referred to. This will be complied with when all the replies have been received from the several authorities to whom references have been made on the subject.

SUMMARY of PROCEEDINGS relating to the COTTON EXPERIMENTS in the BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Commencement of the experiments under Mr. Channing.

1. MR. T. W. CHANNING, the Government cotton planter at Dharwar, having been transferred from that district to Belgaum, to be employed on cotton culture there, the acting collector of the latter district, Mr. Frere, reported, under date the 14th March 1845, that Mr. Channing had selected the village of Negunhal, in the Sumpgaum talooka, as best suited for the farm, and that he was desirous of having 300 acres of land in that village assigned to him for that purpose.

2. Mr-

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* Para. 2 of Government letter, No. 632.

2. Mr. Channing's salary was originally fixed at 150 rupees per mensem (inclusive of his allowances from the Military Department), with batta, at five rupees per diem when moving about the districts. This was when he was attached to the Dharwar experiments under Mr. Mercer; but when he was placed in separate charge of the experiments in Belgaum, his allowances were increased to the following extent, viz.:

Salary and allowances of Mr. Channing.

Pay	Rupees	150	per mensem.
Horse allowance	„	30	„
Batta	„	50	„
	Rupees	230	

3. On the 30th July 1847* his allowances were further increased to 450 rupees per mensem (to be eventually increased to 500 rupees, on sufficient cause being shown). This increase was sanctioned, the first to take effect from the 1st May 1847, at which period he had charge both of the Dharwar and Belgaum experiments.

4. Mr. Frere observed in his report, quoted in para. 1 of this Summary, that with the exception of about seventy-five (75) acres lying waste, the land required by Mr. Channing would have to be given up by the ryuts, and he stated the terms on which he proposed to obtain the transfer from them.

Land selected by Mr. Channing for a farm at Negunhal.

5. He submitted a memorandum, furnished by Mr. Channing, showing what was required for the commencement of operations at the farm. The following is an abstract of this memorandum:—

Commencement of the experiment.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Six pairs of bullocks, at 50 rupees each	300	–	–
Farm implements	90	4	–
Cattle-sheds and store-rooms, the cost of which was estimated at	96	–	–
Or, if the timber required were used from certain old buildings at Byle Hongul, at	44	–	–
Establishment, consisting of one muccadum, 8 rupees per mensem; and six ploughmen, at Rs. 3. 8. each	29	–	–

Seed:	*Lbs.*
New Orleans	2,800
Broach	1,000
Sea Island	100
	3,900

A gin-house for two 25-saw gins, the cost of which was estimated at	461	8	–
Or, if the timber required were available from the old buildings at Byle Hongul, at	282	10	–

6. In reply, Mr. Frere was informed, on the 1st April 1845,† that in the opinion of Government one of the easterly talookas of the collectorate would have been preferable to that of Sumpgaum for the situation of a cotton farm, but that if, after full consideration, he was satisfied with the site selected by Mr. Channing, he was authorised to permit that person to occupy it, obtaining the transfer of the land from the cultivators on the terms proposed by him.

7. With regard to the bullocks, Mr. Frere was told that 35 to 40 rupees per pair, or 250 rupees per six pairs, would be a liberal estimate on this account.

8. The sum of rupees 90-4 was sanctioned for the purchase of implements; but further explanation was called for in regard to the muccadum proposed to be employed; and in respect to the ploughmen, it was observed that it was not necessary to retain them in pay throughout the year, but that they might be hired during the ploughing season, and then discharged; so many men only being permanently retained as were required to take care of the cattle-sheds, &c., &c.

Establishments and implements.

9. In

* Government letter, No. 3186, para. 8.

† Government letter, No. 1401, of the 1st April 1845.

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9. In reference to the cattle-sheds, &c., Mr. Frere was informed that till after the experience of one season, of the advantages or disadvantages of the situation of Negunhal, no building that could possibly be avoided should be erected; and it was presumed that standing room for the cattle might be hired for the first year in the village of Negunhal, it being added that next year, should the situation be approved of after trial, sheds such as were usually constructed by the villagers for their cattle might be erected.

Supply of cotton seed.

10. Mr. Frere was told that instructions would be issued to Dr. Burn for supplying him with Broach cotton seed, for which he had applied; and that with regard to New Orleans and Sea Island cotton seed, the simplest plan would be for him to make an application direct to the acting collector of Dharwar.

Gin-house.

11. On the subject of the gin-house, Mr. Frere was called upon to submit further information.

Supply of Broach cotton seed.

12. Dr. Burn, to whom instructions had been issued for the supply of Broach seed to the collector of Belgaum, reported under date the 11th April 1845, that he had despatched to the Presidency 1,500 pounds of seed, which, on its arrival, the collector of customs* made over, under orders from Government, to the commissary-general,† by whom it was despatched to Vingorla for transmission to Belgaum.

Ground made over to Mr. Channing at Negunhal.

13. Under date the 16th idem, Mr. Frere, the acting collector of Belgaum, reported that under the discretion allowed to him by Government, he had issued orders for making over to Mr. Channing the spot selected by him in the village of Negunhal, which appeared to him well adapted for the experimental farm. He explained the duties on which the muccadum was proposed to be employed, and submitted further explanations in respect to the six ploughmen, whom Mr. Channing requested sanction to entertain.

Buildings for the cattle and farming implements.

14. He further stated that there were no sheds or other buildings in Negunhal which could be rented for the use of the farm bullocks; and added that the plan of building a shed such as that suggested by Mr. Channing, for sheltering the cattle and farming implements, and to be used as store-rooms, appeared to be the cheapest that could be adopted.

Gin-house.

15. In regard to the gin-house proposed to be erected, the acting collector stated that this would be much larger than those built in the Dharwar collectorate, and would hold the produce of three hundred (300) acres, in addition to which it would afford the means of ginning such New Orleans cotton as might be raised by the ryuts that season; but that this building would not be required till about the end of the year, when its size, as well as the necessity of erecting it, could be determined on the receipt of a report from the collector as to the produce and state of the farm.

Establishment sanctioned for the Negunhal farm.

16. In its reply, dated the 23d May 1845, the Government sanctioned the entertainment of a muccadum, on rupees 6 per mensem, as also the employment of three ploughmen permanently, and three for seven months of the year, at rupees 3-8-0 per mensem each.

Cattle-shed and gin-house.

17. The Government also authorised the erection of a cattle-shed such as those the villagers built to keep their cattle in, the requisite timber for this shed being used from the Dessae's house.

18. The acting collector was informed, that the question of building a gin-house would be considered at the end of the year, on the receipt of the report promised by him.

19. On this occasion it was remarked that every rupee that could be saved in the expenses of the experiment would ultimately tell in favour of its financial results.

Favourable prospects of the experiment.

20. On the 15th October 1845, Mr. Reeves, the collector of Belgaum, submitted a letter from Mr. Channing, the cotton planter at Negunhal, in which, after noticing the favourable prospects presented by the New Orleans cotton planted that year, he applied for two English gins of 25 saws each; requested sanction to build a gin-house, at an estimated cost of from 230 to 250 rupees; and proposed that the New Orleans cotton cultivated by the ryuts in that village might be cleaned gratis at the Government establishment.

Saw-gins applied for by Mr. Channing.

New Orleans cotton cultivated by the ryuts to be cleaned by the saw-gins gratis.

21. Mr. Channing's suggestions were supported by the collector, who stated that the Mamlutdar's report represented the crop of the New Orleans cotton to be very promising.

22. In reply, the collector was informed, on the 7th November 1845, that considering the small stock of gins then on hand, Government had decided on supplying him with one of 14 saws for the use of his collectorate, which the commissary-general was instructed to forward to Belgaum after those required for Dharwar had been selected.

Gin-house at Negunhal.

23. It was also observed that for this gin a smaller house than that proposed would be sufficient, and the collector was informed that no English gins were procurable in Bombay.

Saw-gins purchased from Messrs. Remington & Co.

24. Two consignments of American cotton machines, constructed by Mr. Idler, of Philadelphia, which were received from London per "Malabar" and "Owen Glendower," having

* No. 111, dated 15 May 1845.

† No. 2374, dated 12 May 1845.

having been offered for sale to Government by the consignees, Messrs. Remington & Co., in a letter dated 10th January 1846, with which lists of those consignments were submitted, the collector of Belgaum was, on the 17th of that month, requested, in common with the collectors of Dharwar and Khandeish, to report, after consulting Mr. Channing, whether any, and if so, how many, and which of those machines were required for the use of his collectorate.

25. Mr. Reeves, on the 27th January 1846, submitted a letter from Mr. Channing, requesting that two of the gins received by the "Malabar," one of 22 saws, and the other of 25 saws, and both with metal cylinders, might be sent to Belgaum, and stated that he expected to be able to sell one of these gins, if Government allowed it.

26. On the 13th February 1846, the commissary-general was instructed to transmit to Belgaum the two gins, Nos. 20 and 21 of the list of those received per "Malabar," if, on examination, they were reported by the agent for gun-carriages to be in good condition; and the collector of Belgaum was informed accordingly, and requested to authorise Mr. Channing to dispose of any of the gins, if he procured purchasers for them, at the price paid to Messrs. Remington & Co.

Unsatisfactory state of the New Orleans cotton crop.

27. On the 4th February 1846, Mr. Reeves, the collector of Belgaum, forwarded a letter from Mr. Channing, in which an unsatisfactory account was given of the cotton crop at the farm, the plants continuing to throw out fresh flowers, which, however, from some cause, did not come to maturity, but fell off in great numbers, just as they were forming into bolls.

Cotton cleaning by the saw-gins.

28. Mr. Channing stated that the gin-house had been nearly completed, and requested that the gins applied for by him might be sent without delay, especially as a Parsee merchant had expressed a desire to have his cotton cleaned with a gin at the Government establishment, offering to pay all the charges.

29. In reply, the Government requested Mr. Reeves, on the 26th February 1846, to consider and report whether the unfavourable state of the cotton crop that year was attributable to the situation of the farm, or to the general character of the season.

Charge to private individuals for cleaning cotton.

30. In regard to the application for gins, that officer was referred to the Government letter of the 13th idem, and requested to fix and report the amount which should be charged for cleaning cotton to private individuals, it being at the same time remarked that the charge should be at a rate which would leave a small remuneration after covering the expenses of working.

Transfer of a saw-gin from Broach to Belgaum.

31. Under date the 18th November 1845, the collector of Belgaum submitted a letter from Mr. Channing, requesting that, as the 14-saw gins which had been ordered to be sent to him would not be sufficient for cleaning the crop of New Orleans cotton raised on the Government farm, as well as that cultivated by the ryuts, the hand-gin understood to be lying unemployed at Broach might be forwarded to him, and that an expenditure of 200 rupees might be sanctioned for the erection of a gin-house, which he stated was on the lowest estimate possible.

32. A reference having been made to Dr. Burn, through the Collector of Broach, that officer stated that the hand-gin at that place could be spared for the use of the experiment in Belgaum, but that it required a driving or fly-wheel, which, however, he suggested might be supplied from those which he understood to have been received with the stores imported from England by the "Duchess of Northumberland."

33. The Collector was requested, on the 28th February 1846, to direct Dr. Burn to despatch the gin to the commissary-general, who was instructed to forward the machine, on its arrival, to Belgaum, together with a fly-wheel adapted to it, if it could be found amongst the stores received by the above-named vessel. The commissary-general was further requested to send along with this gin, to Belgaum, one of the 14-saw gins which had already been allotted for that collectorate, and which was then in charge of the agent for gun-carriages.

34. The Collector of Belgaum was furnished, on the same date, with a copy of the instructions issued to the commissary-general, and the sanction of Government was communicated to the disbursement of 200 rupees for the construction of a gin-house.

35. The gin ordered from Broach having arrived in Bombay, and a fly-wheel having been selected for it, this gin, together with another of 14 saws, was despatched by the commissary-general to Belgaum, the collector of which place, in reporting their arrival, in a letter dated the 14th May 1846, stated that the machinery had sustained some damage in its transit, and that after the necessary repairs had been made, the gins would be put up.

Improvement in the state of the cotton crop.

36. With a letter dated 20th March 1846, Mr. Reeves forwarded a communication from Mr. Channing, reporting an improvement in the state of the cotton crop, from which a good picking was expected, and recommended that until the whole of the crop was gathered, and fairly examined, judgment be suspended on the state of the farm. No observations were made by Government on this subject.

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Rates to be charged for cleaning cotton for private individuals by the saw-gin.

37. Under date the 9th June, the collector of Belgaum handed up a letter from Mr. Channing, proposing the following rates which should be charged for cleaning cotton for private individuals, viz.:—

For well-picked kuppas, 27 maunds per rupee, or 7½ pies per maund.
For ordinarily-picked kuppas, 24 maunds per rupee, or 8 pies per maund.

38. These rates, which were calculated with reference to a maund of 28 lbs., were, after the receipt of further explanation from the Collector, sanctioned by Government on the 1st March 1847.

Contract system.

39. Under date the 23d February 1846, the Collector of Belgaum submitted a letter from Mr. Channing, in which he proposed that in the ensuing season of 1846–47 so much of the land on which the experimental farm was commenced, as could be cultivated by two pairs of bullocks, should only be retained, and that contracts should be entered into with the ryuts in the villages of Moorgoor, Moorcumbie, Inshel, and Akoudie, in the Sounduthee talooka, and Sangolee Wokund and Byle Hongul, in the Sumpgaum talooka, for the cultivation, on account of Government, of (twenty) 20 acres of land in each, on the system which had been adopted in Dharwar, and which had worked well there.

40. This proposition was sanctioned by Government on the 17th March 1846.

Repair of a mutt at Moorgoor, converted into a gin-house.

41. On the 24th December 1846, Mr. Reeves submitted an application from Mr. Channing, requesting sanction to an outlay of 30 rupees, for the repair of a mutt in the village of Moorgoor, which he proposed to engage at a monthly rent of one rupee, for the purpose of being converted into a gin-house, the payment of the rent commencing after the sum to be expended on the repairs required to the building had been repaid. To this proposition sanction was accorded by Government on the 9th November 1847.

Proposed employment of two gin learners and a carkoon.
Abolition of the Government farm at Negunhal.
Cultivation of New Orleans cotton by the ryuts, on account of Government.

42. With a letter dated the 10th December 1846, Mr. Reeves submitted one from Mr. Channing, soliciting sanction for the employment of two gin learners, at 12 rupees per mensem each, as authorised in Dharwar, and also of a carkoon, on 10 rupees per mensem. Mr. Channing at the same time recommended the abolition of the farm at Negunhal, and proposed that he might be allowed to enter into contracts with the ryuts of the different talookas for the cultivation of New Orleans cotton on account of Government, and to purchase cotton raised by the ryuts on their own account.

Quantity of land under cultivation with New Orleans and Broach cotton in 1846–47.

43. In recommending these measures, Mr. Reeves stated that there were then 1,300 acres of land under cultivation with New Orleans cotton, and 725 ¾ acres cultivated with the Broach variety, and that there was good reason for believing that these varieties would be cultivated to any extent desired by Government, if only a market were obtained for it.

Government sanctions the employment of two gin learners and a carkoon, as proposed by Mr. Channing.

44. After consulting the revenue commissioner, Southern Division, under whose general control the cotton experiments in the Southern Mahratta Country were placed, on the 26th April 1847,* the Government, on the 24th July following, sanctioned the employment of the carkoon and gin learners, whose services were required by Mr. Channing, at the rates of salary proposed, and authorised the abolition of the farm at Negunhal, as recommended by the Collector.

Opinion of the Chamber of Commerce on some specimens of exotic cotton raised on the farm at Negunhal.

45. Mr. Inverarity, the acting Collector of Belgaum, having forwarded samples of New Orleans and other varieties of cotton raised on the Government farm, they were, on the 24th July 1847, submitted for the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, whose report, dated the 31st idem, spoke in discouraging terms of all these samples except the Broach cotton, in respect to which the Chamber made the following remark:—

"Broach.—A very excellent sample. The staple is not so long nor so strong as the Georgian, which makes it inferior to that cotton for manufacturing purposes; still the staple is good and regular, and the cotton clean and of good colour; altogether a showy lot."

46. A copy of this report was forwarded to the revenue commissioner, Southern Division, on the 2d November 1847, for communication to the acting Collector of Belgaum and Mr. Channing.

Cotton press invented by Mr. Channing.

47. In laying before Government a proposition from Mr. Channing, that cotton presses on a plan which he had invented, and which was so simple as to be within the capacity of native manufacturers, should be erected at every station where saw-gins were located, Mr. Inverarity, the acting collector,† described the advantages which would result from the introduction of these presses to the cotton trade, which was exposed to great risk and inconvenience, in consequence of the cotton being retained imperfectly warehoused in the districts during the monsoon, owing to the want of a speedy and efficient mode of packing; and he recommended that a press, of the description proposed by Mr. Channing, be constructed and set up at the village of Sownduttee, in the Purusgurh talooka, at a cost of (80) eighty rupees.

Proposal to erect one of Mr. Channing's cotton presses at Sownduttee, at a cost of 80 rupees.

The above proposal sanctioned by Government.

48. This recommendation was sanctioned by Government on the 23d July 1847, as an experimental measure, and the collector was called upon to report, after the press had been tried, how far it had answered the purpose.

49. With

* Government letter, No. 1077.

† No. 267, dated 20 May 1847.

49. With reference to the remarks made by the Honourable Court of Directors, in paras. 7 to 9 of its despatch (No. 28), dated 3d December 1845, in regard to the general introduction of small saw-gins, advocated by Mr. Mercer, the American cotton planter in Dharwar, as being within the means of native dealers and growers of cotton to purchase, the collector of Belgaum, to whom an extract of those paras. was furnished on the 23d May 1846, submitted, under date the 4th June following, a letter from Mr. Channing, the cotton planter in his district, in which that individual expressed his conviction that the saw-gin would be generally adopted in that collectorate, if the price were reduced to a point bringing it within the means of the ryut and the petty dealer, and observed that the resources of the country were such as to admit of these machines being made up in the districts where they were required, at a rate much cheaper than the price now paid for those imported from England or America; which, while it would effect a great saving to Government, would facilitate their introduction in this country. He therefore requested the permission of Government to construct two gins, the cost of which was estimated by him at 198 rupees each, being about one half paid for the English or American gins, and solicited that two sets, of 25 saws each, which were the only portion manufactured in this country, might be supplied to him from Broach or Dharwar, where he understood they were available. He further begged to be furnished with some blacksmith's and carpenter's tools from the Ordnance stores at Belgaum.

Proposed introduction of small saw-gins.

50. The Government approved of Mr. Channing's suggestion, and, on the 28th January 1847, sanctioned the construction of two gins, as proposed by him.

51. On the same date Mr. Mercer, superintendent of cotton experiments at Broach, was requested to supply Mr. Channing with two sets of saws, if they could be spared from his establishment, and the Military Board was desired to cause the tools for which he had applied to be furnished to him.

52. In a letter dated the 10th February 1847, Mr. Mercer reported that no saws could be spared from Broach for the use of the gins proposed to be built by Mr. Channing, and he suggested that an application be made to the Honourable Court for a supply of these articles. This letter was merely recorded, the points therein noticed having already been disposed of on separate letters.

53. With a letter dated the 19th October 1846, Mr. Reeves, the collector of Belgaum, forwarded one from Mr. Channing, reporting that the cotton dealers of Sownduttee and Byle Hongul were desirous of having cotton gins set up in those towns, with the view of having their cotton cleaned in a marketable manner, and suggesting that a Government house at Sownduttee, which was formerly occupied by the Mamledar, and the out-houses of the old travellers' bungalow at Byle Hongul, might be converted into gin-houses at those places, with slight alterations.

The cotton dealers of Sownduttee and Byle Hongul request that saw-gins may be set up in those towns.

54. Mr. Reeves stated that he proposed to put up at these places the two American gins bought from Messrs. Remington & Co., and which were then on their way to Belgaum.

55. In a further letter, dated the 25th November 1846, Mr. Reeves reported that he inspected the buildings recommended by Mr. Channing as gin-houses, at the above stations, and that he had directed them to be prepared for the reception of the gins, at an aggregate cost of *Rs.* 111. 8 *a.*

56. The acting collector, Mr. Inverarity, submitted, under date the 8th March 1847, bills amounting collectively to *Rs.* 200. 13 *a.* 5 *p.*, on account of expenses incurred for repairing and setting up the gins at Sownduttee and Byle Hongul, which were sanctioned by Government on the 23rd July 1847.

Cost incurred in setting up saw-gins at Byle Hongul and Sownduttee.

57. In a letter dated the 8th December 1846 (No. 815), the Collector of Belgaum reported the despatch to the Presidency of a consignment of 73 packages of cotton,* the produce of the Negunhal farm, weighing 8,995 lbs., and on the 26th March following, that officer was authorised to purchase and consign to the collector of customs at the Presidency 400 bales of indigenous cotton, cleaned by the saw-gin, for consignment to England.

Cotton consignments.

58. Thirty-four (34) of the above packages having reached Bombay in a very damaged condition, were ordered to be disposed of by public auction.† Eight packages were thrown overboard from the "Pattamar," on which this cotton was shipped at Vingorla, on account of stress of weather.

59. With a letter dated the 10th April 1848 (No. 155), Mr. J. D. Inverarity, the acting collector of Belgaum, submitted, through the revenue commissioner, Southern Division, copy of a communication from Mr. Channing, reporting on the damage sustained by the cotton crops in the Purusghur and Sumpgaum talookas, owing to recent heavy storms of rain. Mr. Channing stated that the crops were late, and much damaged in colour and staple,

Unfavourable state of the New Orleans cotton crop of the season 1847-48.

* New Orleans, Broach, and indigenous.

† A portion of this cotton was eventually saved to Government, and sent to England along with other experimental cotton.

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staple, and greatly reduced in quantity from having been beaten off by the wind and rain. He further observed that "some fields of New Orleans cotton have yielded a very good crop, the staple of which is equal to any heretofore grown, but I regret to add that the instances are so few as to leave but little encouragement to the generality of the ryuts to continue its cultivation, although they appear to be quite well aware of the reason, viz., a scanty monsoon, followed by such early wet weather as the present. Many who planted in the past season will not be inclined to do so this."

60. As he expected to be able to obtain only a very small quantity of cleanly-picked cotton in the above-named talookas, Mr. Channing was authorised by the Collector to purchase cotton for Government in the Rohan, Hoongoond, and Bagulcote districts, and to remove the saw-gins to those localities after the monsoon.

Repair of gin-houses.

61. Under date the 11th January 1848 (No. 138), Government sanctioned the repair of the gin-houses at Negunhal, Moorgorand, and Sownduttee; a contingent bill of the expenses incurred being afterwards submitted.

Frauds practised in mixing the country with New Orleans cotton.

62. The measures taken by Government for putting a stop to the frauds practised in mixing the country with New Orleans cotton, in the Belgaum and Dharwar collectorates, are noticed in paras. 537 to 543 of the Summary of proceedings in connexion with the Dharwar experiments. (*Vide* page 443 of this volume.)

Mr. Channing applies for a gratuity on account of his services in connexion with the cotton experiments in the Southern Mahratta Country.

63. The revenue commissioner, Southern Division, submitted, with his letter of the 14th February 1848 (No. 572), a correspondence with the acting collector of Belgaum, relative to the grant of a gratuity to Mr. Channing, the Government cotton planter, in recompense of his services in connexion with the cotton experiments in the Southern Mahratta Country.

64. The acting collector's letter of the 22d January 1848 (No. 30), submitted with the revenue commissioner's letter above quoted, exhibited the result of Mr. Channing's labours in 1846-47 in the Belgaum districts, during which period 667 packages of cotton were sent to Bombay, under the orders of Government of the 19th November 1846.

Cotton consignments.

65. The quantity of New Orleans cotton obtained in that year amounted to

	Candies.	*mds.*	*lbs.*
New Orleans	59	13	1
Broach	4	9	6

the cost of which averaged *Rs.* 56 1*a.* 7 *p.* per candy.

Cost and charges of cotton sent down to the Presidency from Belgaum.

66. The quantity of indigenous cotton obtained for the same period (1846-47) amounting to 29 candies, 20 maunds, 21 lbs., the cost of which in the districts averaged *Rs.* 69. 1 *a.* per candy. The cost of the above cotton laid down in Bombay was as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	
New Orleans	77	14	10	per candy.
Broach	67	11	6	„
Indigenous	70	10	11	„

Expense of transmission to Bombay.

67. The above result shows that the expense of transmission to Bombay raises the price of cotton grown in the Belgaum collectorate from 17 to 20 per cent. in excess of the cost at the place of production, and forms a good practical argument for the improvement of the means of transit to the coast.

68. In regard to the grant of a gratuity to Mr. Channing, Mr. Inverarity remarked as follows:—

"Mr. Channing's title to a gratuity should, I am of opinion, be considered in connexion with his labours throughout the Dharwar and Belgaum collectorates. In this collectorate, although through his means the attention of the ryuts has been directed to the New Orleans variety of cotton, yet its cultivation, extending to about (3,000) three thousand acres, cannot yet be considered otherwise than very limited, and therefore I think whatever indulgence in the shape of gratuity may be granted to Mr. Channing, should depend upon his success in the Dharwar districts."

Extent of the New Orleans cotton cultivation in 1847-48.

69. On this point Mr. Townsend, the revenue commissioner, Southern Division, offered the following suggestions:—

"With regard to the question of a gratuity to Mr. Channing, the orders of Government, dated the 26th April last (No. 1077), extended his charge to the Dharwar collectorate, together with Belgaum. Under date the 18th ultimo (No. 316), however, Government intimated the appointment of Mr. Blount to Dharwar, and Mr. Channing's return to his old station at Belgaum. His residence at Dharwar has not, therefore, exceeded nine (9) months, and during so short a time he could hardly have done sufficient to entitle him in that collectorate to the reward alluded to. Should he, however, consider that his services in Dharwar entitle him to it, he should, I conceive, apply through the collector of that zillah."

70. Mr. Townsend also stated that he was of opinion it would be time enough to consider Mr. Channing's claim to remuneration for his labours in Belgaum, when the use of the saw-

gin

gin shall have become more extensively known in that district, and the character of the New Orleans cotton becomes better established.

71. In these views the Government entirely concurred,* as also in declining, for the reasons stated by the acting collector and revenue commissioner, Southern Division, to purchase Mr. Channing's bungalow at Naginhall, which he had offered for sale.

72. In a letter, dated the 10th August 1848, Government authorised Mr. Channing purchasing as much New Orleans cotton seed as he required, wherever it might be procurable. New Orleans cotton seed.

Further MINUTE by the Honourable Board, dated 12 February 1849.

IN the Honourable Board's Minute of the 6th February 1848, a Summary was ordered to be prepared of the proceedings relating to the cotton experiments in progress under this Presidency, exhibiting the opinions which "have from time to time been given by our local officers, private individuals, and Government; and the orders issued by Government and the Honourable Court on every point connected with that subject." V. 2502.

2. The Summary was called for to enable Government to dispose of the question mooted by Mr. Shaw, the late collector of Dharwar, in his letters of the dates quoted in the margin,† as to the relative merits of the systems on which the cotton experiments were conducted by the American cotton planters and himself, and with especial reference to the mode pursued by those planters during his absence for two years at the Cape of Good Hope, from December 1844 to December 1846.

3. An abstract of the proceedings on the records of this office on the subject of the Dharwar and Belgaum experiments has accordingly been prepared; but as this document contains much that is irrelevant to the question waiting upon disposal, it will be more convenient to indicate below where such portions of the correspondence as bear upon the points raised by Mr. Shaw are to be found.

4. Paras. 66 to 133 of the Summary contain a review of the whole of the correspondence out of which the present question has arisen; inclusive of a brief narrative of the progress of the Dharwar experiments, from their commencement under Mr. Shaw in 1841 to April 1847; and in paras. 445 to 60, the substance of Mr. Mansfield's report on the progress of the measures for introducing the New Orleans cotton and the use of the saw-gins into the Southern Mahratta country is given.

5. In paras. 493 to 518 the causes of the partial failure of the New Orleans cotton crop of the season 1847–48 are detailed, as also the measures taken by Government for encouraging and extending this cultivation; and in paras. 515 and 16 the annoyances experienced by the ryots in growing exotic cottons, in consequence of the interference of the Government officers with them are fully set forth.

6. As bearing on the whole question as to the benefits to be derived from extending the cultivating of the New Orleans cotton over the growing districts of this Presidency, it will be useful to refer to paras. 318 to 23 of the Summary, as containing the opinions of some of the principal merchants of Manchester and Liverpool on the relative merits of country and New Orleans cotton cleaned by the saw-gin.

7. Subsequent to the preparation of the Summary, accounts have been received of a very great falling off in the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton in the present season, 1848-49.

8. From the revenue commissioner's letter of the 4th December last (No. 4099), it appears that the chief cause of the present decrease is attributed by the present collector (Mr. W. W. Bell) to the cultivation in former years having been in a great measure forced; the mamledars misapprehending the tenor of the orders from time to time issued by the late collector, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Mansfield, when acting collector, carried their interference with the cultivators in behalf of this cotton beyond mere persuasion, and the people had declared that as they had for several seasons cultivated the New Orleans cotton, in obedience to the orders of the Government, and annually suffered loss by so doing, they gladly abandoned it when they were given to understand that the cultivation of this cotton was optional with themselves.

9. Mr. Bell is further of opinion that certain of the districts‡ of his charge are less favourable for the growth of exotic cotton than others.§ Should this prove eventually to be the case, it will, as remarked by the revenue commissioner, very much narrow the extent of the New Orleans cultivation; for besides those declared to be unfavourable to the culture of the New Orleans cotton, only two cotton-growing talookas remain in the Dharwar collectorate, and the climate of the Belgaum cotton districts will probably be found more akin to that of Nowlgoond and Dummul than to the talookas near the Ghauts.

10. If the New Orleans cotton can hold its ground, though only in two talookas, Mr. Townsend considers that its eventual continuance need not be despaired of, "the present being probably its worst crisis."

11. An other

* Letter, dated 29th February 1848, No. 1341.
† No. 1750, dated 18th November 1847, and 21st January 1848.
‡ Dharwar, Hooblee, Nowlgoond, and Dummul. § Raneebednoor and Bunkapoor.

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11. Another important difficulty which is noticed by the collector is, the scarcity of saw-gins; this, however, is in a fair way of being speedily overcome, through the zealous exertions of Messrs. Frost & Vary, who are constructing a sufficient number of cheap small-sized gins, which can be accommodated in the ryots' houses, and being quite within their means to purchase (*i. e.*, 8 rupees each); their introduction will be of much importance, as likely to remove the chief ground of their objections to cultivate New Orleans cotton.

12. In reply to Mr. Bell's report, the revenue commissioner, Southern Division, was informed, in a letter dated the 28th December 1848 (No. 8019), that Government had perused it with surprise and regret, as being calculated to make it almost despair of ultimate success, notwithstanding the flattering prospects held out in former reports from Messrs. Shaw and Mansfield on the subject of this cultivation.

13. It being of vast importance that the real cause of the enormous decrease in the cultivation of the New Orleans plant in one season, namely, from 20,502 acres in 1847–48, to 3,351 acres in 1848–49, should be ascertained beyond a doubt, Mr. Townsend was desired to institute an immediate inquiry on the subject; and requested, if the result should be to confirm Mr. Bell's statement, that the cultivation of this variety of cotton has hitherto been forced on the ryots by the Government officers, to explain how it has happened that the compulsory system adopted was not detected and earlier put a stop to. It was at the same time intimated to him, that Government deems it to be one of the most important of his duties to watch over and superintend experiments of this nature.

14. Mr. Bell's proceedings, in having agreed to purchase the whole of the New Orleans cotton crop for Government, were on this occasion approved of; but it was suggested that great care should be taken to prevent fraud in effecting purchases, and in seeing that they consist of unadulterated New Orleans cotton, much evil having resulted to the experiment, from the mixture of the seed of this variety with that of the country cotton. This, it was observed, should be specially guarded against, for now that the supply of saw-gins has been so much increased, there is still good reason to hope that the New Orleans cotton will maintain its position.

15. The revenue commissioner was also requested to instruct the collector of Dharwar, when making purchases of cotton on account of Government, to do so, whenever practicable, from the ryots direct, in preference to any middlemen, and to call upon him to report, as early as possible, the quantity of cotton that will probably be yielded by the year's crop, and the estimated cost of purchase, in order that the Honourable the Court of Directors may be apprised of the probable extent of these consignments.

16. Finally, it was remarked, that the only favourable feature in Mr. Bell's report is the prospect held out, that through the zealous exertions of Messrs. Frost & Vary, the mechanics attached to the Dharwar experiment, the difficulty hitherto experienced in providing a sufficient number of cheap small-sized saw-gins is likely to be speedily overcome.

17. With a letter, dated the 14th ultimo (No. 4246), Mr. Townsend has submitted a further communication from the collector of Dharwar, forwarding a report from Mr. Blount, the American cotton planter in that district, on the future prospects of the New Orleans cotton cultivation in the Southern Mahratta Country. Mr. Blount recommends a return to the contract system; to this however Mr. Townsend objects, but expresses his concurrence in the rest of that gentleman's propositions for ameliorating the present discouraging state of things, more particularly that more New Orleans and less native cotton than that hitherto taken be purchased by Government.

18. The foregoing correspondence has been recorded, pending the receipt of a reply to the reference made to the revenue commissioner on this subject on the 28th December last, to which allusion is made in para. 12 of this minute.

19. The letters now before the Board need not however remain any longer undisposed of, and no apparent benefit seems likely to result from pursuing this controversy further. The correctness or otherwise of the opinions of those who have taken part in it is in a fair way of being put to the test by the system under which the cotton experiments are now being conducted, with the approval of the Honourable Court. Under this system it is intended that the trade should be left to establish itself, Government merely purchasing annually a small quantity of the American and native cotton cleaned with the saw-gin, with the view of bringing it under the notice of the dealers at home. The consignments already made, for which account sales have been received and the accounts closed, have amply realised the expectations entertained of the superiority of the New Orleans variety over the native; and the comparison of that of the former description, grown in the Southern Mahratta Country, with the same description imported into England from America, has been pronounced to be very unfavourable (see 318 to 322 paras. of the Summary). Nothing more seems necessary to be done at present than to bring these letters on record, and report our proceedings to the Honourable Court. The elaborate Summary which has been prepared will, no doubt, be very useful for future reference; and with this view a few copies should be printed for distribution among our revenue officers.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
L. R. Reid.
J. P. Willoughby.

LETTER from the Government of Bombay, dated 20th August, No. 114 of 1849.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to transmit herewith copies of our proceedings* relative to the cotton experiments in the Dharwar collectorate, which have not been submitted to your Honourable Court since our last general report of the 31st January 1848, No. 11.

2. Your Honourable Court will have learnt from our previous advices that these experiments in Dharwar had hitherto been attended with comparatively favourable results, and that the advantages obtained held out fair prospects of success. Encouraging accounts continued to be received from the local officers respecting the extended cultivation of New Orleans cotton, and the most favourable reports reached us of the outturn of successive shipments of this cotton consigned to England, both on Government and private account. The expectations thus raised have, however, we regret to state, lately received a check in consequence of the decrease in the cultivation of American cotton in this district, which suddenly declined in the past season, 1848-9, from 20,502 to 3,351 acres, while the produce is not expected to be more than 300 candies.

3. Subsequent to the despatch of our Letter No. 11 of the 31st January 1848, the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, submitted to us, under date the 19th of the following month, No. 643, a letter from Mr. Goldfinch, the first assistant collector of Dharwar, in charge, pointing out the difficulties in the way of carrying out the orders contained in the 5th para. of your Honourable Court's despatch, dated 8th September 1847, No. 17, for the purchase of cotton for consignment to England. These were,—

1st. The unfavourableness of the season and the comparative failure of the New Orleans crop, which made it difficult to procure a large supply, and,

2dly. The very limited supply of saw gins for cleaning this cotton.

4. Mr. Goldfinch remarked, that "the value of the New Orleans variety is known, and nothing more is required to establish its reputation. This is not the case with regard to indigenous cotton, and it is almost the universal belief among the native community that this variety cannot be cleaned by the saw gin. It will be, therefore, a great object gained if Government will, by guaranteeing the purchase of a quantity of this cotton at its market value, encourage the local traders to engage in the speculation, and thus disabuse their minds of the present erroneous idea on the subject. Encouragement in this direction is now particularly required, as I fear this year's crop of New Orleans will prove almost a complete failure; the native cotton, on the other hand, being very luxuriant, the prejudices of the ryots in favour of their own plant are confirmed, and, unless I am very much mistaken, next year will exhibit a great decrease in the quantity of land sown with the New Orleans seed."

5. Mr. Goldfinch on this occasion reported, that many applications to purchase saw gins had been made by the native merchants, and recommended that their wishes should be complied with, and that as many gins as were required or could be supplied should be disposed of to them. Of these traders, he suggested that some of the most respectable should be encouraged to gin the native cotton, by promising, on the part of Government, to buy up at a certain price, or, if the market value be higher, at whatever that value might be, as much cotton as they would produce in Bombay free from dirt and other impurities. By this plan, he remarks, cotton "as cheap and of as good quality as can in any way be secured may, I am convinced, be obtained. The profit which the traders will receive will serve as a great and very legitimate encouragement to them, while the

* Rev. Cons., 1848:—4th March, V. 2907 to 15; 19th April, V. 4490 to 94; 24th May, V. 6221 to 25; 15th July, V. 6826; 15th July, V. 7007 to 11; 30th December, V. 16549 to 54. Rev. Cons. 1849:—17th January, V. 401 and 2; 14th March, V. 3378 to 87; 4th April, V. 4356 to 59; 4th April, V. 4562 to 65; 18th April, V. 5356 to 58; 30th May, V. 6900 to 6906; 11th July, V. 8473 to 76.

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the advantage to Government will be, absence of all risk and a great saving of expense, as well as avoiding the appearance of Government in the local market as a purchaser, which latter circumstance is, I submit, no slight recommendation to the plan I propose."

6. In submitting these proposals to us, the Revenue Commissioner, Southern District, stated that, considering the difficulties of the season, and with the near prospect of a large increase in the supply of saw gins, he was disposed to second Mr. Goldfinch's recommendation that the whole of these machines should be sold to such private traders as would purchase them, and that this should be done at rates fixed according to their supposed value at Dharwar, viz., what they could be made up for, and without reference to what Government had paid for them. He suggested, that the collector might then, in conjunction with Mr. Blount, the American cotton planter at Dharwar, determine the prices which Government should offer to the local traders for New Orleans and country cotton respectively, cleaned by the saw gin, deliverable in Bombay within a certain time, the cotton so ginned being subject to Mr. Blount's approval, and he and the collector arranging, in such manner as seemed to them requisite, for its transmission to the Presidency, so as to prevent its being changed or dirtied while in transit.

7. Government thus coming into the market as a customer, would, Mr. Townsend stated, be likely to benefit the trade; and if the New Orleans crop should, as was anticipated by Mr. Goldfinch, be a failure, our offering for it a more liberal price than for the country cotton might, he was of opinion, have a salutary tendency to keep up its character in the market.

8. In reply, we informed Mr. Townsend on the 1st March 1848, that Mr. Goldfinch ought to have endeavoured to assign some reason for this unfortunate failure of the New Orleans crop, while the indigenous cotton was described as being very luxuriant, and especially as he stated that he feared the next year would exhibit a great decrease in the quantity of land sown with the New Orleans seed. This led us to believe that the cause of the failure was not merely of a temporary nature, and that all our expectations of being able to introduce this superior cotton, of which we had previously been so sanguine, were likely to be disappointed. We therefore intimated to Mr. Townsend, that so very important a matter should not have been so lightly and incidentally treated.

9. We also stated, that we did not feel assured of the expediency of acceding to Mr. Goldfinch's proposition to dispose of all the gins at once, and to purchase ginned cotton in the Bombay market, instead of purchasing the cotton in the districts, and having it ginned at the Government expense, as we had doubts whether this would be fulfilling the intentions of your Honourable Court. We accordingly informed Mr. Townsend, that as it was not intended to send to England the crop of the past season, whatever cotton was to be sent there must be transmitted to Bombay before the monsoon; and that, to effect this object all available gins should be employed, so as to insure its reaching the Presidency in time; after which these machines could be disposed of, in order that the cotton remaining in the country might be cleaned. By this arrangement we considered that the merchants could not be placed in a worse position than that in which they would stand were Government to sell the gins at once, and buy up the cotton after it had been cleaned by them.

10. Still, however, as we were anxious, as far as possible, to meet the wishes of the local authorities; and as the Revenue Commissioner and Mr. Goldfinch both strenuously advocated the immediate sale of the gins, and the provision of the consignment for England by purchase of ginned cotton, we deemed it expedient to accede to their representations so far as to sanction the purchase of cotton after it had been ginned, with the understanding that the supply was to be secured at the Presidency within the season; and we also authorised the immediate sale of all the saw gins at a fair price; this, however, being strictly dependent on the power of the collector to make arrangements for the delivery of the required quantity of ginned cotton either at Dharwar or Bombay before the monsoon, leaving it to that officer to decide whether he should contract for ginned cotton to be laid down at the Presidency by a certain date, or to purchase it on the spot, taking his own measures for its transport and ensuring the cleanliness of the cotton.

11. Mr.

11. Mr. Goldfinch replied to the foregoing in a letter, dated the 6th March 1848, and in explanation of the unfavourable state of the crop of New Orleans, of the season 1847-8, he remarked as follows:

"On this point, it is impossible to speak with certainty. The fall of rain was very late, and the planting of the New Orleans variety was delayed to a later period than that which has as yet been considered the most favourable time for planting it. The indigenous cotton is generally planted later, and does not, I am given to understand, require so much moisture. The cultivators consider the present failure to have been caused by the delay in planting and scantiness of moisture, and in this opinion I am inclined to concur, but there are some circumstances connected with partial failure, which raise doubts whether there may not be some other causes besides those above noticed.

"To the eastward of Gudduck, in the Dummul Talooka, where the rain was very deficient, I am informed that the plant has not attained a greater height than five or six inches. This is doubtless owing to scanty rains. In the Raneebednoor neighbourhood, though there the rain was more scanty than usual, the plant came up well, and was apparently healthy, but about the middle of November, without any apparent cause, it withered and died in some fields; in others it did not die, but withered and gave no flower, and consequently no cotton. In Bunkapoor, where the rains were heavier, and the soil naturally more moist, the New Orleans is better than in any other locality, but nothing like what it was last year. It is also remarked that the plants are very far apart, as if much of the seed was bad, and the bolls are not nearly so numerous on the plants as they have been hitherto.

"Whether I am right or not in anticipating a decrease in the cultivation of New Orleans, the event will show, but at all events, I beg to deprecate any more persuasion. So long as Government interferes about its cultivation, it will be considered an exotic, as something which belongs to the sirkar and not to the ryot, while the cultivator of it being liable to be continually sent for to the cutcherry, to answer queries regarding the state of his crop, and to receive cautions about picking, &c., all of which inconveniencies are included in the word "upudrao," (constantly applied to it by the ryots) have not a little tended to create a prejudice against it. At first, some persuasion was required to induce them to plant. They have planted. It has produced well, and it is known to all, that it will fetch a much higher price than their own. There has been already too much persuasion; all that it now requires is to be let alone. If experience shows that a crop of New Orleans can be looked for with as much certainty as native, as it is far the most profitable, the cultivation of it will, without doubt, greatly extend. If it proves (as I greatly fear it will) to be a delicate, uncertain, capricious-bearing plant, it will most assuredly die out."

12. Mr. Goldfinch also intimated that it would be impossible to send down the cotton required for consignment to England to Bombay, before the moosoon, as it could not, at the earliest, be cleaned before the end of November.

13. It will be seen, that Mr. Goldfinch on this occasion spoke as if compulsion had been used in order to compel the ryots to cultivate the New Orleans variety. No doubt some persuasion was at first necessary, and unless inquiries were from time to time made as to the mode of cultivation and preparation for the market, it would have been useless to expect the ryots could have known how rightly to carry on these processes. Everything like annoyance ought of course to have been carefully avoided, as tending to lead the ryot to prefer the old crop, which he can cultivate his own way without molestation.

14. We accordingly requested the Revenue Commissioner, Southern District, to explain fully what Mr. Goldfinch meant by intimating that the ryots applied the term "upudrao" to the measures which had been taken for the furtherance of New Orleans cotton cultivation and cleaning in the Southern Mahratta country, and what were his reasons for designating the New Orleans as "a delicate, uncertain, capricious-bearing plant;" there being nothing in the papers then before us to lead to this unfavourable conclusion, and the failure of a single season could not be considered sufficient ground to justify it.

15. With a letter dated 28 April 1848, No. 1421, Mr. Townsend submitted a report from Mr. Blount, the cotton planter at Dharwar, who had been called upon, at our suggestion, for his opinion of the state of the New Orleans cotton

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crop, and the probability of transmitting to Bombay the quantity of saw-ginned cotton required by your Honourable Court before the commencement of the monsoon.

16. The partial failure of the crop of 1847-8 was therein shown to have been caused by a failure of rain. Such an occurrence in the infancy of the experiments, Mr. Townsend observed, was very unfortunate, but ought not to lead to despondency, "as the failure of a single season will be forgotton if, in a number of years, the average profits from this species of cotton are greater than those from the native plant."

17. Mr. Blount stated, that the want of gins, and the scantiness of the crop combined, rendered it wholly impossible for the Collector to forward to the Presidency before the monsoon anything but a fractional part of what was required.

18. Under these circumstances, we informed Mr. Townsend that the cotton for consignment to England must be sent to Bombay after the monsoon; and, referring to a part of Mr. Blount's report, in which he alluded to the condition in which he found the saw gins on his taking charge of the establishment at Dharwar, desired that care should be taken not to sell any gins which were not of proper make, or were likely to get out of repair, as we considered it would be better to keep the patched-up machines for Government use, and to sell to the people gins made with the saws received from England.

19. We also informed Mr. Townsend that if Mr. W. W. Bell, who had recently been appointed Collector of Dharwar, was satisfied that the partial failure of the New Orleans cotton crop had arisen entirely from a deficiency of rain, he should endeavour to give confidence to the cultivators, so that they might not abandon the culture of this variety, which seems in all respects so superior to the indigenous crop.

20. With a letter, dated 12 May 1848, No. 891, Mr. Bell submitted to us a communication from his first assistant, Mr. Goldfinch, explaining the grounds of the statements he had made regarding the culture of New Orleans cotton in that district.

21. Referring to the annoyances alleged to have been experienced by the cultivators who had grown this variety of cotton in consequence of the interference of officers of Government, Mr. Bell intimated that he agreed with Mr. Goldfinch in the belief that the cultivation of this cotton had in some measure become unpopular from this cause, and stated that he had been told by parties who were well informed on the subject, and who took an interest in the cotton trade, that such was really the case.

22. He further remarked that in all extensive operations connected with efforts to improve the products of this country, in which it is necessary to employ the district and village authorities, there is great danger to be apprehended from injudicious zeal, and this he feared might have been exercised in some districts to the annoyance of the cultivators of the New Orleans cotton; Mr. Bell also added, "In the early stages of the experiment it was doubtless necessary to instruct the ryots in the process of cultivation of this new product, but this necessity no longer exists. It has been proved by the experience of several years that the climate and soil are adapted to the growth of the cotton in question; the ryots fully understand the mode of cultivating it, and its superior quality and value cannot, I should think, in the ordinary course of things fail to result in its becoming a staple product of the province. There seems no necessity for Government to endeavour to extend the cultivation of it by measures which must be attended with some degree of vexation to the people, and therefore I would urgently recommend that for the present all interference be withdrawn, and the proceedings of the cotton experimental department be for the most part restricted to the supply and repair of saw gins, without which the New Orleans cotton cannot be separated from its seed.

"As respects Mr. Goldfinch's opinion that the New Orleans cotton is a precarious production, I am disposed to think he has expressed himself hastily, for he cannot reasonably condemn it, because it happens to have failed during the past season from the want of rain, as appears to be the general opinion."

23. Mr.

23. Mr. Goldfinch, in reply to the reference made to him to explain the meaning of the term "upudrao," noticed in his correspondence on this subject, stated that the word is used to convey a sense of annoyance and trouble, and that it appeared to him that the ryots had been led to view the interference of Government in this light.

24. In reply to the foregoing letter we informed Mr. Bell on the 3d June 1848, that we considered his remarks and suggestions relative to the extent to which Government should interfere in furthering the cultivation of New Orleans cotton to be judicious. We, however, at the same time suggested that great care must be taken that the officers of Government might not interpret the "withdrawal of interference" into a change in the views of their superiors as to the desirableness of encouraging and extending the cultivation of the New Orleans variety, as such an impression could not be too carefully guarded against after one year of failure.

25. With a letter dated 4th December last, No. 4899, Mr. Townsend submitted to us a further communication from the collector of Dharwar, reporting that a very large falling off had taken place last season (1848–49), in the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in that district. Mr. Bell attributed the chief cause of this decrease to the cultivation in former years having been, in a great measure, forced, the mamultdars—misapprehending the tenor of the orders from time to time issued by the late Collector, Mr. Shaw; and Mr. Mansfield, when acting Collector,—carried their interference with the cultivators in behalf of this cotton beyond mere persuasion, and the people had declared that as they had for several seasons cultivated the New Orleans cotton in obedience to the orders of the Government, and annually suffered loss by so doing, they gladly abandoned it when they were given to understand that the cultivation of this cotton was optional with themselves.

26. Mr. Bell further stated, that the talookas of Dharwar, Hooblee, Nowlgoond, and Dummul, are less favourable to the growth of exotic cotton than Raneebednore and Bunkapoor. Should this eventually prove to be the case, it will, as remarked by Mr. Townsend in his letter above quoted, very much narrow the extent of the New Orleans cultivation; for besides those declared to be unfavourable to the culture of New Orleans cotton, only two cotton-growing talookas remain in the Dharwar collectorate; while the climate of the Belgaum cotton-growing districts will probably be found more akin to that of Nowlgoond and Dummal than to the talookas near the Ghauts.

27. Mr. Townsend observed that if the New Orleans cotton could hold its ground, though only in two talookas, its eventual continuance need not be despaired of, "the present being probably its worst crisis."

28. Another important difficulty noticed by the Collector was the scarcity of saw-gins; this, however, Mr. Townsend stated, was in a fair way of being overcome, through the zealous exertions of Messrs. Frost and Vary, the mechanics attached to the Dharwar establishment, who were employed in constructing a sufficient number of cheap small-sized gins, which could be accommodated in the ryot's houses; and being quite within their means to purchase (*i. e.* eight rupees each), their introduction would be considered to be of much importance, as likely to remove the chief ground of their objections to cultivate the New Orleans cotton.

29. In reply to the foregoing report, we informed the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, in our acting Secretary's letter of the 28th December last, No. 8019, that we had perused it with surprise and regret, as being calculated to make us almost despair of ultimate success, notwithstanding the flattering prospects held out in former reports which we had received from Messrs. Shaw and Mansfield on the subject of this cultivation.

30. It being, in our opinion, of great importance that the real cause of the great decrease in the cultivation of the New Orleans plant in one season, viz., from 20,502 acres in 1847-8 to 3,351 acres in 1848-9, should be ascertained beyond all doubt, we desired Mr. Townsend to institute an immediate inquiry on the subject, and requested, if the result should be to confirm Mr. Bell's statement that the cultivation of this variety of cotton had hitherto been forced

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on the ryots by the officers of Government, that he would explain how it had happened that the compulsory system adopted was not earlier detected and put a stop to. We also informed Mr. Townsend that we deemed it to be one of the most important of his duties to watch over and superintend experiments of this nature.

31. Mr. Bell's proceedings, in having agreed to purchase the whole of the New Orleans cotton crop for Government, were, under the circumstances, approved of; and we suggested that great care should be taken to prevent fraud in effecting purchases, and in seeing that they consisted of unadulterated New Orleans cotton, much evil having resulted to the experiment from the mixture of the seed of this variety with that of the country cotton. This we desired might be specially guarded against; observing that now that the supply of saw gins had been so much increased, there was, we conceived, still good reason to hope that the New Orleans cotton might, notwithstanding the falling off in the quantity of land cultivated with this variety last season, still maintain its position.

Rev. Cons. 1849, 18th April, V. 4862 to 66.

32. Mr. Townsend was further requested to instruct the collector of Dharwar when making purchases of cotton on account of Government, to do so whenever practicable, from the ryots direct, in preference to any middleman, and to call upon him to report as early as possible the quantity of cotton that would probably be yielded by the year's crop, and the estimated cost of purchase, in order that your Honourable Court might be apprised of the probable extent of these consignments. The information subsequently obtained on this point showed that the produce of the past season was not expected to be more than 300 candies.

33. Finally we remarked, that the only favourable feature in Mr. Bell's report was the prospect held out, that through the zealous exertions of the two mechanics attached to the Dharwar experiments, the difficulty hitherto experienced in providing a sufficient number of cheap small sized saw gins was likely to be speedily overcome.

34. Mr. Townsend replied to the foregoing in a communication bearing date the 15th February last (No. 802), on which occasion he transmitted a further letter from Mr. Goldfinch, accompanied by translates of two circulars issued under date 4th June 1846 by Mr. Mansfield, and the other on the 3d July 1847 by Mr. Shaw, both of which Mr. Townsend considered bore out Mr. Bell's assertion, that a system of forcing had been resorted to by his predecessor to increase the cultivation of New Orleans cotton.

35. On this point Mr. Townsend further remarked as follows: "The first of these orders was issued by Mr. Mansfield when acting collector of Dharwar, before my arrival in the district in January 1847. On the 5th March of that year, I was called on to report on the state of the cotton experiment, and this I did on the 12th April (No. 692). This report showed that the forcing system had existed in 1846, but on the 4th February 1847 (*vide* para. 18 of my report), the collector addressed Government, and especially deprecated a forcing system. I beg also to refer Government to para. 26 of the same report, where I quoted the collector's opinion that with the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton Government have no further concern. The Collector having thus strongly expressed his objections to a forcing system, and never having reported any change in his opinions, Government will, I trust, exonerate me from blame in not supposing that he would issue orders so inconsistent with his recorded opinions."

36. On a consideration of the circumstances reported by Mr. Townsend, we considered that the orders referred to by him which were issued by Messrs. Shaw & Mansfield, did not bear out the assertion of compulsion having been used to extend the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton, so far as those officers were concerned. That the mamlutdars and subordinate officers to whom the orders in question were issued may have misunderstood them, and carried their persuasion beyond either what was intended, or actually directed in those orders, we feared only too probable; but the instructions themselves could scarcely, we were of opinion, be made to bear the construction put on them by Messrs. Bell and Townsend, and appeared to warrant nothing beyond the greatest pains and

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care being taken by the mamlutdars to encourage the extension of the New Orleans cotton cultivation.

37. Mr. Townsend promised that he would submit a full report on the subject, after visiting the talookas of Raneebednoor and Bunkapoor, and we informed him, that in instructing him to institute an inquiry himself respecting this cultivation, it was intended that he should personally examine all parties on the spot likely to be able to furnish information, and confirm or disprove the assertion of compulsion having been used, and submit to us the result of such personal investigation.

38. We, on this occasion, also informed Mr. Townsend that, according to accounts which had been received from your Honourable Court, the following was the result of American seed cotton grown in Dharwar, and purchased on account of Government, from crops of 1844-45 and 1845-46, viz.:

203½ bales, per "Clarendon," (part of the consignment being damaged and part faulty), sold between December 1846 and April 1847, at a profit of 32 per cent;

1,000 bales, per "Quintin Leitch," sold between September and December 1847, at a profit of nearly 23 per cent.

39. Being of opinion, that it might be useful to make known the results of these consignments to all parties interested in the cotton trade, we caused them to be communicated to the Chamber of Commerce at this Presidency, and to both Revenue Commissioners. We desired these latter officers to communicate the information of the Collectors and superintendents of cotton experiments in all the cotton-growing districts within their respective ranges, and to instruct the former officers to cause them to be translated into the native languages, and to give them extensive circulation among the growers of, and traders in cotton.

40. In a subsequent letter, dated the 9th April last, No. 1829, Mr. Townsend submitted a report of the results of his personal inquiries on the spot into the existing position of these experiments in the Dharwar Collectorate.

41. In our acting Secretary's letter No. 8019 of the 28th December last, referred to in paras. 29 to 33 of this despatch, Mr. Townsend was requested to ascertain the real cause of the enormous decrease in the cultivation of this cotton in one season (1848-9) as compared with the preceding year, whether the cultivation had been forced as stated by the Collector, and, if so, how this was not earlier detected and put a stop to.

42. With his letter above quoted, the Revenue Commissioner forwarded translates of depositions, taken before the mamlutdars of Nowlgoond and Dummul, of the ryots of five villages in the former, and six in the latter. From these statements it appeared that the cultivation had been kept up in a great measure in consequence of orders which the ryots conceived to be obligatory on them (which were not, however, in reality so); but that as soon as they became aware that it was the desire of Government that they should be left to exercise their own discretion, they had discontinued it in some places entirely, and in others partially. The causes of their abandoning its cultivation appear to have been, as far as can be gathered from their own statements, that the cotton did not thrive, that they found more difficulty in picking and cleaning it than the indigenous cotton; that they were obliged to put up with delays and annoyances on the part of the native purchasers; that the seed is not of the same value to them in feeding their cattle; and that the people employed in picking it object to receive payment in kind, as not being of equivalent value to them with wages. The information obtained by Mr. Townsend from the villages of Nowlgoond and Dummul was to the same effect as that obtained from the others.

43. These difficulties appeared to us to be most of them traceable to repeated failures, unfair dealings of the native traders, scarcity of cleaning machines, and doubtless to some extent, to the undue interference on the part of the local authorities with the liberty of the ryots themselves in the matter.

44. With respect to the picking, Mr. Townsend appeared to be of opinion that the greater labour in this process, and which had given rise to one strong

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objection to the New Orleans cotton, had been occasioned by the circumstance of Government having been the principal purchasers, on the condition of its being delivered properly clean. This essential condition has thus apparently defeated the very object for which it was insisted on.

45. The objection of the people who pick the cotton to receiving payment in kind, and the grounds stated for it, are, we are glad to find, soon likely to be met by the introduction of the cottage hand-gins which have recently been received from your Honourable Court. These, together with the large supply of gins lately constructed, and in course of construction, by the mechanics attached to the experiments, will, it is hoped, afford the people adequate facilities for getting their cotton properly cleaned, without the inconvenience they have hitherto experienced on this account.

46. The objection on the part of the Sahookars, or native bankers, to advance money on the crops of New Orleans cotton, as noticed by Mr. Townsend in his 6th paragraph, is, we conceive, likely to prove a formidable one; for, in the present condition of the native agricultural population, nothing is ordinarily undertaken by them, however promising its ultimate advantages may be, without previous loans, and if the ryots cannot proceed on their own account, in consequence of the unwillingness, either from mistrust or opposition of the professed money lenders to embark their capital in the speculation, it will, it is to be feared, prove one of the greatest obstacles to the New Orleans cotton becoming a settled article of trade in the Southern Mahratta country.

47. Mr. Townsend gives the following account of a visit which he paid to the Raneebednoor talooka, while pursuing his inquiries into the present state of the New Orleans cotton cultivation in the Dharwar Collectorate. "The first part of the Raneebednoor talooka which I entered was Hawnoor, in the Gootal Mahal. Here I went over some good fields of New Orleans cotton in company with the patel and some of the principal ryots. This cotton was purchased by a Bettigerry merchant, at the rate of (I believe) 10 annas per maund. This person had a saw gin in the village, ready to clean the crop when ripe, and there were two Government gins there for the same purpose. The ryots seemed satisfied with their bargain; but in passing through the fields of New Orleans cotton they did not fail to point out to me the superior luxuriance of the native plant, of which a few were here and there to be seen. I showed them that the pod of the New Orleans cotton was much larger than that of the native cotton; they replied, 'Yes; but that the native plant contained a much greater number of pods, and produced on the whole a larger quantity of cotton.' These I mention merely to show the native mind on the subject. Of the correctness or otherwise of their estimates of the two crops I am not qualified to judge.

Vide letter, dated 9th April 1849, No. 1829.

"The arrangements with regard to gins above described will, I hope, prevent the ryots of Hawnoor from suffering from the annoyances in this respect, of which the Dummul ryots complained. From what the people said, and from the good appearance of this year's crop in their villages, I gathered that they were prepared to sow it next year. Last year's crop was a very bad one, and had not this year's crop proved greatly superior to it, the ryots would hardly have tried the foreign cotton another season."

48. The instance above cited by Mr. Townsend seems to show that where the New Orleans does thrive, and the means of ginning it is provided for, the cultivators and dealers are by no means adverse to undertaking to cultivate and deal in it. We are therefore of opinion that they should be encouraged to persevere in the culture of this variety, and have instructed Mr. Townsend to direct the Collector to afford them such assistance as Government may consistently give towards establishing the practicability of producing this cotton for the English market, so as to compete with that from America.

49. In his 10th and 11th paras. Mr. Townsend furnishes some interesting particulars respecting the consignment to England of some American cotton by a native trader of Raneebednoor, named Arlapa Naik, of which the following is an extract:—

"At the town of Raneebednoor there is not much black soil, and no New Orleans cotton is grown there. I, however, there saw a trader by name Arlapa Naik, who has speculated in the New Orleans cotton, and who wished to know whether

whether Government would continue to purchase it. His remarks were confined to the question of what price the New Orleans cotton would fetch in the market, and he said, that if he was sure of a sale, he would certainly purchase it from the ryots, but that the price of the country cotton at present was very discouraging. I told him that the cause of this low price was the dirty state of the native cotton, and that it was an evil which would increase, unless remedied by the local traders. I then read and explained to him your letter of 9th February, No. 886, and its enclosures, to all of which he listened attentively, and then observed, that the letter of Peel, Cassels, & Co. was of a very old date, but that it bore particularly favourable testimony of the country Dharwar cotton.

"Arlapa Naik then told me he had rather declined cotton purchases this year, because of the ill success which had attended his consignments of last year to the Presidency. These consisted, he said, of both sorts of cotton cleaned by the saw-gin. He sent them to Bombay before the rains of 1848, and there the cotton remained unsold till September last, when he was advised by his native correspondent to Bombay to send it to England, which accordingly was then done through an English merchant, whose name he could not tell me. He said that when he knew the fate of this cotton, he should be more decided what course to pursue in future."

50. As we consider that it might be interesting and useful to obtain from Arlapa Naik, on account of the result of the shipment to England made by him, not only for the sake of the information itself, as obtained through such a source, but also to enable us to judge of the means it would afford to the local dealers of arriving at a correct opinion on the culture of the speculation, we have requested Mr. Townsend to procure this information, and submit it to Government at his earliest convenience.

51. We also considered it might be good policy to convey to this trader an expression of the gratification felt by us at hearing from the Revenue Commissioner of his enterprising conduct in undertaking this consignment on his own account, with our hope that he will be induced by the result to repeat it, and thus to demonstrate to his countrymen the great superiority of this cotton over the native kind as an article of commerce. We also decided that a small present in clothes should be given to him, the description and value of which we left to Mr. Townsend to suggest.

52. The Revenue Commissioner having mentioned, that when he was at Koosoogul he saw several small gins for sale at the moderate price of 40 rupees, we have suggested to that officer, that if these machines remain on hand, they might possibly be disposed of as tuccavee advances, so as to suit the means of the ryots, as proposed by your Honourable Court in your despatch dated 7th March last, No. 4, a copy of which was transmitted to Mr. Townsend, with our Acting Secretary's letter, dated the 23d April last, No. 2728.

Vide accompaniments to our letter, No. 105, dated 20th July last.

53. At the close of his 21st para. Mr. Townsend makes the following observations in respect to the prospects of the experiment: "In the infancy of an experiment bounties and encouragements of various sorts may be resorted to; but it is evidently necessary, in speaking of its success, to make due allowances for all such stimulants, and not to reckon on success as complete till the article experimented on can stand its own ground in the market, without any artificial support. This information is, I respectfully submit, yet to be obtained regarding the New Orleans cotton experiment in the Dharwar collectorate."

54. We considered these observations to be very just. Failures were to be expected in a country where the people are wedded to almost insuperable prejudices, and the difficulty of interesting them in any new speculation, even though holding out fair prospects of advantage is so great. The measures now in operation, it is hoped, will overcome these obstacles, and should, in our opinion, be steadily pursued. We must, however, we are of opinion, in a great measure, look for success through the exertions of the Collector and his Assistants and the Superintendent's department, and we have accordingly requested the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to impress on those officers to be watchful that the wishes of your Honourable Court are strictly attended to, and that no deviation from them is permitted.

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No. 4246, dated 14th December 1848.
No. 1384, dated 12th March 1849.
No. 1446, dated 15th March 1849.

55. Pending the receipt of Mr. Townsend's report above noticed, the several communications from that officer quoted in the margin were reserved for consideration. With the first of these letters he submitted one from Mr. Blount, the American cotton planter at Dharwar, in which he proposed to revert to the contract system in purchasing cotton from the ryots. This, however, is objected to by Mr. Townsend, and there is nothing urged in support of the suggestion to induce us to sanction a return to a system which has been found, after a fair trial, not to answer. It might, if practicable, be desirable, as recommended by Mr. Blount, to make use of the native dealer in procuring cotton for Government, provided it did not prevent the ryots who undertake the culture from deriving the benefits due to their enterprise, at the same time that the dealer was not entirely debarred from exercising that influence which ordinarily belongs to him in this country, and perhaps, by allowing both ryot and dealer to work together, the former might soon become sufficiently experienced in the advantages of the New Orleans cotton to act for himself.

56. Mr. Blount also recommended that the manufacture of largeg ins should, for the present, be discontinued, and that a large number of small ones be made up suitable for the cultivators. As the great object is to extend the means of cleaning the cotton, it certainly seems most likely to be provided for in this way. We have accordingly approved of this suggestion, and authorised its being carried into effect. Mr. Blount further proposed that where a large quantity of New Orleans cotton may be planted, and the cultivators are unwilling or unable to purchase a gin, one should be placed in the village for the use of the villagers, and a small price per maund charged for cleaning the cotton. We have sanctioned the adoption of this plan, which we think is worthy of a trial, but have suggested that it should be so managed as not to frustrate the more important object of inducing the people to become themselves purchasers and owners of saw-gins; the Superintendent of the experiment has been directed to provide any assistance in his power by the means at his disposal to further the essential objects of the experiment, merely keeping the Collector informed of his measures for occasional communication to Government. We have also pointed out to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, that it is desirable he should impress on the local authorities that the object of your Honourable Court in purchasing saw-ginned cotton for consignment to England, is simply to bring it from time to time directly under the notice of the manufacturers at home, and that you do not wish that any interference with the regular course of trade should take place, which would be the case were Government to continue to purchase the whole, or the greater portion, of the crop of the New Orleans cotton.

57. With his letter of the 12th of March last, No. 1384, Mr. Townsend submitted proposals from the Collector for restoring the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton in the Dharwar Collectorate. Much of what is brought forward in this correspondence has been already discussed. The Collector's remarks, as noticed in the Revenue Commissioner's 66th para., tend to show the advisability of continuing the experiments in New Orleans cotton for a further term, and with a more particular regard to the climate and soil to which it is found, from the experience already gained, to be adapted. We concur in the views taken of this subject by those officers, as by this means, although the operations may be on a less extended scale than we have hitherto pursued, we shall be proceeding with a better prospect of eventual success. We have, however, informed the Revenue Commissioner that it is not for Government to provide a special market for the cotton by fixing a minimum price, which various circumstances, such as fluctuation of prices, capricious production, &c. may render most uncertain. A fair trial for a few years longer, conducted under arrangements more assimilated to the natural course of things, will, in our opinion, best prove with what prospect the experiments now in progress can be continued.

58. Mr. Townsend makes the following observations on the subject of dealing with "middlemen" in the purchase of cotton on account of Government, instead of with the ryots, as directed in the fourth para. of our Acting Secretary's letter of the 28th December last, No. 8019, referred to in para. 29 of this letter: "The middlemen in this country are the merchants residing in the principal towns and villages, who in many places purchase the crop before it is sown, and very generally before it is cut. They are the regular and universal agents of the

the agricultural population to convert their grain into cash, to enable them to pay the Government revenues; and they dispose of the purchase thus acquired either in the district, on the coast, or at the Presidency, as the case may be.

"Were Government prepared to establish a permanent cotton agency in this country, it might be advisable for them to deal with the ryots direct, thus diverting the trade from its natural channel; but when, as at present, Government wish not to come into the market, or to interfere with the natural channels of commerce, it would, I respectfully submit, be more desirable to purchase from the local traders in the towns and villages of this district, who will thus have an interest in the success of the experiment; whereas if the trade is taken out of their hands, they will have as obvious an interest in its failure, and I should greatly fear the effects on the experiment of so dangerous an opposition as that of the local native mercantile body."

59. A very important objection to dealing direct with the ryots is noticed in the Collector's sixth para., viz., that an engagement on the part of Government to purchase as much cotton as the ryots might be willing to sell at the minimum price, might involve the necessity of resorting very extensively to the agency of our native establishments, whose interference in our measures in this department cannot be too carefully prohibited; for to their injudicious zeal Mr. Bell chiefly attributes the prejudice which extensively exists in several districts against any dealings with Government in cotton. In respect to this, Mr. Townsend observes, "The agency must not be our district native establishment, and if they are employed, it is the "sirkar" once was engaged, and the ryots are exposed to endless interference and worrying from peons, koolkurnees, and karkoons, who delight to show both their zeal and importance by these means."

"I have seen Mr. Blount at Raneebednore since the writing of his letter now submitted, and he told me that he had hitherto been unable to purchase direct from the ryots, as they all said they were under engagements to their respective banians, and that to them he must apply if he wanted cotton. He also said that, all things considered, he was inclined to think that it would be better to purchase from the petty traders who purchased the crop, than from the ryots direct; and this measure I trust that Government will be pleased to sanction."

60. Mr. Townsend's observations on this subject are doubtless correct; for however desirable it may be to interest the cultivators in the production of a superior staple, it is evident they are not the principal parties with whom Government was to deal, and we concur in opinion with that officer, that it is very objectionable to employ our district and village establishments in furthering the experiments. We have therefore informed Mr. Townsend, that we consider it will be the safest plan to leave the Superintendent free in this respect, with the understanding that he should adhere as closely as possible to the principles advocated by him in his letter, from which the above is an extract.

61. We availed ourselves of this opportunity to convey to Mr. Townsend our approbation for the ability and judgment with which he carried out the orders of Government on this important question, to which we considered him to be well entitled.

62. Being of opinion that it is of the utmost importance to interest the mercantile community in the introduction into the cotton-growing districts of this Presidency of the superior cotton of America, so as to enable Government, if possible, to withdraw from all further interference, and leave it to make its own way, we caused a letter to be addressed to the Chamber of Commerce on the 19th May last on the subject, in which the hope of Government was expressed that they would exert their influence towards removing the difficulties which oppose themselves to the success of these experiments; we assured them that, notwithstanding the discouragement that had arisen to check these operations, we were still willing to pursue them, under the hope that the hearty co-operation of the Chamber would be afforded in furtherance of such plans as could be better advanced by a commercial body than by the Government.

63. The particular attention of the Chamber was directed to the various obstacles to which these experiments are subjected, and they were requested to

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take the whole matter into their consideration, and favour Government with any suggestions they might have to offer on the several points referred to them.

Rev. Cons. 1849, 8th August, V. 9420 to 24.

64. The reply of the Chamber of Commerce to this reference is dated the 31st May last (a copy of which forms an accompaniment to this letter); it, however, contains no new suggestion of a practical or useful nature which has not already been considered. We are fully aware of the great and paramount importance of good roads from the cotton-growing districts to the sea coast, on which the Chamber lay great stress. We have frequently noticed this subject to your Honourable Court in our despatches both from the revenue and general departments, and our sentiments in respect to it have been generally concurred in by you, but the present financial pressure is the great obstacle in the way of the fulfilment of our wishes in this respect.

65. In a minute dated 16th June last, our colleague, the Honourable Mr. Willoughby, recorded his opinion that, although there is not much novelty in the letter from the Chamber, there is great truth in the observations contained in it in regard to the paramount necessity of improving the old, and opening new channels of communication between the Presidency and the cotton-growing districts. Our honourable colleague further observes, "Financial pressure, even, should not stand in the way of this, for that will undoubtedly increase, if we do not adopt prompt means for reviving what I believe the Chamber justly designated the declining, if not dying export trade of Bombay. At no period within my recollection has so great a difficulty been experienced in obtaining freight than at the present moment, and this is evidenced by the forest of ships now in this port seeking, and in numerous cases in vain, for employment. I think this representation supports a suggestion I lately made in the general department, that the question of opening a new and improved line of communication between Belgaum and Vingorla should be immediately taken into consideration."

Rev. Cons. 1849, 8th August. V. 9461.

66. On this point we request your Honourable Court's attention to the minutes recorded in the general department by the several members of this Government (copies of which are herewith forwarded) on a proposition made by the Honourable Mr. Willoughby for opening up a new line of road from Belgaum to Vingorla, by way of the Tulgut Ghaut.

67. In conclusion, we beg to express a hope that your Honourable Court will approve of our proceedings herein reported, in connexion with the important subject of introducing and extending the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton, in the Southern Mahratta country

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*
D. A. Blane.

Bombay Castle, 20 August 1849.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 4 March 1848.—V. 2907 to 2915.

(No. 643 of 1848.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Deputy Secretary *Erskine*.

Sir,

V. 2907.

WITH reference to the Government orders, dated 20th ultimo (No. 382), I have the honour to transmit two letters from the first assistant in charge at Dharwar, dated severally 5th and 8th instant, the latter being accompanied by a letter from Mr. Channing.

2. The difficulties which exist in the way of carrying out the Honourable Court's orders (dated 8th September last, paragraph 5) for the purchase of cotton, are, 1st, the unfavourableness of the present season, and the comparative failure of the New Orleans crop, which makes it difficult to procure a large supply; 2d, the very limited supply of gins; and on this subject I would draw attention to Mr. Goldfinch's second letter, herewith submitted.

Mr. Goldsmid's letter of 5 February, para. 3.

3. Government have already, in their letter of 29th ultimo (No. 632), sanctioned the sale of saw-gins as soon as there is a sufficient supply to prevent a monopoly. Under the difficulties of the present season, however, and with the near prospect of a large increase in the supply of gins, I am disposed to second Mr. Goldfinch's recommendation, that the whole of these

these machines be sold without reserve to such private traders as will purchase them, and that this be done at rates fixed according to the supposed value of these machines at Dharwar, *i. e.*, what they could be made up for, and without reference to what Government paid for them, and which (in round numbers) was, I believe, about double what their manufacture in this country will cost.

4. The Collector may then, in conjunction with Mr. Blount, determine the prices which Government shall offer to the local traders for New Orleans and country cotton respectively, saw-ginned, and to be delivered in Bombay within a certain time, the cotton so ginned being subject to Mr. Blount's approval, he and the Collector arranging in such manner as shall seem to them requisite for its transmission to the Presidency, so as to prevent its being changed or dirtied in transit.

5. Government thus coming into the market as a customer, will evidently benefit the trade; and if, as it appears, the New Orleans crop of this season is a failure, their offering for it a more liberal price than for the country cotton, may have a salutary tendency to keep up its character in the market. To save time, I would respectfully solicit the reply of Government being sent to the First Assistant in Charge direct.

6. A letter, dated 3d instant, from the Acting Collector of Belgaum, is also forwarded, in which Mr. Inverarity reports the manner in which he has carried out the Government orders under reply, and which I trust will be approved by Government. The small extent of New Orleans cotton culture as yet in the Belgaum Collectorate prevents the danger apprehended in paragraph 2 of the Government letter under reply, so far as this district is concerned.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Ahmednuggur District,
Revenue Commissioners Camp, Rahooree,
19 February 1848.

(No. 236 of 1848.)

To the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 320, dated 26th ultimo, requesting to be informed as to the measures I would propose adopting for the purchase of cotton in this collectorate for shipment to England, consequent on instructions from Government in a letter to your address, No. 382, dated 20th idem, I do myself the honour to state, that, on receipt of copy of the Government letter above quoted, sent direct for my information, I called upon Mr. Channing to report with as little delay as possible what he considered would be the probable amount of the produce of this year's crop of New Orleans cotton, and whether, with the gins now available, it would be possible to clean anything like the quantity required by Government for transmission to England without monopolising the use of the gins, so as altogether to prevent their being employed by the cotton growers and traders, and I awaited Mr. Channing's reply to address you on this subject; but as the question as to the mode of purchase does not turn upon the amount of produce, I lose no time in answering your letter. V. 2908.

2. Messrs. Shaw and Mansfield were both opposed to Government becoming a purchaser, and held very strong opinions as to the injurious results to the experiment which would ensue from the discouragement of the local trader, by the appearance of Government as a competitor in the market. The orders of the home Government as to the purchase are peremptory, and therefore must be carried out; but I do not see that these instructions (communicated in extracts of despatch forwarded to this office), enjoin any particular mode of purchase, and I am of opinion that the wishes of the Court may be fulfilled, and at the same time an impetus and encouragement to the trade in ginned cotton be given by Government purchasing in Bombay, and avoiding all interference in the growing districts.

3. The value of the New Orleans variety is known, and nothing more is required to establish its reputation: this is not the case with regard to indigenous cotton, and it is almost the universal belief among the native community that this variety cannot be cleaned by the saw-gin; it will be therefore a great object gained if Government will, by guaranteeing the purchase of a quantity of this cotton, and its market value, encourage the local traders to engage in the speculation, and thus disabuse their minds of the present erroneous idea on the subject: encouragement in this direction is now particularly required, as I fear this year's crop of New Orleans will prove almost a complete failure; the native, on the other hand, being very luxuriant, the prejudices of the ryots in favour of their own plant are confirmed; and, unless I am very much mistaken, next year will exhibit a great decrease in the quantity of land sown with the New Orleans seed.

4. I am of opinion that cleanliness in picking (which seems to be a vital point in the indigenous kind), can be secured by pointing out to the traders its absolute necessity for their own advantage, leaving them to make their own arrangements with the ryots. The Government cotton planter, under whose special superintendence the whole of the ginning operations will, I presume, be placed, will be able by inspection to see how far the injunctions

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regarding cleanliness are attended to; he could, I submit, do no more were he to enter the market himself on the part of Government, and buy up direct from the ryots.

5. Very many applications for permissions to purchase gins have been made by the native merchants: I would recommend that their wishes be complied with, and as many gins as are required, or can be furnished, be disposed of to them. Of these traders, some of the most respectable in Bettegerry, Nowlgoond, Anegherry, Hoobly, Bunkapoor, Karijghee, and Ranebednoor, should be encouraged to gin the native cotton, promising on the part of Government to buy up at a certain price, or, if the market value be higher, at whatever that value may be, as much cotton as they will produce in Bombay, answering the prescribed condition, viz., freedom from dirt, &c.: by this plan, cotton as cheap and of as good quality as can in any way be secured may, I am convinced, be obtained: the profit which the traders will receive will serve as a great and very legitimate encouragement to them, while the advantage to Government will be absence of all risk, and a great saving of expense, as well as avoiding the appearance of Government in the local market as a purchaser, which latter circumstance is, I submit, no slight recommendation to the plan I propose.

6. The Government cotton planter might mark such bales as proved, on his inspection, to contain dirty cotton; the bales would again be inspected in Bombay; and such as do not come up to the mark in cleanliness, or other essential quality, should be rejected.

7. Should it be decided that Government is to retain the gins in its own hands, buy the cotton, clean it, and send it to Bombay, there are two modes of doing so; the least objectionable of which would be to buy by contract: to this there are many objections on the score of expense; but it is neither so expensive, or so exposed to fraud, as the only other course, which is to buy up the cotton by Government carkoons; the opportunities which these men would have of successful knavery, by cheating the ryots in weight (and in this operation their position, as Government employés, would give them great assistance), in their charges for carriage, for labour, and the innumerable incidental charges which always swell the expenses of the most trifling undertaking on the part of Government, are so obvious and so sure to be taken advantage of, that the adoption of this course will, I think, be considered out of the question.

8. The cotton once bought, the cleaning, labour, lighting, stowing, packing, watching, bags, carriage, &c., will all be much more expensive than in the hands of a trader, who looks after things himself; and in the advantages to be gained by Government undertaking all these operations, seem doubtful: the Government cotton planter cannot see to every thing himself, and must in some degree depend upon his subordinates, who will be natives, secure, whether the cotton turn out good or bad, of their monthly pay, and consequently without the inducement to attention and diligence which a native trader, whose profits depend on the quality of his cotton, has: the Government cotton planter will be able to inspect the quality of the cotton while undergoing the process of ginning by the traders, with as little inconvenience as if in the hands of his subordinates.

9. Government, by purchasing in Bombay, will further the objects for which the experiment was undertaken: purchasing up here will have a mischievous effect in deterring the local merchants from embarking in the trade, and this, too, at the risk of, and certain great expense to Government.

10. Mr. Channing's reply to my reference above referred to will be forwarded when received.

Dharwar District,
Collector's Office, Camp Turrus,
5 February 1848.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. A. Goldfinch*,
First Assistant Collector in Charge.

(No. 257 of 1848.)

To *J. H. Townsend*, Esquire, Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

WITH reference to the 10th para. of my letter, No. 236, dated 5th instant, I do myself the honour to forward original communication from Mr. Channing, No. 20, dated 4th instant, in which he states that the quantity of cotton required by Government can be cleaned by the end of November next, by employing for that purpose alone all the gins now available.

2. The season for buying cotton has now commenced. Supposing the crop of New Orleans to amount to 2,000 candies, of which Government require 500; the native dealers will have to buy up 1,500, and keep in store for 10 months before they can commence to clean. The loss to the trader by so much capital being idle, and the risk of spoiling by damp or destruction by fire, will be very serious, and will doubtless have considerable effect in deterring merchants from engaging in the trade.

3. If, as I recommended in my letter above quoted, the whole of the gins are sold to the traders, and Government buys from them as much as it requires as soon after the rains as they can produce it, in Bombay, the profits which they will obtain from this transaction with

with Government will be an encouragement to them, and make up in some degree for the diminution in their gains, which must result from the insufficiency of means for cleaning, and the consequent protracted delay in bringing the greater portion of their venture into the market.

Dharwar Districts,
Collector's Office, Camp Turrus,
8 February 1848.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. A. Goldfinch,*
First Assistant Collector in Charge.

(No. 20 of 1848.)

To *W. A. Goldfinch,* Esq., First Assistant Collector in Charge, Dharwar Collectorate.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 149 of 1848, dated 25 January, I beg to report for your information, that as far as I am at present able to judge, I believe the crops of New Orleans of the present season will amount to between 1,500 and 2,000 candies, 500 of which is required by Government, and which, with the indigenous cotton required, may be very well cleaned in the gins now in use belonging to Government, "when they shall have been repaired," without monopolising the use of them exclusively for Government purposes, as the ginning the above cotton will be completed by or about the end of November next, when the machines would become available for the use of the dealers.

2. With reference to the above, I beg to inform you that several of the dealers made applications to be supplied with new gins by purchase, and I believe Mr. Shaw approved of their being supplied; the doing so would, I respectfully suggest, be the means of bringing the machine more fully into use among them, and at the same time prevents any misapprehension on their parts as to the wishes of Government. Six new machines will be ready for delivery by the middle of March; and as 130 saws have been dispatched from Bombay, six more may soon be made up. This number will be immediately taken by the dealers should instructions for the sale of gins be received, and which I would solicit being provided with, as otherwise much disappointment will be felt by the parties who made the application.

The original letters are herewith returned, and definite instructions regarding the purchase of cotton, and sale of gins, respectfully solicited.

Koosigul, 4 February 1848.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. W. Channing,*
Cotton Planter, S. M. C.

(No. 50 of 1848.)

To *E. H. Townsend,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 315, dated the 26th ultimo, requiring me to report what measures I propose taking in regard to the purchase of cotton for shipment to England consequent on the instructions contained in the Government letter to your address, No. 384 of 20th ultimo, a copy of which had been furnished direct for my information and guidance.

2. In reply, I have the honour to annex copy of my instructions to Mr. Channing conveyed in my letter, No. 3, dated the 1st ultimo, which tallying with the views expressed in Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter, No. 384, dated the 20th ultimo, rendered it unnecessary for me to do more than forward copies of the correspondence for Mr. Channing's information and guidance.

Belgaum Collector's Camp at Mehul,
3 February 1848.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Inverarity,*
Acting Collector.

(No. 3, of 1848.)

To Mr. *Channing,* Cotton Planter, Khoosgul.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 96, dated the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to state that Government have directed the purchase of 500 candies of New Orleans cotton, and of 500 candies of the indigenous variety, the produce of this collectorate for 1847-48, to be picked, cleaned, and ginned in the best manner, and transmitted to the care of the Collector of Customs, Bombay, in time for having it shipped for England before the season is too far advanced.

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2. As the limited production of the New Orleans variety, and the means at your disposal, will not admit of these instructions being carried out to their full extent, I beg that you will act as you did last year, and purchase good clean cotton, and have it ginned, to whatever amount within the specification of Government the establishment and means at your disposal will admit of, and that you will transmit the same to the Presidency, as directed, before the season is too far advanced.

3. The mamlutdars of Sumpgaum and Pursgur have been directed to make advances of cash to you, as required, to the extent of 5,000 rupees (five thousand) each.

I have, &c.
Belgaum Collector's Camp at Sauglee, 1 January 1848. (signed) *J. D. Inverarity*, Acting Collector.

V. 2909.

MINUTE by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, without date.

I SHALL be glad to be favoured with the opinions of my colleagues on this matter.

(signed) *W. Cotton.*

V. 2910.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Reid.*

MR. GOLDFINCH ought to have endeavoured to assign some reason for this unfortunate failure of the New Orleans crop, while the indigenous cotton is described as being very luxuriant (para. 3), especially as he states that he fears the next year will exhibit a great decrease in the quantity of land sown with the New Orleans seed. This leads to the belief that the cause of this failure is not merely of a temporary nature, and that all our expectations of being able to introduce this superior cotton, and which hitherto have been so sanguine, are likely to end in failure. So important a matter should not have been so lightly and incidentally treated.

I do not feel assured of the expediency of acceding to the proposition now to dispose of all the gins, and to purchase ginned cotton in the Bombay market, instead of purchasing the cotton in the district and having it ginned by the Government itself. I doubt whether we should thus fulfil the intentions of the Honourable Court. I am myself averse to our entering the market at all in the present stage of the experiment in the Southern Mahratta country, but the Honourable Court has decided that we shall do so, and we must carry out their instructions.

We have no intention of sending home the crop of a past season, and therefore cannot wait till after the rains for our supply. Whatever cotton we send home must be transmitted to Bombay before the monsoon. By placing all available gins on such cotton, so as to ensure its reaching the Presidency in time, and after that disposing of the gins, in order that the cotton remaining in the country may be prepared, we shall not place the merchants in a worse position than that in which they would stand were we to sell the gins now and buy up the cotton after it has been cleaned by them. The gins will prepare only a certain quantity, and that quantity will be equally large whether the gins are employed by Government on cotton purchased by its agents or employed by merchants on cotton which the Government agents may subsequently purchase.

Still I am anxious to go as far as I can with the local authorities; and as the Revenue Commissioner and the Acting Collector both strenuously advocate the immediate sale of the gins and the provision of the consignment for England by purchase of ginned cotton, I am on the whole disposed so far to accede to their wishes as to allow the purchase of cotton after it has been ginned (the gins being, of course, immediately sold at a fair price), under the entire understanding that the supply of cotton required shall be secured at the Presidency within the season. I would leave the Collector unfettered in his proceedings, and allow him to decide whether to contract for ginned cotton to be laid down at the Presidency by a certain date, or to purchase it on the spot, taking his own measures for its transport. The arguments against the latter plan are deserving of great weight; but he must consider it an indispensable item of all his arrangements that cotton of the present season only be procured, and that it reach Bombay before the monsoon.

The Collector will of course be careful as to the cleanliness of the cotton. I wish Mr. Goldfinch's views (para. 4) of the facility with which clean picking could be attained were borne out by experience in the Southern Mahratta country, or in other cotton-producing districts.

I know not on what data Mr. Townsend assumes that the cost to Government of the gins is double what it should be. If they are disposed of, it should be at what is considered a fair price in reference to the materials and workmanship.

The Revenue Commissioner's instructions to the Collector of Belgaum may be approved.

The instructions of Government should be sent direct to the Collector of Dharwar.

26 February 1848. (signed) *L. R. Reid.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*.

THE information afforded in this correspondence is very disappointing. I confess I entertain very great doubts as to the expediency of disposing, at the present moment, of the Government saw gins, not only from an apprehension that by so doing a temporary monopoly may be created, but because when we have parted with them we shall be at the mercy of those who purchase them in obtaining the consignment required for England. V. 2911.

26 February 1848. (signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*

FURTHER MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Reid.* V. 2912.

IT was my intention that the sale of the gins should be dependent on the Collector's power to make arrangements for the delivery of the ginned cotton, either at Dharwar or Bombay, before the monsoon. This will perhaps remove Mr. Willoughby's objection, since we shall not allow ourselves to be at the mercy of the purchasers of these machines.'

29 February 1848. (signed) *L. R. Reid.*

FURTHER MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby.* V. 2913.

WITH the proviso now mentioned by Mr. Reid, I have no objection to the sale of the gins. Unfortunately there is no time for discussion, or for further reference to the local authorities.

29 February 1848. (signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*

FURTHER MINUTE by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, without date. V. 2914.

ORDERS may be therefore issued.

(signed) *W. Cotton.*

(No. 1386 of 1848.)

From Mr. Deputy Secretary *Erskine* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division. V. 2915.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 643, dated the 19th ultimo, submitting communications from the Acting Collector of Belgaon and the Assistant Collector of Dharwar in charge, the latter officer reporting the unfavourable state of the crop of New Orleans cotton of the present season.

2. In reply, I have been instructed to state that Mr. Goldfinch ought to have endeavoured to assign some reason for this unfortunate failure of the New Orleans crop, while the indigenous cotton is described as being very luxuriant, and especially as he states that he fears the next year will exhibit a great decrease in the quantity of land sown with the New Orleans seed. This leads to the belief that the cause of this failure is not merely of a temporary nature, and that all the expectations of Government of its being able to introduce this superior cotton, and which hitherto have been so sanguine, are likely to be disappointed. So important a matter should not, I am desired to observe, have been so lightly and incidentally treated.

3. His Honor in Council does not feel assured of the expediency of acceding to Mr. Goldfinch's proposition now to dispose of all the gins, and to purchase ginned cotton in the Bombay market, instead of purchasing the cotton in the districts and having it ginned by the Government itself; and he doubts whether this would be fulfilling the intentions of the Honourable Court.

4. The Government have no intention of sending to England the crop of a past season, and cannot therefore wait until after the rains, as suggested by Mr. Goldfinch, for its supply. Whatever cotton is sent to England must be transmitted to Bombay before the monsoon. By placing all available gins on such cotton, so as to ensure its reaching the Presidency in time, and after that disposing of the gins, in order that the cotton remaining in the country may be prepared, the merchants would not be placed in a worse position than that in which they would stand were Government to sell the gins now and buy up the cotton after it has been cleaned by them. The gins will prepare only a certain quantity, and that quantity will be equally large whether the gins are employed by Government on cotton purchased by its agents, or employed by merchants on cotton which the Government agents may subsequently purchase.

5. Still his Honor in Council is anxious to go as far as possible with the local authorities; and as you and Mr. Goldfinch both strenuously advocate the immediate sale of the gins and the provision of the consignment for England by purchase of ginned cotton, he has been pleased so far to accede to your wishes as to sanction the purchase of cotton after it has been ginned, under the entire understanding that the supply of cotton shall be secured at the Presidency within the season.

6. The gins under these circumstances may be immediately sold at a fair price, their sale, however, being strictly dependent on the power of the Collector to make arrangements for the delivery of the required quantity of ginned cotton either at Dharwar or Bombay before the monsoon.

7. The Governor in Council would leave it to the Collector to decide whether he should contract for ginned cotton to be laid down at the Presidency by a certain date, or purchase it on the spot, taking his own measures for its transport. Mr. Goldfinch's arguments against the latter plan he considers deserving of great weight. But the Collector must make it an indispensable item of all his arrangements that cotton of the present season only be procured, and that it reach Bombay before the monsoon. He will of course, too, be careful as to the cleanliness of the cotton.

8. The Governor in Council is not aware on what data you assume that the cost to Government of the gins is double what it should have been. When they are disposed of, it should be at what is considered a fair price in reference to the materials and workmanship.

9. In order to save time, a copy of this letter will be forwarded direct to the Collector of Dharwar, as requested by you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Erskine,*
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 1 March 1848.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 19th April 1848.—V. 4490 to 94.

(No. 416 of 1848.)

V. 4490. From the First Assistant Collector in Charge, Dharwar, to Mr. Deputy Secretary *Erskine.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge letter, No. 1386 of 1848, dated 1st of March, on the subject of the purchase of cotton on account of Government, and to save the delay which would be caused by reporting through the Revenue Commissioner, I address my reply direct to his Honor in Council.

2. In para. 2, explanation is called for regarding the unfavourable state of the crop of New Orleans of the present season. On this point it is impossible to speak with certainty. The fall of rain was very deficient and very late, and the planting of the New Orleans variety was delayed to a later period than that which has as yet been considered the most favourable time for planting it. The indigenous cotton is generally later, and does not, I am given to understand, require so much moisture. The cultivators consider the present failure to have been caused by the delay in planting and scantiness of moisture, and in this opinion I am inclined to concur; but there are some circumstances connected with the partial failure which raise doubts whether there may not be some other causes besides those above noticed.

3. To the eastward of Gudduck, in the Dummul talook, where the rain was very deficient, I am informed that the plant has not attained a greater height than five or six inches. This is doubtless owing to scanty rains in the Ranebednoor neighbourhood; though there the rain was more scanty than usual, the plant came up well, and was apparently healthy; but about the middle of November, without any apparent cause, it withered and died in some fields; in others it did not die, but withered and gave no flower, and consequently no cotton. In Bunkapoor, where the rains were better, and the soil naturally more moist, the New Orleans is better than in any other locality, but nothing like what it was last year. It is also remarked that the plants are very far apart, as if much of the seed was bad; and the bolls are not nearly so numerous on the plants as they have been hitherto.

4. I can only speak from what I have myself seen, and what the cultivators themselves tell me; further than this I have no knowledge of the subject, and therefore do not consider myself qualified to give a decided opinion. I think it right to mention my doubts, as I would much rather repress than encourage the sanguine expectations entertained by Government of the New Orleans being introduced to any very large extent.

5. The rest of the letter under reply is devoted to the question of sale of gins and purchase of ginned cotton by Government; and it is specially noticed as indispensable that the required quantity of cotton of this year's growth should be laid down in Bombay before the

the monsoon. With this last condition, it is, I beg to state, utterly impossible to comply. To-day is the 6th of March, and the picking of New Orleans will have now commenced. The navigation from the port of Kompta is closed about the 1st of May; the cotton therefore has to be picked and carried to Kompta before that date. A reference to Mr. Channing's letter, No. 20, dated 4th ultimo, will show that by employing every available gin the quantity required by Government can be cleaned by about the end of November next; it will therefore be clear to his Honor in Council that not more than a very few bales could by the utmost exertion be forwarded to Bombay before the monsoon. Cotton of the indigenous variety can never be sent to Bombay before the monsoon; and New Orleans (of which the picking commences much earlier) could only be sent if there were gins in every village, so that the cotton might be brought from the field at once to the gin-house, and forwarded to Kompta as fast as it could be cleaned. If then it is indispensable that the cotton purchased for Government should be delivered in Bombay before the monsoon of the season in which it is gathered, it will be necessary to defer the purchase contemplated by the Court of Directors until next year, when it is to be hoped there will be a sufficient number of gins available for distribution among the villages where the New Orleans is principally cultivated.

6. I have called upon Mr. Blount to report how many gins are now fit to be sold, and what would be a fair price for each, also how much cotton he is of opinion can be ginned in time to allow of its being forwarded so as to reach Bombay before the monsoon, and whether the partial failure of the New Orleans this year is solely to be attributed to the accident of an unfavourable season. I have requested Mr. Blount to favour me with his report as soon as possible, and it will be submitted to Government the moment it is received.

7. Whether I am right or not in anticipating a decrease in the cultivation of New Orleans the event will show; but at all events I beg to deprecate any more "persuasion." So long as Government interferes about its cultivation, it will be considered an exotic, as something which belongs to the sirkar, and not to the ryut; while the cultivator of it, being liable to be continually sent for to come to the cutcherry, to answer queries regarding the state of his crop, to receive cautions about picking, &c., all of which inconveniences are included in the word "upudrao" constantly applied to it by the ryuts, have not a little tended to create a prejudice against it. At first some persuasion was required to induce them to plant; they have planted; it has produced well, and it is known to all that it will fetch a much higher price than their own; there has been already too much persuasion; all that it now requires is to be let alone. If experience shows that a crop of New Orleans can be looked for with as much certainty as native, as it is far the most profitable, the cultivation of it will, without doubt, greatly extend; if it proves (as I greatly fear it will) to be a delicate, uncertain, capricious bearing plant, it will most assuredly die out.

I have, &c.

Dharwar Districts, Collector's Office, (signed) *W. A. Goldfinch,*
Camp Turrus, 6 March 1849. 1st Assist Collr in Charge.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THIS should be sent to the Honourable Mr. Reid, with reference to his Minute of 26th February, No. 2910.

(signed) *G. Clerk.*
18 March 1848. *W. Cotton.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Reid,* concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby.* V. 4491.

I FEAR it will be impossible, under this explanation of Mr. Goldfinch, that the cotton of the present crop can be prepared in time to reach Bombay before the rains; and there therefore seems to be no remedy but to have the whole consignment prepared for transmission as early as possible after the opening of the next season; it will answer no good purpose to have a few bales sent up before the monsoon.

In the meantime we may learn the wishes of the Honourable Court; and should they be adverse to the shipment of the cotton to England, it can, no doubt, be disposed of at Bombay without loss.

I shall be glad to see Mr. Blount's opinion on the cause of the failure of the New Orleans crop. I cannot help suspecting that one great cause is the want of fresh seed; and I believe I have already, in a former Minute, noticed the expediency of procuring fresh supplies from America.

Mr. Goldfinch speaks in this letter as if compulsion had been used in order to oblige the ryuts to cultivate the New Orleans variety. This I can scarcely believe. No doubt some persuasion was at first necessary, and unless inquiries were from time to time made as to the mode of cultivation and preparation for the market, it would have been useless to expect that the ryuts could have known how rightly to carry on these processes. But everything

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like annoyance ought to have been carefully avoided, as tending to lead the ryut to prefer the old crop, which he can cultivate his own way without molestation.

I am not aware on what grounds Mr. Goldfinch designates the New Orleans as a "delicate," uncertain, capricious bearing plant. There is nothing in the papers now before us to lead to this unfavourable conclusion, and the failure of a single season cannot justify it.

28 March 1848. (signed) *L. R. Reid.*
J. P. Willoughby.

V. 4492. MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor.

I LEARN from the Secretary in attendance that there is reason to believe from a demi-official letter written to him by Mr. Bell, that a supply of cotton may reach Bombay, *viâ* Vingorla, before the monsoon. Perhaps my colleagues would refer to that letter and the Secretary's reply (both of which are filed at Bombay) before issuing the instructions contemplated in para. 1 of the above Minute.

I concur in para. 3, as also in para. 4, except that I think the Collector should be requested to explain fully what Mr. Goldfinch means by intimating in para. 7 that the ryuts apply the term "upudrao" to the measures which have been taken for the furtherance of New Orleans cotton cultivation and cleaning in the Southern Mahratta Country.

4 April 1848. (signed) *G. Clerk.*

V. 4493. MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*.

FROM the documents referred to in para. 1 of the Honourable the Governor's Minute, it would appear that the consignment of cotton before the monsoon was contingent on a steamer being employed to convey it from Vingorla to Bombay. In reply, the Collector was informed that a steamer could not be so employed, but that if the consignment could be otherwise forwarded before the monsoon, it was very desirable. He may again be informed to the same effect.

Mr. Reid's Minutes, paras. 3, 4, and 5, and the last paras. of the Honourable the Governor's Minute of the 4th instant, may now be acted on.

8 April 1848. (signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*

(No. 2101 of 1848.)

V. 4494. From Mr. Deputy Secretary *Erskine* to the Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed to acknowledge the receipt of your First Assistant, Mr. Goldfinch's letter, No. 416, dated the 6th March last, and to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council would be glad to have Mr. Blount's opinion on the cause of the failure of the New Orleans crop alluded to by Mr. Goldfinch.

2. Mr. Goldfinch speaks in this letter as if compulsion had been used, in order to oblige the ryuts to cultivate the New Orleans variety. His Honor in Council can scarcely believe that this has been the case. No doubt some persuasion was at first necessary, and unless inquiries were from time to time made as to the mode of cultivation and preparation for the market, it would have been useless to expect that the ryuts could have known how rightly to carry on these processes; but everything like annoyance ought, I am desired to state, to have been carefully avoided, as tending to lead the ryut to prefer the old crop, which he can cultivate his own way without molestation.

3. The Governor in Council is not aware on what grounds Mr. Goldfinch in the conclusion of his letter designates the New Orleans as a "delicate, uncertain, capricious bearing plant;" there is nothing in the papers now before Government to lead to this unfavourable conclusion, and the failure of a single season cannot justify it.

4. I have been desired to request that you will explain fully what Mr. Goldfinch means by intimating in para. 7, that the ryuts apply the term "upudrao" to the measures which have been taken for the furtherance of New Orleans cotton cultivation and cleaning in the Southern Mahratta country.

5. In conclusion, I have been instructed to refer you to Mr. Goldsmid's demi-official communication to you of the 23d ultimo, in which you were informed that a steamer could not be employed to convey from Vingorla to Bombay the cotton alluded to in yours of the 15th idem; but that if the consignment could be otherwise forwarded before the monsoon, it was very desirable that it should be.

I have, &c.
Bombay Castle, 10 April 1848. (signed) *C. J. Erskine*,
Deputy Secy. to Govt.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 24 May 1848.—V. 6221 to 25.

(No. 1421 of 1848.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*. V. 6221.

Sir,

IN reply to the Deputy Secretary's letter of 1st ultimo, No. 1386, I have the honour to transmit one from the Collector of Dharwar, dated 25th ultimo, with enclosure from Mr. Blount, cotton planter, on the state of the old saw-gins, the means of constructing new gins, and the prices to be put on both; also on the present state of the New Orleans cotton crop, and the probability of transmitting to Bombay, cleaned, the quantity which Government require before the monsoon.

2. The partial failure of this year's New Orleans cotton is shown to be caused by a failure of rain; such an occurrence in the infancy of an experiment is unfortunate, but it ought not, I submit, to lead to despondency; the failure of a season will be forgotten if in a number of years the average profits from this species of cotton are greater than those from the native plant, and this there is reason to hope will be the result if the New Orleans cotton keeps up its present name in the market.

3. The want of gins, and the scantiness of the crop combined, render it wholly impossible for the Collector to forward to the Presidency before the monsoon anything but "a fraction of what Government require" (para. 4 of Mr. Blount's letter). I trust that his Honor in Council will permit the Collector either to forward after the monsoon what can be ginned, or to forward none till next season. The former plan would, I think, be the preferable one, for till the supply of gins is far more abundant than at present, all attempt to clean and forward the cotton before the rains must, I fear, cause great haste and confusion, and as a consequence, much of the work will be ill done, all which would be unfavourable to the character of the experiment.

4. The account of the old gins, as given by Mr. Blount, is very unfavourable; last year Mr. Channing showed me those which he had charge of, and which were received from America, and remarked that they were badly put together, and that they would not last long. For such of these gins as had 25 saws Government paid, I believe, about 400 rupees each. Mr. Blount shows (para. 3) that they may be constructed for about 200 rupees each, and this I know was Mr. Channing's estimate, and on this was founded the remark in para. 3 of my letter of 19th February, adverted to in para. 8 of Mr. Erskine's letter under reply.

5. The plan proposed by the Collector (para. 3) for fixing the price of the old gins I would respectfully recommend for the approval of Government.

6. With regard to the prices of new gins (para. 3 of Mr. Blount's letter), the sanction required has already been conveyed in para. 2 of the Government letter, No. 1807 of 29th ultimo.

7. With regard to the Collector's last paragraph, the orders of Government contained in the Deputy Secretary's letter (para. 7) under reply, give that officer apparently full powers to act in regard to the purchase of cotton in the way that he proposes.

8. Some delay has occurred in the disposal of this letter, owing to various references to former correspondences, which have now become rather intricate, and for which I solicit the indulgence of Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Gothay, Collectorate of Rutnagerry,
28 April 1848.

(No. 550 of 1848.)

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division. V. 6222.

Sir,

IN continuation of the subject of my First Assistant's (lately in charge) letter to the Deputy Secretary to Government, No. 416, dated 6th instant, copy of which was transmitted to you by Mr. Goldfinch under date 6th idem, No. 417, I have now the honour to forward a letter from the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments on the subject of the saw-gins at present in this province, the supply of New Orleans cotton required by Government, and the cause of the failure this season of the crop of this description of cotton.

2. The present condition of the saw gins, as described in Mr. Blount's second para., is very unfavourable, as there would appear to be but one efficient. Others, however, are likely soon to be available through the exertions of Mr. Frost; and in accordance with the instructions contained in para. 4 of Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter to your address,

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No. 632, dated 29th January, and Mr. Deputy Secretary Erskine's letter, No. 1386, dated 1st instant, para. 6, I shall direct Mr. Blount to dispose of these gins as they are put into repair, with the provision that should Government require the very trifling quantity of New Orleans cotton which can by possibility be sent to the Presidency before the monsoon, a sufficient number of gins be either reserved for the purpose of cleaning such cotton, or arrangements made with the parties purchasing the gins to supply the cotton properly cleaned.

3. As respects the price to be demanded for the gins, I think that in the case of old gins it will be desirable that Mr. Blount and Mr. Frost should place a proper value on them, and in each case report the result to me, for the information of Government, in the following tabular form:—

RETURN of Sale of Saw Gins by the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Dharwar.

Date of Sale.	Number of Gins.	Old or New.	Number of Saws.	Original Cost, if ascertainable.	Value of present Repairs.	How long in Use.	Price fixed by Messrs. Blount & Frost.	To whom Sold.

New gins will, of course, be priced according to the expense of their purchase by Government, or construction.

4. A few days since, Mr. Blount, in a conversation I had with him, gave me reason to believe that by extraordinary exertions about 400 or 500 candies of New Orleans cotton could yet be sent to Bombay before the monsoon, and I addressed a demi-official letter to the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, begging him to ascertain and inform me whether this quantity would be acceptable to Government, and whether a steamer could be sent for it to Vingorla, late in the month of May, after the port would be closed against the native vessels. It seems from Mr. Blount's letter, now under notice, that he has abandoned all hope of obtaining so large a supply of New Orleans cotton cleaned before the monsoon; that it is in fact a matter of impossibility. I should therefore be thankful to receive further instructions as to providing a supply of this cotton, and also of the indigenous cotton for despatch to Bombay after the monsoon.

5. Of course all New Orleans cotton purchased for Government will be carefully inspected in order to provide against the purchase of mixed or adulterated cotton.

6. Mr. Blount, from the inquiries he has made, has arrived at the conviction that the partial failure of the New Orleans cotton this season is owing solely to the deficiency of seasonable rain, and this would appear from some private correspondence Mr. Blount has submitted for my perusal to be the general opinion.

7. The private correspondence I have just alluded to has been carried on between the late and present Superintendent and some German missionaries located at Beteegherry. From the letters of the latter it would seem that their influence with the trading community in their neighbourhood has been chiefly instrumental in promoting the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton, which has had to contend with want of confidence, owing to the interference of the Government by the purchase of cotton, through the intervention of the village authorities. I observe that the question of the advantage and disadvantage occasioned by Government becoming an extensive purchaser of the New Orleans cotton has been amply discussed by my predecessor. I would only suggest, that in all cases where the native merchants are willing to supply the cotton required by Government on reasonable terms, it would be preferable to make use of their agency to exposing the cultivators to annoyance from the Government petty officers in the course of transactions executed by their means.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office,
25 March 1848.

(No. 44 of 1848.)

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

IN answer to letter No. 415 of 1848, dated the 9th instant, from W. A. Goldfinch, Esq., First Assistant Collector in charge, enclosing a letter from C. J. Erskine, Esq., Deputy Secretary to Government, No. 1386 of 1848, dated Bombay Castle, 1 March, I beg to state,

state, owing to the short time that I have had charge of the cotton experiment in this district, I could not immediately furnish the information called for.

2. In answer to para. 1 of Mr. Goldfinch's letter, I have the honour to state, that only one new gin is ready for delivery to a purchaser; that one other is near completion, and will be furnished to the Belgaum collectorate, Mr. Channing, the cotton planter in that district, having applied for the same. The old gins now in the out-stations in number 17, have been ordered in for repairs; these, together with nine old ones now in the shop, will be repaired with the utmost despatch, and new driving attached, which will render them serviceable, and with your sanction, they may be immediately disposed of to those wishing to purchase, at reduced prices; they have been in use for a period varying from one to four years, and cannot be expected to wear much longer. With the iron material now on hand 18 new gins can be completed, and others will be commenced as soon as the material indented for by me on the 6th instant is received. Mr. Frost (the engineer) informs me that if the gins yet to come in are in the same condition as those already returned, that it will require three months to repair them, and that several of them will have to be reconstructed, and in such cases it will require near the same amount of labour that it would take to make a new gin.

3. Gins now under construction, I am of opinion, should be furnished at 200 rupees each, the amount which Mr. Channing, under whose superintendence they were commenced, estimated would be their cost, and which amount, I believe, he has informed those wishing to purchase they would be furnished at. I think that, ultimately, when the factory is placed in good working order, and the necessary materials received for constructing as many as 50 gins, that the cost of making gins will be much decreased, and that they can then be sold to purchasers at a reduced price from the estimate abovementioned, and still cover the cost of erecting them. I would propose, that, for the old gins, after they are repaired, and rendered serviceable, the engineer and myself be authorised to fix the price at which they may be sold; they are not all of the same value, some have been in use longer than others, and they differ as regards the quality of the material of which they are constructed. New gins should, in all instances, be sold at such prices as will cover the cost of construction. On this head I desire to request some immediate instructions, as I have now on hand a number of applications for the purchase of gins.

4. The quantity of cotton which it will be possible to deliver in Bombay before the rains will be small, as it depends entirely on the number of machines which can be got to work within the next month. The cotton crop of this season is just now being gathered, and it will require until the end of the present month to complete the picking; and were it possible to make the purchases, and collect it from the various parts of the districts to the ginning station by that time, it would require the steady work of 106 gins to clean the quantity required by Government in time for its transmission to the Presidency before the 12th May, the time at which, I believe, navigation ceases along the coast. The whole of the machinery now in the districts, were it in good working order (which it is not), could only clean some 30 candies in 23 days, in which time the work would have to be done; allowing 20 days for transmission from various parts in the districts to Vingorla and Bombay, as the space of time from 1st April to 12th May is only 43 days, it is impossible to forward more than a fraction of the 1,000 candies required before the monsoon sets in. I would recommend that, as heretofore, the cotton be purchased, and shipped immediately on the opening of the navigation after the next monsoon. The tenor of the 6th para. of Mr. Secretary Erskine's letter would seem to sanction such a course of procedure; but, again, para. 7 of the same letter appears to make the purchase of the cotton strictly contingent on the possibility of delivering it at the Presidency before the monsoon.

5. The New Orleans cotton bears a higher price, both here and at Bombay, than the indigenous cotton in this district, of from two to three annas the maund of 28lbs. of kupas. This leads to a disposition on the part of the dealer and ryots to adulterate, by a mixture of native cotton, to increase his profits. When such mixture is done to any extent it cannot well escape detection; the cotton purchased for Government would, of course, undergo a strict examination, and in all cases where adulterated or improperly cleaned, would be rejected.

6. From the various inquiries which I have made, I am of the opinion that the short crop of cotton of this season, of both native and New Orleans, is owing entirely to a want of rain in proper season. The ryots themselves assign this as the cause of the short crop.

I have, &c.

Koosighul, 23 March 1848. (signed) *John M. Blount*,
Cotton Planter.

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Bombay.

V. 6223. MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Reid.*

MR. TOWNSEND has taken a correct view of the several points discussed by Mr. Bell. The cotton procurable must be sent to Bombay after the monsoon.

Care must be taken not to sell any gins which are not of proper make, or are likely to get out of repair. It will, I think, be better to keep the patched up gins for Government use, and to sell to the people gins made with the new saws just received from England.

(signed) *Falkland.*
L. R. Reid.

15 May 1848.

V. 6224. MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Reid,* subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby.*

IT is much to be regretted that the cotton from Dharwar cannot be furnished before the monsoon. It will labour under all the disadvantages of a last year's crop.

I think Mr. Bell, if satisfied that the failure of the New Orleans this season has arisen entirely from a deficiency of rain, should endeavour to give confidence to the cultivators, so that they may not abandon the culture of this variety, which seems in all respects so superior to the indigenous crop.

(signed) *L. R. Reid.*
J. P. Willoughby.

16 May 1848.

(No. 2899 of 1848.)

V. 6225. From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner in Charge, Southern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed to state that Mr. Townsend has, in his letter of 28th ultimo, No. 1421, taken a correct view of the several points discussed by Mr. Bell, the Collector of Dharwar, in his letter, No. 550, of the 25th March last.

2. In reply to the 3d para. of Mr. Townsend's letter, I have been desired to inform you that the cotton procurable must be sent to Bombay after the monsoon.

3. Care must be taken not to sell any gins which are not of proper make, or are likely to get out of repair. It will, his Lordship in Council is of opinion, be better to keep the patched up gins for Government use, and to sell to the people gins made with the new saws just received from England.

4. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that Mr. Bell, if satisfied that the failure of the New Orleans cotton this season has arisen entirely from a deficiency of rain, should endeavour to give confidence to the cultivators, so that they may not abandon the culture of this variety, which seems in all respects so superior to the indigenous crop.

5. Copy of Mr. Townsend's letter and of this reply will be sent direct to the Collector of Dharwar.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20 May 1848.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 15 July 1848.

(No. 893 of 1848.)

V. 6826. From the Collector of Dharwar to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter, No. 550, dated 25 March last, to the Revenue Commissioners, Southern Division, begging for instructions as to the purchase of cotton for transmission to the Presidency after the monsoon, I shall feel obliged if you will obtain for me the orders of Government on this subject as soon as possible, in order that I may procure a supply of the best and most clean cotton obtainable in the market.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
12 May 1848.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*.

SEE Minutes on letter from Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated 28 April 1848, No. 550.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.

22 May 1848.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 15 July 1848.

(No. 891 of 1848.) V. 7007 to 11.

From the Collector of Dharwar to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Deputy Secretary's letter, No. 2101, dated the 15th ultimo, I do myself the honour to forward for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, copy of a letter from my First Assistant, explaining the grounds of certain statements made by him in a letter to the address of the Deputy Secretary, No. 416, dated the 6th March, relative to the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in this province. V. 7007.

2. As respects the annoyance alleged to have been experienced by the cultivators who have grown this description of cotton, in consequence of the interference of Government, I beg to state that I agree with Mr. Goldfinch in the belief that the cultivation of the New Orleans variety has in some measure become unpopular from this cause. I have been told by parties who are well informed on this subject, and who take an interest in the cotton trade, that such is the case. In all extensive operations connected with efforts to improve the products of the country, in which it is necessary to employ the district and village authorities, there is great danger to be apprehended from injudicious zeal, and this, I fear, has been exercised in some districts to the annoyance of the cultivators of the New Orleans cotton. In the early stages of the experiment it was, doubtless, necessary to instruct the ryuts in the process of cultivation of this new product, but this necessity no longer exists. It has been proved, by the experience of several years, that the climate and soil are adapted to the growth of the cotton in question; the ryuts fully understand the mode of cultivating it, and its superior quality and value cannot, I should think, in the ordinary course of things, fail to result in its becoming a staple product of the province. There seems no necessity for Government to endeavour to extend the cultivation of it by measures which must be attended with some degree of vexation to the people; and therefore I would urgently recommend that, for the present, all interference be withdrawn, and the proceedings of the cotton experiment department be for the most part restricted to the supply and repair of saw-gins, without which the New Orleans cotton cannot be separated from its seed.

3. As respects Mr. Goldfinch's opinion that the New Orleans cotton is a precarious production, I am disposed to think he has expressed himself hastily, for he cannot reasonably condemn it because it happens to have failed during the past season from the want of rain, as appears to be the general opinion.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
12 May 1848.

To *W. W. Bell,* Esq., Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

IN reply to your endorsement, dated 15 April, on a letter from Government, No. 2101 of 1848, calling for my explanation on what grounds I asserted that the ryuts applied the word "upudrao" to the measures which have been taken for the furtherance of the New Orleans cotton cultivation, I have the honour to inform you that the grounds of my assertion are that I have heard the expression made use of, and I quoted it in hopes that Government would see fit to prohibit any further interference for the extension of the cultivation of the New Orleans variety. V. 7008.

2. The word "upudrao" is used to convey a sense of annoyance, trouble; and it appears that the ryuts have been led to view the interference of Government in this light, and it is not difficult to understand how it should be so.

3. Almost from the date of the first establishment of the experiment circular orders have been issued every year to the mamletdars, to persuade the ryuts to cultivate the New Orleans plant; and from the known interest taken in the experiment by their superiors, the mamletdars have been led to believe that their credit for activity and zeal would rise in proportion to the quantity of the New Orleans cotton planted in their talooks. Persuasion administered in this manner through the district officer, and again by them through village officers, it may readily be imagined reached the ryut in the shape of an order or injunction, rather

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rather than in what we should call persuasion, and that such injunctions, repeated for several years, might become annoying, and the whole experiment looked upon as a nuisance. I will not assert that it has yet arrived at this point, but I am of opinion there has been too much of this kind of persuasion, and that to persist in it would do more towards ruining than furthering the objects of the experiment. It is on this account I am so anxious that all further interference should be strictly prohibited.

4. Whether I am mistaken or not, in the opinion I expressed regarding the New Orleans plant, time will show; no one is more anxious for its success, or takes greater interest in the experiment than myself, but as I do not think the cultivation is capable of very great extension, I deemed it right to mention my doubts in order that Government might not entertain too sanguine expectation.

5. It is satisfactory to be able to add, that now in this talook, in the absence of all Government interference, and in consequence of legitimate competition among the native merchants, the ryuts refuse to sell their New Orleans seed-cotton of this season at less than 12 annas the maund, being two annas more than the price at which it was bought up by Government the year before last, with the view of encouraging its extension; this fact will, I trust, convince Government that if the cultivation is capable of extension, it will extend without the help of persuasive circular orders.

I have, &c.

Ranebednoor, 8 May 1848. (signed) *W. A. Goldfinch,*
First Assistant Collector.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

V. 7009. Mr. BELL's remarks and suggestions are judicious, but care must be taken that the officers of Government do not interpret the "withdrawing of interference" into a change in the views of their superiors as to the desirableness of encouraging and extending the cultivation of the New Orleans variety. Such an impression cannot be too carefully guarded against after a year of failure.

22 May 1848. (signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*, concurred in by the Right Honourable the Governor, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

V. 7010. I CONFESS I do not like the tone of Mr. Goldfinch's letter; of course, persuasion alone and not any kind of compulsion ought to be resorted to in endeavouring to introduce the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton. But if any argument were required to prove that it is the duty of Government and of its officers to encourage its cultivation by every means in its power, not only for the benefit of Government, but for that of the ryot, I would refer to the letter we have just received from Messrs. King & Co., pointing out the superiority of the New Orleans over the indigenous cotton, even when properly cleaned. Let the ryots of Dhairwar be simply informed of the fact that Mr. A. Turner has authorised his agents to purchase the New Orleans at the rate of 4 *d.* per pound at Liverpool, but only 3 *d.* for the Compta cotton. The most ignorant among them will be able to appreciate this great difference.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*
23 May 1848. *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.

(No. 3220 of 1848.)

From Mr. Secretary *Lumsden* to the Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

V. 7011. IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 891, dated the 12th ultimo, I have been directed to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers your remarks and suggestions relative to the extent to which Government should interfere in furthering the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, to be judicious; but at the same time to state that care must be taken that the officers of Government do not interpret the "withdrawing of interference" into a change in the views of their superiors, as to the desirableness of encouraging and extending the cultivation of the New Orleans variety, and that such an impression cannot be too carefully guarded against after a year of failure.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle, 3 June 1848. (signed) *J. G. Lumsden,*
Secretary to Government.

V. 16549 to 54.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 30 December 1848.

(No. 4099 of 1848.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney*.

Sir,

V. 16549. WITH reference to para. 4 of the Secretary's letter, dated 20 May last (No. 2899), I have the honour to lay before Government one from the Collector of Dharwar, dated 17th ultimo, reporting a very large falling off this season in the cultivation of New Orleans cotton.

2. The chief cause of the present decrease is, in the Collector's opinion (para. 3), that the former cultivation was in a great measure forced, and if the mamlutdars carried their interference in urging the cultivation of foreign cotton to the extent supposed by Mr. Bell, the present reaction is fully accounted for.

Para 5. 3. The Collector is of opinion, that certain parts of his zilla, which he specifies, are less favourable for the growth of foreign cotton than others. Should this prove eventually to be the case, it will very much narrow the extent of the New Orleans cultivation, as besides those declared to be unfavourable only two cotton-growing talookas remain in the Dharwar collectorate, and I should fear that the climate of the Belgaum cotton districts will be found more akin to that of Nowlgoond and Dummul, than to the talookas nearer the Ghauts.

4. Still, if the New Orleans cotton can hold its ground though only in two talookas, its eventual continuance should, I think, not be despaired of; the present is probably its worst crisis, viz., when artificial stimulus has been withdrawn, and when one or two unfavourable seasons have shaken its credit with the ryots. Another very important difficulty is alluded to by the Collector, viz., the scarcity of saw gins. This is a very prominent evil, for, as observed by the Collector, the foot-roller will not clean the New Orleans cotton; for if the saw gin is indispensable, and the ryots, finding that they had a quantity of this foreign crop in their hands, which they could not clean after their own fashion, while machines that could clean it were scarce and only in certain places and not always available, it was very natural that a slight panic should occur; so much so, that I am inclined to view the continuance of any New Orleans cotton cultivation as a favourable symptom, and I trust that his Lordship in Council will approve of the decided (but I submit judicious) steps taken by the Collector in authorising Mr. Blount to purchase the whole of the present small crop for Government. The timely encouragement afforded by this increase may save the experiment; nor let this be viewed as forcing the cultivation (the very evil complained of), for till saw gins are abundant, the foreign cotton is in a most unfavourable position compared with the native plant.

Para. 7.

Para. 13.

5. The great evil (the want of saw gins) is in a fair way of being removed. The Collector's letter of 16th October, quoted in his 11th paragraph, was disposed of in yours of 21st ultimo (No. 7273). Captain Wingate's demi-official which accompanies will be read with satisfaction by Government. That under the present unfavourable circumstances the Collector still entertains "sanguine expectations" is, I think, a very encouraging feature in the case.

Para. 12.

6. The measures proposed in the Collector's 14th paragraph appear to me to be judicious; the proposition in his 15th paragraph is apparently already sanctioned by the Honourable Court's orders, dated 8th September 1847, received with the Secretary's letter of 18th January last (No. 316.)

7. From the figured statement accompanying the Collector's letter, his Lordship in Council will perceive that the great falling off in the present year's cultivation has affected the talookas of Ranebednoor and Bunkapoor (*vide* paragraph 5 of the Collector's letter) less than the other parts of the collectorate.

8. I will request the Collector to state how far the authority which he has given to Mr. Blount to purchase the present year's New Orleans cotton crop, will oblige him to exceed the amount of expense which he is authorised to incur under the standing orders of the Honourable Court of Directors.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sholapoor District,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, "Barsee,"
4 December 1848.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 1957 of 1848.)

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

V. 1650.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward for your information and early submission to Government a return of the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton in this collectorate in the present season contrasted with that of last year, from which it will be seen that the extent of land cultivated with this species of cotton has diminished from

Acres.	Goon.	Annas.		Acres.	Goon.	Annas.
20,502	20	4¼	to	3,351	30	–

2. I have delayed reporting this circumstance for a short time in order that I might have the means of satisfying myself perfectly of the causes of this sudden falling off, which I feel sure will be a subject of serious disappointment to Government and to the Home authorities. In order to obtain the fullest information I have personally and by writing obtained the statements of the principal ryots in the cotton districts; I have consulted parties interested in the cotton trade, and I have had much conversation with the Superintendent of the cotton experiments, Mr. Blount, who has lately visited the southern cotton districts. This gentleman promised me a report of his views and opinions of this matter, but having waited for it for several days, I am now obliged to lay this subject before you without it. However, as I am acquainted with Mr. Blount's opinions and generally concur in them, I hope the absence of his report, which shall be forwarded as soon as received, will not be considered an important omission.

3. The chief cause of the decrease of cultivation this year is, there can be no doubt, the fact that the cultivators have for the last two or three years been in a great measure compelled to cultivate the New Orleans cotton. The mamlutdars, misapprehending the tenor of orders issued by the late Collector, and by Mr. Mansfield when acting Collector, have carried their interference with the cultivators in behalf of this cotton beyond mere persuasion, and the people have no hesitation in declaring that having for several seasons cultivated the New Orleans cotton in obedience to the orders of the Government, and annually suffered loss by so doing, they gladly abandoned it when they were given to understand that the cultivation of this cotton was optional with themselves.

4. An intimation to this effect was made by me before the commencement of the present season, in consequence of Mr. Goldfinch's representation in his letter to Mr. Deputy Secretary Erskine, No. 416, dated 6th March last.

5. It is chiefly in the talookas of Dharwar, Hooblee, Nowlgoond and Dummul that this cause has operated to check the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton, and from all I can gather I am of opinion, in which Mr. Blount agrees with me, that the climate of these districts is not so favourable to the growth of this cotton as that of Raneebednore and Bunkapoor. The crops have always it would seem been deficient in the Nowlgoond talooka, and also, with a few exceptions, in Dharwar and Hooblee. The south part of Dummul is somewhat more favourable than the north, but the Ranebeednore talooka is the most favourable in the whole zilla, and here the cultivators are, I understand, ready to cultivate the New Orleans cotton if they are insured a ready market for it.

6. The variation of climate in the different parts of this collectorate, as respects its suitableness to the growth of this cotton, is caused by the difference of moisture. It is a matter of general observation that the northern districts receive a smaller supply of the early rains than those to the southward, and it is said that the New Orleans cotton requires a constant supply of moisture in the early stages of its growth.

7. The next cause which has discouraged the growth of the New Orleans cotton, is the impossibility of freeing it from its seed by the employment of the same means as are used with the native cotton. The cultivators are in consequence greatly at the mercy of the dealers who are in possession of saw gins, and they complain that they are often kept waiting at a market for days before the dealers will give them a reasonable price for their cotton, which is not saleable to any but the few merchants who, having saw gins, can profitably deal in the New Orleans cotton.

8. A third cause generally urged is, that the seed of this cotton is not so valuable as food for cattle as that of the native cotton, but I do not attach much importance to this objection, as I have heard of instances in which cattle have been fed upon it to a great extent and were found to thrive.

9. Discouraging as the result exhibited in the accompanying return is, I am not inclined to despair of the ultimate success of the New Orleans cotton. The general opinion of parties interested in the matter is, that this species, though not yielding so much cotton in proportion to the native cotton, as my predecessor, Mr. Shaw, has represented, is still a superior product to the latter. There have for several years, in various parts of the collectorate, been abundant crops of it, and no less than 700 candies of it were shipped to England on account of Government in 1846.

10. With

10. With these facts before us I am of opinion that it would be hasty to despair from the present clouded prospects of the ultimate introduction of this valuable cotton. It is notorious that for several seasons past the districts of this Presidency situated above the Ghauts, have been visited with more than ordinarily deficient monsoons, and it is perfectly possible that even in those districts in which the cotton has heretofore failed, it would thrive in a good season. For instance, in the present season the plants of the New Orleans cotton are described to be everywhere in the most beautiful condition, and there can be no doubt that the crops will be most abundant.

11. As respects the want of means of cleaning the New Orleans cotton available to the ryots who grow it, I have the gratification of stating that the engineers attached to the factory at Khoosigul, Messrs. Frost & Vary, have each succeeded in inventing a small saw gin. A report on the performance of Mr. Frost's saw gin was sent to you with my letter, No. 1759, dated 10th ultimo, since when I have carefully inspected it in company with Captain Wingate, whose note to me on the subject of both the gins referred to I now forward. Mr. Frost estimates that he can construct a number of his gins at 30 and 35 rupees each, and Mr. Vary can make his for 8 rupees.

12. Thus this great desideratum appears to be supplied, and I have sanguine expectations that, as soon as the ryots are made aware that they can obtain at a price within their means a machine with which they can clean the New Orleans cotton at home, they will readily cultivate it. The cultivators of all the chief villages in the Hooblee talooka assured me that they were perfectly satisfied of the superiority of the New Orleans cotton, and that they would grow it if they could clean it, or if Government would purchase it.

13. In the present crisis I am disposed to recommend to Government the purchase of the whole or the larger part of the crop of the present season, which presents the peculiar advantage of being so early that it is confidently hoped by Mr. Blount that he will be able to forward the cotton to Bombay before the monsoon, if he receives authority to arrange at once for its purchase. I have taken upon myself to give him this authority, and as there can be no doubt that the cotton in quality will be excellent, and as there is no time to await the sanction of Government, I feel sure that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will approve of my proceedings.

14. Mr. Blount proposes to purchase the cotton through the intervention of the native merchants, who have purchased saw-gins, in all places where the ryots do not express a want of confidence in the merchants. In these he proposes to take the cotton from the cultivators direct. He expects to be able to supply a number of the small gins above mentioned to the ryots, in order that they may supply him with the cotton ready cleaned, and besides 16 saw-gins already in the hands of private merchants, there are now about 20 large gins ready at the factory. By means of all this machinery the crop of the present year will be cleaned with so much expedition as to ensure the cotton reaching England two years earlier than usual, and with such facility as to convince the ryots in future they will be subjected to no inconvenience for want of machinery to clean the New Orleans cotton.

15. For future seasons I would recommend that Government continues to make annual contracts with the ryots and merchants, not for the cultivation but for the purchase of a quantity of the New Orleans cotton. This, Mr. Blount gives me to understand, the parties are willing to enter into. By these means, after the expiration of a few years, the adaptability of the soil and climate to the foreign cotton will have either been established or fully disproved by an adequate cycle of seasons, and if the result should prove that it is a profitable product I cannot doubt that it will very generally be cultivated.

16. I would solicit the early attention of Government to this subject, as should the measure I have authorised Mr. Blount to adopt, of purchasing the crop of the present season, be disapproved of, early instructions may yet prevent Mr. Blount acting upon my authority to the extent of purchasing the whole crop. At the same time I must urge the expediency of prosecuting this measure, if only to secure a sufficient supply of seed for sowing next year.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Collector.

Dharwar District Collector's Camp,
Turrus, 17 November 1848.

STATEMENT of New Orleans Cotton Cultivation in the Dharwar Collectorate, during the Years 1847-48 and 1848-49.

No.	TALOOKS.	Extent of Cultivation in 1847-48.	Extent of Cultivation in 1848-49.	REMARKS.
1	Dharwar - -	353 19 3 1/4	3 30 0	
2	Nowlgoond - -	8,634 16 1	648 0 0	
3	Dummul - -	6,276 6 4 3/4	465 31 0	
4	Bunkapoor - -	1,467 16 0	1,016 15 0	
5	Hangul - - -	364 27 3 1/4	117 32 0	
6	Hooblee - - -	723 17 0	4 33 0	
7	Ranebeednoor - -	2,561 6 11 1/4	1,058 36 0	
8	Kode - - -	121 31 5	35 23 12	
	TOTAL - - -	20,502 20 4 1/4	3,351 0 12	

Dharwar District Collector's Camp,
Turrus, 17 November 1848.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Collector.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

V. 16551. THE falling off in the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in the Dharwar Collectorate is to be regretted; but if it was kept up by the means supposed by Mr. Bell, it is not to be wondered at. Mr. Bell's proceedings in having agreed to purchase the whole of the crop for Government may, under the circumstances reported, be approved of. He should be requested to report the quantity of cotton that will probably be yielded by the year's crop, and the estimated cost of purchase, as early as possible, that we may apprise the Honourable Court of the extent of our consignments.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
L. R. Reid.

18 December 1848.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Reid.*

V. 16552. I AM not disposed to give entire credit to the statement which Mr. Bell has received, that the cultivation of this New Orleans cotton was forced. The ryots may allege this, but we know how prone they are to make declarations of this kind, and if from any cause they have found a speculation unprofitable they are ever ready to throw the blame on the officers of Government. It is difficult to say where persuasion ends and compulsion begins. The mamlutdars, no doubt, saw the interest which Mr. Shaw took in the success of the experiment, and may perhaps sometimes have induced the ryots to undertake what, had they not been pressed, they would not have done; but this can scarcely be deemed compulsion. I should doubt if the mamlutdars did more.

To account for the dislike of the ryots to the New Orleans cotton, it is unnecessary to look further than to the scanty means for getting the produce cleaned. It was long since evident that the gins available were insufficient for the crop, and as the churka was useless the ryots must have felt the crop to be of no value.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties reported there is still something encouraging in Mr. Bell's report. Now that the supply of gins has been increased, I should hope the New Orleans will maintain its position.

I hear, however, that much evil has arisen from the mixture of the seed of this variety with that of the country cotton. This should be specially guarded against. It is only by constantly furnishing fresh seed from America that we can hope to give the New Orleans a fair trial.

19 December 1848. (signed) *L. R. Reid.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*, subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

I HAVE perused Mr. Bell's report with equal surprise and regret, for although I concur with Mr. Reid that it may be difficult to say "where persuasion ends and compulsion begins," the enormous decrease in the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in one season, namely, from 20,502 acres in 1847-48 to 3,351 in 1848-49, scarcely admits of any other explanation than that afforded by the present Collector. This report is calculated to make us almost despair of ultimate success, notwithstanding the flattering prospects held out in former reports received from Messrs. Shaw and Mansfield. It is of vast importance, however, that the real cause of the great decrease in the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton plant should be ascertained beyond a doubt, and I think the Revenue Commissioner should himself institute an inquiry on the subject, and if the result should be to confirm Mr. Bell's statement, he should be requested to explain how it has happened that the compulsory system adopted was not detected by him and earlier put a stop to. It is, I conceive, one of the most important duties of our Revenue Commissioner, vigilantly to watch and superintend experiments of this nature. V. 16,552.

Although I regret the necessity, I concur in the measure of the whole crop of this season being purchased on account of Government. This is our only hope, under the circumstances reported, of preventing a total failure of the experiment. But great care should be taken to prevent fraud, in effecting our purchases, and in securing that they shall consist of unadulterated New Orleans cotton. I think, also, that the Collector should be directed, whenever practicable, to effect his purchases from the ryots direct, in preference to any middle-man.

The only favourable feature in Mr. Bell's present report, is the prospect held out, that through the zealous exertions of Messrs. Frost and Vary the difficulty hitherto experienced in providing a sufficient number of cheap small sized saw gins, is likely speedily to be overcome.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*
Falkland.
W. Cotton.
L. R. Reid.

21 December 1848.

(No. 8019 of 1848.)

From Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, No. 4099, submitting one from the Collector of Dharwar, reporting that a very considerable falling off has taken place this season in the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in that district; I have been directed to inform you that his Lordship in Council has perused Mr. Bell's report with surprise and regret, for it is calculated to make Government almost despair of ultimate success, notwithstanding the flattering prospects held out in former reports from Messrs. Shaw and Mansfield on the subject of this cultivation. V. 16,554.

2. As it is of vast importance that the real cause of the enormous decrease in the cultivation of the New Orleans plant in one season, namely, from 20,502 acres in 1847-48 to 3,351 acres in 1848-49 should be ascertained beyond a doubt, the Governor in Council desires that you will yourself institute an immediate inquiry on the subject, and if the result should be to confirm Mr. Bell's statement, that the cultivation of this variety of cotton has hitherto been forced on the ryots by the Government officers, you are requested to explain how it has happened that the compulsory system adopted was not detected, and earlier put a stop to. It is, his Lordship in Council conceives, one of the most important of your duties to watch over and superintend experiments of this nature.

3. Mr. Bell's proceedings in having agreed to purchase the whole of the New Orleans cotton crop for Government are, under the circumstances reported, approved of, but great care should be taken to prevent fraud in effecting purchases, and in seeing that they consist of unadulterated New Orleans cotton. Government has learnt that much evil has arisen from the mixture of the seed of this variety with that of the country cotton. This I am instructed to state should be specially guarded against, for now that the supply of saw gins has been so much increased, it is to be hoped that the New Orleans cotton will maintain its position.

4. In making the purchases of cotton on account of Government you will be pleased to direct the Collector, whenever practicable, to effect his purchases from the ryots direct, in preference to any middle-men.

5. You are requested to call upon Mr. Bell to report as early as possible the quantity of cotton that will probably be yielded by the year's crop, and the estimated cost of purchase, in order that the Honourable the Court of Directors may be apprised of the probable extent of these consignments.

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6. I have been desired, in conclusion, to remark, that the only favourable feature in Mr. Bell's report now under notice is the prospect held out, that through the zealous exertions of Messrs. Frost and Vary the difficulty hitherto experienced in providing a sufficient number of cheap small-sized gins is likely speedily to be overcome.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
28 December 1848.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 19 January 1849.—V. 401, 402.

(No. 4246 of 1848.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney*.

Sir,

V. 401. WITH reference to my letter of 4th instant, No. 4099, I have the honour to forward a letter from the Collector of Dharwar, No. 1992, with an enclosure from Mr. Blount, regarding the prospects of the New Orleans cotton.

2. The prejudices of the ryots against foreign cotton, alluded to in Mr. Blount's 3d paragraph, are noticed in paragraph 6 of my report to Government, dated 12th April 1847, No. 692, and in paragraph 23 of the same letter I noticed the apprehension, that the produce of New Orleans cotton might be more than the small number of gins in the district could clean, the answer of the ryots recorded at the end of Mr. Blount's 3d paragraph, give reason to hope, that with the increase of saw gins, the cultivation of foreign cotton will increase.

3. Referring to paragraph 4 of the same letter, however, I do not think that a return to the contract system is now desirable (*vide* paragraph 14 and 15 of my report, above quoted), I would, however, beg to express my concurrence in the rest of Mr. Blount's propositions, and especially to that in his and the Collector's 7th paragraphs, namely, that more New Orleans, and less native cotton than that hitherto ordered, be purchased by Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Revenue Commissioner,
Southern Division.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Sholapoor,
14 December 1848.

(No. 1992 of 1848.)

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

V. 402. 1. I HAVE now the honour to forward Mr. Blount's promised report on the decrease, in the present year, of the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton, adverted to in my letter No. 1957, dated 17th instant.

2. Some decrease was, as Mr. Blount observes in his first paragraph, to be expected as the natural consequence of the general failure of last year; but the extent of the present falling off in cultivation is greater than can be sufficiently accounted for by the late disappointment, and I must confess with Mr. Blount, that the opinion I had received from the reports of my predecessor as to the conviction of the decided superiority of this exotic to the native cotton in all respects having been firmly established among the ryots, I have now reason to believe was erroneous.

3. Mr. Blount, it will be observed, has not mentioned the cause to which I, in my letter of the 17th instant, have chiefly ascribed the present decrease of cultivation of the New Orleans cotton, viz., the undue interference of subordinate Government servants, who have for some reasons urged the ryots, against their will, to sow the exotic cotton. But I have reason to know that Mr. Blount is, equally with myself, persuaded that the large extent of cultivation of last year is due to such interference, and that the present decrease has resulted more from the absence of what may virtually be termed "coercion" than from any belief on the part of the cultivators that the exotic cotton is unprofitable.

4. With respect to the remarks in the 2d para. of Mr. Blount's letter, I have to express my concurrence in the opinion, that it is still too early to withdraw all direct encouragement to the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton. The suitability of the soil and climate of this province to it has not yet been sufficiently tested to place the matter beyond a doubt, and certainly not sufficiently to satisfy the ryots that the plant is as healthy as the indigenous cotton, or that the profits to be derived from it are so great as to compensate for its inferiority in this respect; at the same time, the experience we have had of it is amply sufficient to warrant our perseverance in extending that encouragement to the ryots which

alone

alone will induce them to persist in its cultivation. Whatever measures Government may now enjoin, I would earnestly urge the necessity of patient perseverance in them for a sufficiently long term of years to admit of a conclusive proof being afforded of the suitableness of the climate and soil to this cotton.

5. The subject of Mr. Blount's 3d, 4th, and 5th paragraphs were comprised in my letter of the 17th instant; and I need not further remark upon them than to state that I perfectly agree with Mr. Blount's sound and practical views of the measures now to be resorted to.

6. I have also stated, in my letter just quoted, that I have authorised Mr. Blount to purchase the whole crop of New Orleans cotton of the present season. It would appear that, from his estimate, the quantity will fall short of that usually required for the shipment to England.

7. I concur with Mr. Blount in the opinion that, for the present, it will be expedient to desist from purchasing any considerable quantity of the native cotton for consignment to England, our object being to encourage the production of the more valuable exotic in supercession of the native cotton.

8. Since the date of my last letter on this subject I have seen many fields of the New Orleans cotton, and with all the advantages of a season as favourable as possible for its growth, I must state that the plant is not so strong in appearance as that of the native cotton. The seed of the former has invariably vegetated with less regularity than the latter, and there is a greater difference in the healthy appearance and size of the plants in different parts of the same field; in low protected spots it has attained greater perfection than in the open parts, while the native cotton, in similar localities, is equally luxuriant throughout all parts of a field.

9. It is on the whole clear to me, that the success of the New Orleans cotton in this Collectorate is still problematical, and I should wish that the belief that the experiment on its behalf has as yet afforded any conclusive proof of the possibility of its being one year with another profitably cultivated should be discarded, and the result of several years more of trial be awaited.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Collector's Camp, Ingulgee,
24 November 1848.

(No. 135 of 1848.)

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

I MUCH regret to have to bring to your notice the present unfavourable prospect of the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton plant in this district as compared with the quantity of land in cultivation the previous season. The reports from the native officials show the present cultivation to be only 3,390 acres, or a falling off from last season of 17,109 acres. Owing to the insufficiency of the monsoon of 1847, and the small produce secured by the growers generally in comparison with previous years, I expected there would be less land planted with New Orleans the present season, but I was not prepared to expect anything like the great decline which has taken place. W. A. Goldfinch, Esq., first Assistant Collector in charge, having expressed his opinion* that there would be the present season a decline in this cultivation, I, in a tour through the district immediately before the planting of the crops, endeavoured to inform myself as to the extent of the decline that might be expected; and from various inquiries made, I was under the impression that, in those divisions where the crop had usually been good, that the decline would be but slight; there were some parts where I expected the cultivation would almost cease; for instance, parts of Nowlgoond, Hooblee, and Dummul talooks, where good crops had never been produced since its first introduction; but it has fallen off in the same proportion in other parts of those talooks, and in the whole district, where the crop has heretofore usually been good.† Mr. Goldfinch in the same paragraph of the letter before mentioned, says, "The value of the New Orleans variety is known, and nothing more is required to establish its reputation." The same opinion appears to have been entertained by A. N. Shaw, Esq., Collector of Dharwar, as early as 1844, at which period, it would appear, there were more applications for seed than could be furnished. On being placed in charge of the experiments in March last, I was under the impression that the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton was so well established (and I believe the same opinion was entertained by all interested in its progress), and so highly appreciated by the ryots, that its cultivation would steadily increase without direct interference of Government. That the cultivation might be safely left with the ryot, and the trade in it to take its natural channel, through the hands of local dealers, and that the only

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* End of paragraph of a letter to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated Dharwar, 8th February 1848.

† Para. 8, of No. 400 of 1844, from A. N. Shaw, Esq., Collector of Dharwar, to E. H. Townsend, Esq., Secretary to Government. Para. 2, of No. 691 of 1844, from A. N. Shaw, Esq., Collector of Dharwar, to E. H. Townend, Esq., Secretary to Government.

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only thing required of Government was to keep up a supply of machinery for cleaning it. This year no direct influence of Government has been brought to bear on the production of this cotton; the cultivator has been advised to plant, and the advantage of obtaining a higher price than for indigenous cotton pointed out to him, and the dealer assured that a supply of machinery for cleaning would be available.

2. It is evident from the falling off in the present season, that Government influence to induce the cultivation of this cotton has been too soon withdrawn, and that a necessity exists to again resort to measures for restoring it. Whatever plan or plans may be decided on should be steadily pursued for some years to come.

3. I have made frequent inquiries of the ryots and native officials as to the objections which exist against planting the New Orleans. Much of their objections is mere prejudice in favour of their own plant, for in many parts of the district it is admitted that the one produces as well as the other, and the produce has been sometimes in favour of the New Orleans. In bad seasons, such as the last, they state both plants to be alike unremunerative; but as the New Orleans has been introduced by Government, they seem to think it should grow with half cultivation, and whether there is rain or not. There are other objections to it, however, which appear to have some foundation, which are, they have no machines that will clean this cotton, and, if they grow it, must of necessity sell it to the gin owners; these men, they say, do not deal fairly with them, but use unfair weights, and otherwise annoy them when they bring it to market by not making an immediate purchase, but keep them waiting some time for days until they submit to take the price the dealer may think fit to offer.* On inquiring if the same thing did take place in the sale of native cotton, the answer was, not to such an extent, for that there was more competition, as they could clean the native cotton in their own families, and could always find a purchaser for the cleaned cotton; but that with the American, there were only a few men who deal in it, such as are able to purchase the machinery for cleaning it; and that there was but little competition, and frequently none, for the purchase of this cotton. I then asked them if Government would place a gin in the village for the use of the ryot, charging a certain price per maund for the use of the gin in cleaning the cotton, if they would then plant the American cotton, as they would then be able to clean the cotton themselves when the dealers refused to give a satisfactory price; or if any of them were able to spend 30 or 40 rupees for a small gin which could be worked in their own families. The answer was, the placing a gin in the village, as proposed, would do away with their objection, and they would the next season plant American cotton, and that also there were many ryots able to own a gin at 40 rupees, and would purchase such gins.

4. For the future, I would propose to resort again to the contract system, if found to be necessary; but if the ryot will contract to produce the cotton himself, thereby relieving Government of the risk of bad season, it is the preferable plan, and the cotton will be little cultivated and taken care of than if planted at so much per acre, and Government taking all the risks. I would also make use of the native dealers in procuring a portion of the cotton annually required by Government for shipment to England, giving to them contracts according to the number of gins which they own. I think it would be unjust to drive these dealers from the market, by making the whole of the purchases direct from the ryot, by contracting with them for certain quantity, as much as these machines can clean, which, together with the gins I have now on hand, would enable me this season, if the cuppas can be collected from the ryot at an early period, to despatch to Bombay a large quantity of cotton previous to the monsoon.

5. I would recommend that the manufacture of large gins for the present be discontinued, and that a larger number of small ones be made up suitable for the cultivators, and, to make the terms of purchase easy to them, to take the price in instalments, viz., 10 or 15 rupees per annum; and in villages where there may be a larger quantity of New Orleans planted, and the cultivators unwilling or unable to make the purchases of a gin, that a gin be placed in the village for the use of the villagers, and a small price per maund charged for cleaning the cotton on the gin; this course would remove the objection to the New Orleans cotton, by enabling them to clean it themselves, to bring it to market in a cleaned state, when there would be the same competition for it that there is for the native cotton.

6. I would further propose to make immediate arrangements for the purchase of the whole of the New Orleans cotton planted this season, for the purpose of securing an early shipment of the cotton to England, and the seeds for the distribution the next year, the whole crop will not reach the quantity required for shipment to England, and by making arrangement for the purchase of the cotton at this time, I should in all probability have the whole of it at the Presidency before the setting in of the monsoon.

Government letter, dated 30th July 1847, to the address of the Revenue Commissioner.

7. I would beg to suggest that an alteration be made as regards the quantity of cotton directed to be purchased in this district, to take effect the next season, instead of 1,000 bales of native cotton, that only 100 or 200 bales be purchased, and that larger purchases be

* Letter, No. 39, of 1847, from Mr. Channing, cotton planter, to A. N. Shaw, Esq., Collector of Dharwar, dated 17th June; and a letter from A. N. Shaw, Esq., Collector of Dharwar, to Mr. Channing, cotton planter, dated 18th June 1847.

be made of the New Orleans cotton to the extent of 1,800 bales instead of 1,000, as directed. I believe it would be easier to procure a large quantity of New Orleans than to get 1,000 bales of clean picked indigenous cotton. I am now trying to make arrangements for procuring this cotton, and, I must say, the success I meet with is not flattering. The dealers appear loath to undertake to furnish it for fear of not being able to fulfil their contracts; and it appears to be a general opinon with them, that the value of native cotton abroad, when so gathered, will not be sufficient to enable them to give such increased price here as would induce the ryot to pick it clean, but so soon as a price is fixed for the present crop, which will be in the month of January next, I shall, by offering a small sum above the price, see if the ryot himself will not engage to furnish the cotton.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. Blount,*
Gudduck, 18 November 1848. Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

THIS had better, I think, await a reply to our letter to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 8019, dated 28th December, on the subject of the falling off in the New Orleans cotton crop in this collectorate.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
L. R. Reid.
8 January 1849. *J. P. Willoughby.*

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 14 March 1849.—V. 3378 to 87.

(No. 802 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to the Secretary to Government.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of 28th December (No. 8019), I have the honour to transmit one from the Collector of Dharwar, dated 18th ultimo, with an endorsement of 25th ultimo, and translates of the two circulars referred to by the Collector, dated respectively 4th June 1846 and 3d July 1847. These two documents I submit bear out Mr. Bell's assertion, that "a system of forcing" had been resorted to by his predecessors to increase he cultivation of New Orleans cotton. V. 3378.

2. The first of these orders was issued by Mr. Mansfield, when Acting Collector of Dharwar, before my arrival in the district in January 1847. On the 5th March of that year I was called on to report on the state of the cotton experiments, and this I did on the 12th April (No. 692). This report showed that the forcing system had existed in 1846, but on the 4th February 1847 (*vide* paragraph 18 of my report), the Collector addressed Government, and especially deprecated "a forcing system." I beg also to refer his Lordship in Council to paragraph 26, of the same report, where I quoted the Collector's opinion, that with the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton Government have no further concern. The Collector having thus strongly expressed his objections to a forcing system, and never having reported any change in his opinions, Government will, I trust, exonerate me from blame, in not supposing that he would issue orders so inconsistent with his recorded opinions.

3. The size of my charge does not admit of my visiting each collectorate oftener than once in two years, and for any information received during the interval I am necessarily dependent on the Collector's report. Mr. Shaw would, I am persuaded, be incapable of intentionally deceiving; but that his order was to all intents and purposes on the forcing principle must, I think, be admitted. That system may at certain periods of an experiment be necessary, but that period had, I think, passed in 1847, as regards the foreign cotton, and I am respectfully of opinion that, had it then ceased, this experiment would probably have been in a more flourishing condition than it is at present. I say "probably," for I have as yet seen or heard nothing fully to convince me that this crop will eventually prove superior to the country, and especially the Broach cotton. If, however, it will under any circumstances succeed, it must, I conceive, do so in the absence of the forcing system, the effect of which, on the native mind, is invariably to excite suspicion, and in direct opposition, sufficient to prove fatal to any experiment. This is plainly shown in the First Assistant's letter to Government, dated 6th March 1848 (No. 416), paragraph 7. Along my route, which has hitherto lain through the Dummul talooka, I have inquired, both from villagers and the talooka officers, why there is so great a decrease in the New Orleans cotton cultivation this year; the answer has invariably been, that last year's crop was an entire failure, and the impression seems to be, that the plant requires more rain than the country cotton, and is not therefore suited to the eastern parts of the collectorate.

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4. I am now proceeding to the talookas of Raneebednore and Bunkapoor, after visiting which I hope to submit another report to Government. The best New Orleans cotton is, I am told, to be found in those districts.

5. In reply to your fifth paragraph, I beg to refer to the Collector's first, in which the New Orleans cotton crop this season is estimated at 300 candies, which he intends to purchase for Government at 75 rupees per candy, besides carriage and freight. The entire expense of purchase and transit the Collector estimates at 24,300 rupees.

6. Mr. Bell further proposes (paragraph 2) to purchase 500 candies of native cotton, at 65 rupees per candy, at a cost of about 35,500 rupees, which I trust his Lordship in Council will approve of.

7. So far as I understand the views of the Collector and his First Assistant on this subject, they appear to me very judicious, and well calculated to restore confidence in the New Orleans cotton; and if it continue to produce an average crop, the readiness of Government to purchase it at a fair price, and the increase of saw-gins to clean it when grown, will, I submit, afford quite adequate encouragement. Any further interference or protection could, I respectfully submit, be of no real and permanent advantage; its only effect would be to cause a temporary increase of cultivation, which would immediately cease when this forcing system was withdrawn.

8. The ryots' statements quoted in the Collector's third paragraph were returned to that officer on the 1st instant, for the translation of any that he might wish to forward to Government. Any that may be received shall be submitted along with the further report promised in paragraph 4 of this letter.

9. All the instructions contained in your letter under reply were duly communicated to the Collector.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Rev. Commissioner's Camp, "Hoovinhudgully,"
15 February 1849.

(No. 129 of 1849.)

To *E. H. Townsend,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

V. 3379. With reference to the letter from the Acting Secretary to Government, No. 8019, dated the 28th ultimo (forwarded with your endorsement, No. 48, dated the 8th instant), on the subject of the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton, I have the honour to inform you that the crop of New Orleans cotton of the present season is estimated to be about 300 candies of 784 pounds, which will, if possible, be all purchased for Government at the rate of about 75 rupees per candy. This will include the expense of packing, hire, the cost of conveyance to the coast and freight to Bombay will form a separate charge of probably six rupees per candy, so that the whole cost of the consignment of this description of cotton will be about 24,300 rupees.

2. It is proposed to purchase 500 candies of native cotton at 65 rupees per candy, which, with a similar probable additional charge for conveyance and freight will cost about 35,500 rupees.

3. With respect to the remaining portion of your endorsement, I have the honour to report that "the compulsory system" appears to have existed principally in the years 1846 and 1847, under Messrs. Mansfield and Shaw. I beg to forward the reports of the mamlutdars of Nowlgoond and Dummul on the subject, accompanied with the written statements of the ryots of the principal cotton-producing villages in those districts. The other districts in which the New Orleans cotton has been cultivated, viz., Hoobleе, Bunkapoor, and Raneebednoor, I have visited myself, and therefore did not call for reports from the mamlutdars on the subject of the cause of the decrease in the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton. In these talookas the people appeared better satisfied, and to have been less annoyed with interference. This I ascribe partly, and as respects the two last districts, to the judicious exertions of the First Assistant, Mr. Goldfinch, who, evidently being aware of the danger, had cautiously guarded against the exercise of compulsion by his subordinate officers, and checked it by his presence in the districts.

4. I also send you herewith copies of two circular orders addressed to the mamlutdars, which, though I do not for a moment impute to either Mr. Shaw or Mr. Mansfield the slightest intention of resorting to compulsion, could not, I think, fail to have a tendency to create it. Every one acquainted with the general character of the administration of our native officers must be aware how important it is in issuing injunctions of this kind to guard against their being couched in terms so peremptory as to lead the parties addressed, under fear of the responsibility of disobedience, to resort to objectionable means of procuring compliance.

5. Mr.

5. Mr. Goldfinch, in his letter to the Deputy Secretary to Government, No. 416, dated the 6th of March last, alluded to the objectionable extent to which persuasion had been carried, in the efforts to increase the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton. Copy of this letter was sent to you the same day with a letter without number. I am not aware that any other intimation on the subject was ever conveyed to your department.

6. To avoid misapprehension, I have annexed a literal translation of the orders referred to in my 4th paragraph.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell,* Collector.

Dharwar Districts, Camp Gurrug,
18 January 1849.

(No. 130 of 1849.)

THE accompanying draft of a letter and enclosures were prepared by Mr. Bell; but there not having been sufficient time for copying them fair before that gentleman's departure on leave, they are now forwarded, to avoid delay, direct to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

(signed) *J. H. Goldfinch,*
First Assistant Collector in Charge.

Dharwar Districts, Camp Turrus,
25 January 1849.

CIRCULAR Orders to the Mamlutdar.

You and the mahalkurrees in your talooka are to take much pains, and cause the ryots to sow as much of the seed of the American (vilaitee) cotton as possible; and on the 1st September you are to report how many acres, and how much seed has been sown in each village.

Make the ryots understand that if they will sow the seed early, it will be to their advantage.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw,*
Collector.

3 July 1847.

ORDER to the Mamlutdar of Dummul.

IN your charge there are to be sown this year 3,000 acres of land with American cotton-seed, and in your mahalkurree's charge 2,000 acres. Mr. Mercer, Superintendent of cotton experiments, will send as much seed as will be required to sow the above quantity of land. You are to receive it, and make arrangements for sowing it.

(signed) *S. Mansfield,*
Acting Collector.

4 June 1846.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

I DO not think that the orders issued by Messrs. Shaw and Mansfield (translations of which have been now submitted by the Collector of Dharwar) quite bear out the assertion of compulsion having been used to extend the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton, so far as those officers are concerned. That the mamlutdars and subordinate officers to whom the orders were issued may have misunderstood them, and carried their persuasion beyond either what was intended, or actually directed in those orders, is, I fear, but too probable; but the instructions themselves can scarcely be made to bear the construction put on them by the Collector and Revenue Commissioner, and would appear to warrant nothing beyond the greatest pains and care being taken by the mamlutdars to encourage the extension of the New Orleans cotton cultivation. V. 3380.

The statements of the ryots themselves, to which Mr. Bell refers, have not been submitted, and the Revenue Commissioner promises a further report on the subject, after visiting the talookas of Raneebednoor and Bunkapoor.

Mr. Townsend may be informed that we await his further proceedings, and that in instructing him to institute an inquiry himself on the subject, it was intended that he should personally examine all parties on the spot likely to be able to furnish information, and confirm or disprove the assertion of force having been used, and submit the result of such personal investigation to Government, and that with his future report we hope he will be able to furnish us with more detailed information in his own inquiries into the subject.

We have already sanctioned Mr. Bell's proposition to purchase the entire crop of New Orleans cotton this season; this he estimates at 300 candies; the Revenue Commissioner now

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now recommends that the Collector be authorised to purchase also 500 candies of native cotton. In his letter, No. 4246 of the 14th December last, Mr. Townsend expressed his concurrence in a proposition of Mr. Blount's, recommended by the Collector, that more New Orleans, and less native cotton than that hitherto ordered, be purchased by Government in future, and as his present suggestion seems rather opposed to that in his letter of 14 December, I think some further explanation should be requested before sanctioning.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
L. R. Reid.

26 February 1849.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby.*

V. 3381. 1. I CONCUR in the further inquiries suggested by the Right Honourable the Governor.

2. I think the orders submitted by Mr. Bell, addressed to native subordinates, were calculated to introduce the compulsory system, though, probably, not so intended. The second, in which a positive order is given to sow a specific quantity of land with New Orleans cotton, was certainly calculated to bring about what has actually taken place.

3. I should wish to be informed on what principle the price of New Orleans cotton purchased by Government is fixed, and whether the price of 75 rupees for the New Orleans, and 65 rupees for the indigenous cotton, as relatively fair with reference to the outturn of the investments of each kind sent to England.

4. The best mode of encouraging the cultivation of the superior product is to secure a superior price to the cultivator; the object of Government should be, in consigning the cotton to England, to cover all its expenses, not to derive a profit; in other words, deducting all the expenses—all that remains should, if possible, reach the ryot.

5. Probably our records will show, however, that the above prices are as high (with reference to the actual outturn of former investments) as Government can afford to give.

28 February 1849. (signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*

MEMORANDUM by Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney.*

V. 3382. THE Acting Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department has the honour to state, with reference to the Honourable Mr. Willoughby's minute of the 28th *ultimo*, that the principle on which purchases of cotton are to be made on account of Government, for consignment to England, is laid down in the Government letter to the address of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 382, dated the 20th January 1848, from which the following is an extract:—

"In reply, I have been instructed to inform you that saw-ginned cotton is required by the Honourable Court, and as much within the prescribed quantity of 1,000 bales New Orleans, and 1,000 indigenous, as can be purchased at a fair price without giving more than the market value, and as can be cleaned by the gins without Government monopolising their use so as altogether to prevent their being employed by the cotton growers and traders in that province.

"I have been been directed to observe, that His Honour in Council cannot perceive the advantages of the course recommended by Mr. Shaw in his letter to your address, dated 26th October 1847, No. 1677. In the first instance, by fixing, and, as it seems, arbitrarily, a price for the article, Government might be 'upsetting mercantile calculations as to the real state of the trade,' as it would by going direct into the market. In the second place, His Honour in Council does not see why, when the Honourable Court wish, and favour him with their reasons for wishing that the cotton should be sent home, Government is to sell at the Presidency what it purchases; and in the third place, his Honour in Council thinks that his giving back to 'the producers or growers of the cotton' any profit which may accrue to us, would be objectionable, firstly, because the ryots will, it is to be assumed, have already got a fair price from the traders, and it would be impolitic to lead them to expect more than a fair price in future years; and secondly, as the traders will have made their own bargains with the ryots, and, in all probability, purchased the cotton at different rates from different individuals, it would be difficult to apportion amongst the growers the amount of profit."

2. The only consignments of Dharwar New Orleans cotton to England, of which accounts have been made up showing the outturn, are the following:—

202 Whole, and three half bales, per "Clarendon." The precise value of this cotton, and the charges thereon from Dharwar to Bombay, were not ascertainable, in consequence of no distinct account of the same having been rendered; but this being fixed at 113 rupees per candy of 784 lbs. (the price obtained for a quantity of Dharwar cotton sold in March 1847, in Bombay); and including the charges at home, a profit was realised on sale in December 1846, and April 1847 (part of the consignment being damaged, and part faulty), of 32 per cent.

1,000 Bales per "Quentin Leitch," under circumstances similar to those above explained. The value of this lot in Bombay could not also be ascertained, and the price was therefore assumed at 82·9148 rupees per candy being the average. The charges in Bombay and England being taken into account, the result of the sale in September and December, 1847, was a profit of nearly 23 per cent.

3. There are no accounts of the result of consignments of indigenous cotton.

4. Mr. Bell, in his letter, No. 129 of the 18th January last, states that the crop of New Orleans will probably be purchased at 75 rupees per candy, and that the charges thence to Bombay will amount to about 6 rupees more per candy, making 81 rupees; allowing, therefore, for any possible fluctuation in the home prices of this variety, it seems that Government can afford to give an enhanced price for the article, should such a measure not be deemed objectionable as interfering with the operations of private traders.

(signed) *W. Courtney,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 2 March 1849.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby.*

I AM obliged to the Secretary in the Revenue Department for the information he has furnished. V. 3383.

2. From the outturn of the consignments per "Clarendon" and "Quintin Leitch," it seems clear that Government can, without much risk of loss, afford to give the ryot a higher rate than 75 rupees per candy.

3. Probably, however, we have not yet acquired sufficient experience to issue any orders on the subject.

4. It occurred to me at first to propose that any profit which might be realised by our transactions should be ultimately distributed among the parties from whom the cotton is bought.

5. I observe, however, that this suggestion has already been considered, and negatived, in our letter to the Revenue Commissioner of the 20th January 1848, and I admit the objections therein urged are of considerable weight.

6. All that I can now suggest is, that the general results of the consignments per "Clarendon" and "Quintin Leitch" should be communicated to the Chamber of Commerce, and to our local officers in charge of the districts, when our cotton experiments are in progress, with orders to the latter to cause this to be translated into the native languages, and to give them extensive circulation among the growers of and traders in cotton.

7. I regret we have not data at present to compare the prices of New Orleans cotton with those of the indigenous cotton.

3 March 1849. (signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, dated 5 March 1849, subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

I QUITE concur in the suggestion contained in the 6th paragraph of Mr. Willoughby's Minute of the 3d instant. The further inquiries proposed in my Minute of the 26th ultimo should now be instituted without delay. V. 3384.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

5 March 1849.

(No. 1727 of 1849.)

From Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo (No. 802), submitting copy of one to your address from the Collector of Dharwar, with enclosures, on the subject of the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in that district, I have been directed to observe that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council does not think that the orders issued by Messrs. Shaw and Mansfield (translations of which accompany Mr. Bell's letter) quite bear out the assertion of compulsion having been used to extend the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton, so far as those officers are concerned. V. 3385.

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2. That the mamledars and subordinate officers to whom the orders in question were issued may have misunderstood them, and carried their persuasion beyond either what was intended or actually directed in those orders, is, his Lordship in Council fears, but too probable; but the instructions themselves can scarcely be made to bear the construction put on them by Mr. Bell and yourself, and will appear to warrant nothing beyond the greatest pains and care being taken by the mamlutdars to encourage the extension of the New Orleans cotton cultivation.

3. Adverting to your 8th paragraph, I am to observe that the statements of the ryots themselves on this point, to which Mr. Bell refers, have not as yet been received. You have also promised a further report on the subject, after visiting the talookas of Raneebednoor and Bunkapoor, and Government await your further proceedings. I am also to state, that in instructing you to institute an inquiry yourself on the subject of this cultivation, it was intended that you should personally examine all parties on the spot likely to be able to furnish information, and confirm or disprove the assertion of force having been used, and submit the result of such personal investigation to Government; and that with your future report the Governor in Council hopes you will be able to furnish him with more detailed information, based on your own inquiries into the subject.

4. In paragraph 3 of my letter to your address of the 28th December last (No. 8019), Government has already sanctioned Mr. Bell's proposition to purchase the entire crop of New Orleans cotton this season; this you estimate at 300 candies; and you now recommend that the Collector be also authorised to purchase 500 candies of native cotton. It has, however, attracted the attention of Government, that in your letter (No. 4246) of the 14th December last, you expressed your concurrence in a proposition of Mr. Blount's, and recommended by the Collector, that more New Orleans and less native cotton than that hitherto ordered be purchased by Government in future; and as your present suggestion seems rather opposed to that contained in your letter above quoted, his Lordship in Council desires to be furnished with some further explanation before sanctioning it.

Referring to my letter of the 9th ultimo (No. 886), I am instructed to inform you, that according to accounts which have been received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, the following is the result of two consignments of American seed cotton, grown in Dharwar, and purchased on account of Government from the crops of 1844-45 and 1845-46; viz.

203½ Bales, per "Clarendon" (part of the consignment being damaged and part faulty), sold in December 1846 and April 1847, at a profit of 32 per cent.

1,000 Bales, per "Quintin Leitch," sold in September 1847 at a profit of nearly 23 per cent.

6. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that it would be of use were the results of these consignments made known to all parties interested in the cotton trade, and has therefore caused them to be communiated to the Chamber of Commerce at this Presidency, and desired me to request that you will be so good as intimate them to the Collectors and Superintendents of cotton experiments in the cotton-growing districts of your charge, and that you will instruct the former officers to cause them to be translated into the native languages, and to give them extensive circulation among the growers of and traders in cotton.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Bombay Castle, 10 March 1849. Acting Secretary to Government.

(No. 1728 of 1849.)

From Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney* to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,

V. 3386. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council being very desirous of disseminating as widely as possible amongst the mercantile community of this place the results which have attended the consignment to England of American seed cotton, grown in Dharwar, and cleaned by the saw-gin, has directed me to state, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, that according to accounts which have been received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, the following has been the outturn of two consignments of this cotton, purchased on account of Government, from the crops of the seasons 1844-45 and 1845-46, and despatched to Liverpool by the undermentioned vessels:—

203½ Bales per "Clarendon," (part of the consignment being damaged and faulty, sold in December 1846 and April 1847, at a profit of 32 per cent.

1,000 Bales per "Quintin Leitch," sold in September and December 1847, at a profit of nearly 23 per cent.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Bombay Castle, 10 March 1849. Acting Secretary to Government.

(No. 1729 of 1849.)

From Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

REFERRING to my letter, to the address of your predecessor, No. 887, dated the 9th ultimo, V. 3387.
I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you that according to accounts which have been received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, the following is the result of the sale of two consignments of American seed cotton, grown at Dharwar, and cleaned by the saw-gin purchased on account of Government from the crops of 1844–45 and 1845–46, and despatched to Liverpool by the under-mentioned vessels:

203½ Bales per "Clarendon," (part of the consignment being damaged and part faulty), sold at a profit of 32 per cent.

1,000 Bales per "Quintin Leitch," sold at a profit of nearly 23 per cent.

2. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that it could be of much use were the results of these consignments made known to all parties interested in the cotton trade, and has therefore caused them to be communicated to the Chamber of Commerce at this Presidency. He has also desired me to request that you will have the goodness to intimate them to the Collectors and Superintendents of cotton experiments in the cotton-growing districts of your charge, and that you will instruct the former officers to cause them to be translated into the native languages, and to give them extensive circulation among the growers of and traders in cotton.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10 March 1849.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 4 April 1849.—V. 4356 to 59.

(No. 1446 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney*.

Sir,

WITH reference to the correspondence quoted in the margin,* I have the honour to V. 4356.
submit a letter from the Collector of Dharwar, dated 24th ultimo, enclosing one from Mr. Blount, describing the difficulties which he experiences in procuring clean picked country cotton, or in persuading the ryots to engage to supply him with it on any terms.

2. On this subject I would respectfully refer his Lordship in Council to paragraph 28 of my report, dated 12 April 1847, No. 692, in which I stated to Government some of the difficulties in the way of procuring clean cotton; and these difficulties especially apply to the country cotton, the pod of which is smaller than that of the New Orleans species, and adheres much more closely to the leaf.

3. A considerable part of Mr. Blount's difficulties refer, I believe, to the procuring cotton direct from the ryuts; I have reason to think that he has procured some from the village dealers; unless they give it clean, however, I agree with the opinion contained in the Collector's third paragraph, that Government should not purchase it.

4. Mr. Blount promises a further report, in which he hopes to be able to state "what quantity of each description of cotton may be expected from the district, and what portion may be expected in Bombay before the setting in of the monsoon."

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Dharwar District,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, "Segaum,"
15 March 1849.

(No. 364 of 1849.)

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

I DO myself the honour to forward a letter from Mr. Blount, the Superintendent of V. 4357.
Cotton Experiments, No. 181, dated the 20th instant, reporting the difficulty he experiences in effecting agreements with the ryots to be supplied with cleanly picked native cotton, even where

* Paragraph 2, Government letter, 20th January 1848, No. 382. Government letter, 15th November, No. 7182. Government letter, 28th December, No. 8019. Paragraph 9, Revenue Commissioner's letter, 12th March 1849, No. 1384.

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where he has offered a higher price for it than that current in the market. This arises, I am persuaded, chiefly from the difficulty which really exists in picking the native cotton clean, and partly from the annoyance to which the cultivators subject themselves when they enter into agreements to supply Government with cotton. They bring it to the authorities who are appointed to receive it in so dirty a state, that it is very properly rejected. They naturally prefer to sell it to the traders of the country, who are less particular, at a lower rate.

2. It would at first appear natural that if the Bombay merchants would reject dirty native cotton, the people would be induced, in some degree, to pick it cleaner, but even if the more respectable merchants were to adopt this measure, there would be plenty of the smaller traders who would purchase it either for shipment to China or consumption in this country. There is, moreover, a tolerably ready market in these districts for native cotton for the fabrics manufactured in the Bellary Collectorate, in Mysore, and on the Malabar coast; and the cotton being dirty does not make the same difference for these manufactures, as it does when intended for the home market.

3. On the whole, I am inclined to despair of success in effecting any general improvement in the cleanness of native cotton; and certainly, any further direct interference with the cultivators at the present crisis will have the effect of paralysing our efforts to introduce a superior description of cotton, which has not the same physical objection in this respect. I would, therefore, propose for your consideration and that of Government, the expediency of abstaining from making any purchases on account of Government of native cotton, except when it may be brought to the market in a sufficiently clean state.

4. The body of merchants in Bombay might be addressed by Government, and advised of the bad effect of their purchasing any but clean cotton. Although, I am afraid, the result of their rejecting it entirely would be to create an impression that there was no market in Bombay for native cotton, and, consequently, to diminish the cultivation; the question in truth is so surrounded with difficulties of a nature which places them beyond removal, that, as I have before said, I have little hope of much being done in the way of improving the country cotton.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office,
24 February 1849.

(No. 181 of 1849.)

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to return the correspondence noted in the margin,* forwarded for my information in December last.

2. I have already informed you, in my letter, No. 158 of 1849, dated 15th January 1849, of the arrangements which I had in contemplation to secure the crop of New Orleans cotton of this season's produce, and the 1,000 bales of native cotton, directed to be purchased in Government letter, No. 3192, dated 30th July 1847, to the address of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division. I have not up to this time been able to secure the whole amount of cotton required; the ryots, in many parts of the district where the best native cotton is produced, refusing to enter into any agreement to give me clean-picked native cotton, even when I have proposed a price of from 1 to 2 annas per maund of 28 lbs. more than will be given in the bazaar this season for that description of cotton. Unless the attempt to get clean native cotton from this district is seconded in Bombay, I fear that little can be done towards getting any large quantity in even a comparatively clean condition; so long as a remunerating market can be found for this dirty cotton, no perceptible improvement will be made.

3. I hope by the end of this month that I shall be able to inform you what quantity of each description of cotton may be expected from this district, and what portion may be expected in Bombay, before the setting in of the monsoon.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John M. Blount*,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Dharwar District, "Hawaree,"
20 February 1849.

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* No. 7182 of 1848:—From W. Courtney, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, to E. H. Townsend, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division. No. 2729 of 1848:—From E. H. Townsend, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to J. G. Lumsden, Esq., Secretary to Government. No. 4012 of 1848:—From E. H. Townsend, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to the Collector of Dharwar. No. 2093, of 1848:—From W. W. Bell, Esq., Collector of Dharwar, to the Superintendent of Cotton Experiment.

(No. 1046 of 1849.)

TRUE copy, with the Dharwar Collector's original letter of 12th instant, No. 254, therein replied to, forwarded for the information of Government, with reference to the Revenue Commissioner's letter, No. 4099, of 4th December last. V. 4358.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Dharwar Districts,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp "Raneebednore,"
26 February 1849.

(No. 254 of 1849.)

To *E. H. Townsend,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 367, dated the 23d ultimo, I have the honour respectfully to state, that I am unable to discover any limitation in the Government letter and accompaniments to which you have referred me, regarding the expense which I am authorised to incur, in purchasing cotton (either New Orleans or indigenous) for consignment to England, neither can I find that any such limitation has been prescribed in any other orders which I have received. I am therefore unable to comply with the requisition contained in your endorsement, No. 4192, dated the 9th December last, on copy of a letter from yourself to Government, No. 4099, dated the 4th idem. V. 4359.

2. My letter, No. 129, dated 18th ultimo, will have made you acquainted with the probable cost of the consignments of cotton, which it is proposed to purchase for transmission to England from the produce of the present season.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
12 February 1849.

(No. 1045 of 1849.)

To *W. W. Bell.* Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 254, of 12th instant, relative to the expense to be incurred in the purchase of cotton, I have the honour to refer you to the Government communication, No. 382, of the 20th January 1848, in paragraph 2 of which, the following instructions occur: "Saw-ginned" cotton is required by the Honourable Court, and as much within the prescribed quantity of 1,000 bales New Orleans, and 1,000 indigenous, as can be purchased at a fair price without giving more than the market value, &c. There are no orders limiting the precise expenditure to be incurred, but the orders above quoted seem to be sufficient to admit of an estimate being made of the cotton purchase, and these have no doubt been borne in mind in submitting your letter, No. 129, of 18th ultimo, quoted in paragraph 2 of the one under acknowledgement.

2. The purport of the amended copy of this letter, No. 129, of 18th ultimo, received with your memorandum of 19th instant, No. 314, was, I beg to add, communicated to Government on 24th instant, No. 985, from this department.

I have &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Dharwar Districts,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, "Raneebednore,"
26 February 1849.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby,* subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Blane.*

THE subject of this letter may, I think, be better considered and disposed of when the further report promised, has been received.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*
D. A. Blane.

26 March 1849.

III.
Bombay.

FURTHER MINUTE by the Hon. Mr. *Willoughby*, subscribed to by the Hon. Mr. *Blane*.

THIS is disposed of in the Government letter to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 1727, dated 10th March, and this may be recorded.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*
D. A. Blane.

26th March 1849.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 4th April 1849.—V. 4562 to 65.

(No. 1384 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney*.

Sir,

V. 4562. WITH reference to my letters quoted in the margin,* I have the honour to transmit one from the Collector of Dharwar, dated 20th February (No. 315), with enclosure from Mr. Blount, proposing "measures" to restore the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton in this Collectorate.

2. The official year 1847-48, was the last in which efforts were made by the Government functionaries to keep up and extend the New Orleans cotton cultivation; that season, however, the crop was a very poor one, and the discouragement thence resulting, added to *sic. orig.* the withdrawal of incitements to cultivate, and the continued scarcity of saw-gins, combined greatly to reduce the extent of cultivation in this cotton, as reported to Government in my letter of 4th December (No. 4099).

3. The opinions of Government on this subject contained in your letter of 28th December last, (No. 8019), added to the very natural wish to be able to report more favourably next year of this experiment, are, I have no doubt, influencing the superintendent of the cotton experiment to propose measures of encouragement, the result of which would, undoubtedly, be an immediate increase of cultivation in foreign cotton; but that it would have any real effect in causing the ryots permanently to adopt the New Orleans cotton, I have no belief whatever.

4. As, however, I shall have occasion to enter further on this question when submitting the report promised in paragraph 4 of my letter of 15th ultimo (No. 802), I will now confine myself to the propositions contained in the letters herewith submitted to Government.

5. The 2d paragraph of Mr. Blount's letter enumerates some of the practical difficulties in the way of the New Orleans cotton, and to these I would solicit the attention of Government. While the country cotton can be cleaned by the foot-roller, the New Orleans cannot; while the saw-gin, therefore, was a scarce article, and in the hands of a few, the New Orleans cotton was necessarily a monopoly, *i. e.*, the purchasers were few, the producers many, and the latter were at the mercy of the former. It was a most natural consequence of this state of things, that the ryots should fear to cultivate the foreign cotton to any extent. Mr. Blount shows that by the multiplication of saw-gins this difficulty has now been removed. I would here respectfully draw the attention of Government to paragraph 3 of my letter of 26th November 1847 (No. 2903).

6. In his 3d and 4th paragraphs, Mr. Blount appears to recommend that Government should offer a minimum price for all the New Orleans cotton crop, purchasing direct from the cultivator, or from the dealers. On this subject I would respectfully refer his Lordship in Council to the Collector's 5th and 6th paragraphs, in which I most fully coincide. I sincerely hope that Government will not revert to any system of forcing, the only consequences of which are false hopes and false appearances, it being a hollow system wholly dependent on artificial support, and certain to fall when this is withdrawn.

7. The Collector's proposal in paragraph 7, that the Superintendent should engage to purchase next year, for transmission to England, 1,000 candies of New Orleans cotton, is apparently quite conformable to the orders of Government† and the Honourable Court, the former of which direct the purchase of "1,000 bales New Orleans, and 1,000 indigenous cotton;" and the latter state that the Honourable Court think it desirable that they should be supplied annually with a moderate quantity of saw-ginned cotton, both indigenous and American, and so far as the measure of purchase is concerned, I quite agree with the Collector. On the question of from whom the purchases should be made, I shall presently submit a few remarks.

8. In the opinion expressed in the Collector's 9th paragraph also I wholly agree; I would leave the market to shift for itself; this plan has the advantages of simplicity and (to the people) of intelligibility; that Government should want cotton, and that they should therefore

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* 14th December 1848 (No. 4246); 15th February 1849 (No. 802).

† Secretary's letter of 20th January 1848 (No. 382). Secretary's letter of 31st August (No. 5113), with despatch from the Honourable Court of 4th July 1848 (No. 6).

fore purchase it, they can perfectly understand, but that Government should interpose merely to preserve them from loss, and then allow others to take the cotton, would be a sort of disinterestedness which they would not understand, and which would probably excite their suspicions that some hidden purpose hurtful to their interests was aimed at.

9. The letter to which the Collector refers in his 10th paragraph was submitted to Government with mine of 4th September last, (No. 2729), and was replied to in yours of the 15th November (No. 7182). In paragraph 3 of my letter, I seconded a recommendation by the Collector and Mr. Blount, that a certain quantity of country cotton should be purchased by Government; this recommendation these officers (Collector's 11th paragraph) now withdraw. I do not however think their reasons on this head conclusive. The purchase of 1,000 bales by Government of the country cotton will not materially affect its price, nor is it a matter of much interest to the ryots whether Government purchase this cotton or not. The comparative value of the two sorts of cotton when cleaned by the same machine (the saw-gin) will be best attained by sending samples of both to England, and I therefore suggest that this plan be continued.

10. The authority for purchasing cotton next season solicited in the Collector's 12th paragraph is, I submit, already conveyed in the orders quoted in paragraph 6 of this letter.

11. I now beg to refer to the subject alluded to at the end of the same paragraph. In your letter of 28th December (No. 8019), paragraph 4, Government direct the Collector whenever practicable to effect his purchases from the ryots direct in preference to any middlemen. In presuming to offer an opinion where Government have already laid down the course that is to be pursued, I must solicit the indulgence of his Lordship in Council.

12. The middlemen in this country are the merchants residing in the principal towns and villages, who in many places purchase the crop before it is sown, and very generally before it is cut. They are the regular and universal agents of the agricultural population, to convert their grain into cash to enable them to pay the Government revenues, and they dispose of the produce thus acquired either in the district, on the coast, or at the Presidency, as the case may be.

13. Were Government prepared to establish a permanent cotton agency in the country, it might be advisable for them to deal with the ryots direct, thus diverting the trade from its natural channel; but when (as at present) Government wish not to come into the market nor to interfere with the natural channels of commerce, it would, I respectfully submit, be more desirable to purchase from the local traders in the towns and villages of this district, who will thus have an interest in the success of the experiment; whereas, if the trade is taken out of their hands, they will have as obvious an interest in its failure, and I should greatly fear the effects on the experiment of so dangerous an opposition as that of the local native mercantile body.

14. A very important objection to dealing with the ryots direct, is noticed in the Collector's 6th paragraph; the agency must be our district native establishment, and if they are employed, it is the "sirkar" once more engaged, and the ryots are exposed to endless interference and worrying from peons, koolcurnees, and karcoons, who delight to show both their zeal and importance by these means.

15. I have seen Mr. Blount at Raneebednoor since the writing of his letter now submitted, and he told me that he had hitherto been unable to purchase direct from the ryots, as they all said they were under engagements to their respective banians, and that to them he must apply if he wanted cotton. He also said, that, all things considered, he was inclined to think that it would be better to purchase from the petty traders who purchased the crop than from the ryots direct, and this measure I trust that Government will be pleased to sanction.

16. I am acquiring information on various practical points to enable me to submit the further report alluded to in paragraph 3 of this letter, and which I hope to do at a tolerably early period. I feel it however to be of more importance to obtain correct information, than to address Government at a very early date.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Dharwar Districts,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Kunwelly, 12 March 1849.

(No. 315 of 1849.)

To. *E. H. Townsend,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit copy of a letter from Mr. Blount,* proposing certain measures to be pursued, with a view to restore the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton in this collectorate and to extend it, and requesting early instructions for his guidance.

2. Mr.

* No. 157, dated 15th ultimo.

III.
Bombay.

2. Mr. Blount in the 2d paragraph of his letter adverts to the objections of the ryots to produce this cotton as of a temporary nature, and most of them admitting of immediate remedy. Although I also hope that these objections will in the issue be removed, I am not prepared to pronounce them decidedly temporary, for whatever may have been the discouragement of a bad season, I cannot think that so considerable a decrease in the cultivation of this cotton, amounting almost to an abandonment of it, can be ascribed to a panic. If the previous experience of the ryots had satisfied them generally that their labour could be profitably expended upon growing the New Orleans cotton, and that it was under ordinary circumstances of season and market calculated to remunerate them better than the indigenous cotton, I feel sure that a single season's failure, however serious, would not have been attended with the almost entire abandonment of its cultivation. On the other hand, I am equally confident, that it is still a problem whether the New Orleans cotton can be grown throughout this district year by year, and certainly yield a profitable return to the ryot.

3. There are however some objections on the part of the ryots to the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton; for instance, the inability of the ryot to free the staple from the seed without the use of saw-gins, and his consequent exposure to inconvenience and imposition at the hands of those who possess these machines, which do admit of a remedy, and for which, as Mr. Blount has pointed out, an effectual remedy will shortly be provided by the construction and placing at the disposal of the population of a sufficient number of large and small saw-gins, the latter at prices which will enable the poorer ryots to possess and use them in their own houses.

4. Mr. Blount proposes in his third paragraph to provide a remedy for the inactivity of the market and the inadequate prices offered for the New Orleans cotton by the local traders, by fixing a minimum price at which Government shall engage to purchase all the New Orleans cotton which the ryots shall not be able to dispose of at a higher rate, thus leaving the market free to competition and at the same time ensuring the producer a reasonable price.

5. I have a great respect for Mr. Blount's opinion, and it is with diffidence I venture to differ from him on a subject to which he has long devoted much anxious attention; but I am disposed to think that any measure which will have the effect of creating a decided and general interference on the part of Government with the market, is at the present time highly inexpedient. The chief object in connexion with the experiment, as far as it relates to the foreign cotton, is to ascertain and place beyond question, to the satisfaction of the population at large, whether this description of cotton can be grown advantageously. It seems to me clear that the experience of the few years during which the operations of Government in this collectorate for the introduction of the New Orleans cotton have been in progress, has been insufficient to establish a general belief of its being a profitable product. It is, therefore, necessary to continue for a further term of years such measures as shall be calculated to test the suitableness of the soil and climate to the growth of the plant; and I am respectfully of opinion that our efforts should for the present be directed to the object of ensuring the cultivation, year after year, of a certain quantity of land with the New Orleans cotton; and this, I believe, will most certainly and most profitably be effected by entering into agreements with individual ryots or local traders for the purchase annually of the quantity of New Orleans cotton required to be consigned to England at liberal prices, leaving the population at large to profit by the experience which Government will thus purchase, and the market free to competition without reference to the measures of Government.

6. I have another objection to urge against Mr. Blount's proposal, which is that an engagement on the part of Government to purchase as much cotton as the ryots might be willing to sell at the minimum price might involve the necessity of resorting very extensively to the agency of our native establishments, whose interference in our measures in this department cannot be too carefully prohibited, for to their injudicious zeal I attribute chiefly the prejudice which extensively exists in several districts against any dealings with Government in cotton.

7. I would, therefore, propose that the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments should select such parts of the collectorate as have been proved to be best adapted to the growth of the New Orleans cotton, and that he should in these enter into engagements individually with the ryots to purchase the cotton they may cultivate at a fair and fully remunerating price, providing for the cleaning of the cotton either by the ryots or by Government, as may be in each case most desirable. The quantity thus agreed for should be limited to 1,000 candies, the quantity usually required for transmission to England. In the succeeding season, and as the experiment advances, this measure may extend to other parts of the collectorate which at present are considered less favourable for the growth of the plant; and thus in the course of a few years we shall have some tolerably certain grounds for judging whether the foreign cotton is calculated to become a staple of the country.

8. I hope and believe that you and Government will agree with me in thinking that the mode of proceeding which I have recommended is, in present circumstances, better adapted to secure ultimate success than any efforts to promote the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton by an interference with the market under the application of an unnatural and, therefore,

fore, unsalutary stimulus, which can lead to no sound conclusion as to the real value of the product, and which when withdrawn is likely to produce a fatal reaction.

9. In his 4th paragraph Mr. Blount has condensed his proposals, and in that form they differ not very materially from my own. The chief difference seems to be that Mr. Blount would leave it open to the ryot to procure a better price for his cotton than that agreed for, and Government would thus be merely a bar against the fall of prices below a fixed standard. I would leave the market to shift for itself, and aim solely at securing the continued cultivation of the cotton, in the hope and assurance that its own merits, if they really exist, will certainly secure to it a good market.

10. If my views on the subject of interference with the market shall appear to have undergone a change since I addressed you on the 9th June last, No. 1088, I would beg to explain that my former opinions were applicable to a different state of things, that it is only lately that I have had reason to adopt very different ideas regarding the past success of the experiment and the general popularity of the New Orleans cotton, from those which I had received from my records.

11. Mr. Blount in the 5th paragraph reports that he has arranged for the purchae of 1,000 bales of indigenous cotton. I think with Mr. Blount that the purchase of native cotton is likely to be disadvantageous, and calculated to restrict the cultivation of the New Orleans species; and unless still desired by the Honourable Court of Directors, I would propose to discontinue it.

12. I would beg for sanction for Mr. Blount to arrange for the purchase of 1,000 candies of the New Orleans cotton next season, or so much of it as may be practicable, in conformity with the views I have suggested for consideration in my 7th para.

13. As this reference has been unavoidably deferred in consequence of my absence on leave, may I beg the favour of your forwarding it at your earliest convenience, and soliciting from Government an early expression of its sentiments on the subjects discussed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
20 February 1849.

(No. 157 of 1849.)

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

To restore the cultivation of the American cotton in this district, and to endeavour to effect its further extension, it is necessary at this time to decide on the plan to be pursued in effecting this desirable object, and I should receive early instruction for my guidance.

2. The objections of the ryots to produce this cotton I endeavoured to point out in my letter, No. 135, dated 18th November 1848; they are of a temporary nature, and most of them admit of immediate remedy. The panic produced by a bad season cannot be guarded against, but the want of machines, an active market, and remunerating price, may be provided for. Of machinery, we have now enough in the district to clean the whole American crop of this season in one month and a quarter, the native crop in six months; and shall have by the time the next crop is produced (1849 and 1850) enough to clean one-half of the crop of the district, and meet any contingencies that may arise; the machines ranging at such prices (15 to 225 rupees) as to enable the smaller dealers and the richer class of ryots to own a cotton gin, and thus remove the apparent monopoly that has heretofore existed in the trade with this cotton. The whole crop has heretofore been purchased by Government or by native dealers to whom the gins were lent, who contracted to supply the quantity required on Government account, and Government ceased to interfere or compete for the cotton. This had the effect of throwing the whole trade into the hands of these contractors who were furnished with gins for cleaning it, and led to a belief throughout the district that the trade in this cotton was not free. By refusing to lend the gins, and requiring those who wished to deal in this cotton to purchase the machine, I thought would convince all that the trade was open to whoever wished to engage in it; it certainly had the effect of producing competition, but too limited to benefit the ryots. Those who were able to purchase the gins well knew that the American cotton could not be freed from the seed after the native method, and, therefore, that the ryot must sell it; this state of things the ryots have complained of, and I have no doubt it has led to impositions; the cultivator, knowing he could not clean the cotton, was at the mercy of the cotton dealers, and had to take the price offered, to submit to unfair weighings, and to wait with his cart and bullocks the convenience of the buyer to take his produce.

To remedy this, I have the honour to propose that Government should again purchase direct from the cultivator whenever it may be deemed advisable, or until native competition shall have become so great as to secure the ryots a fair price. I do not wish to drive those who have been dealing in this cotton out of the market; on the contrary, I would make use of them to procure a portion or the whole of the cotton required for yearly shipment to England, thereby securing their co-operation in extending the cultivation. My object is to

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hold out the inducement of a regular market price to those who will grow American cotton, to place a check on the rapacity of the local dealers, and secure to the ryots fair dealing. I think this may be done without creating a direct monopoly, and with but little interference with free trade. It is necessary to apply a stimulant for the encouragement of the production of this cotton by fixing a minimum price for it, one that will not be likely to incur a loss should Government become the purchaser, and which would in ordinary phases of the cotton market leave a sufficient margin for private speculation.

4. My meaning is not to publish a circular, offering a fixed price for all the American cotton that may be grown. Government requires a certain quantity of this cotton. Let me, as Superintendent of the experiment, assure to individuals who will produce, or cause to be produced, American cotton, a certain fixed price for it, and leave them all the advantages of the market; that is, to sell to him who will give most. The object of Government is, I suppose, to induce the production of a large quantity of superior and well-cleaned cotton, without any anxiety to purchase it, if others will do so.

5. In compliance with my instructions, I have arranged for the purchase of 1,000 bales of the indigenous cotton of this district, of the crop of 1848 and 1849. The continuation of a purchase yearly of so large a quantity of this cotton will, I am under the impression, have a prejudicial effect on the extended cultivation of the American plants, by leading the natives to think the same anxiety does not exist in regard to the foreign plant as formerly, and confirm their prejudices in regard to native cotton. I am aware that the staple of native cotton is good, and would meet with extensive sale in England could it be had free from impurities. It is not always the carelessness of the pickers which renders this cotton so impure, but it arises from the dense foliage and the rapidity with which the plant dries after it has arrived at maturity, rendering it almost a matter of impossibility to gather it free from leaf. To the Broach variety there is the same objection; but the difficulty of getting it cleanly picked is not so great, and I would propose to encourage the growth of this variety, and substitute the purchase of it instead of the Dharwar indigenous cotton.

6. I would beg to propose that for 1849 and 1850 arrangements should be made to secure the production of 1,500 bales of Dharwar American cotton by contracts with local dealers, and by purchases from the ryots, assuring to the latter a minimum price of 10 annas per maund of 28 pounds. It is hardly probable that the cotton market will be lower than at present; and, at 10 annas per maund, the cotton could be delivered at Bombay at about 80 rupees per candy of 784 pounds. Thus:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
94 Maunds at 10 annas, will cost	58	12	–
7 Gunny bags	3	8	–
Ginning	3	8	–
Carriage to Coompta	8	–	–
Carriage to Bombay and commission	3	8	–
Twine	–	4	–
Packing	–	7	–
Rent of gin godown and contingent	2	–	–
TOTAL *Rs.*	79	15	–

7. I would beg to recommend the purchase of only 500 bales of Dharwar cotton, and that grown from Broach seed, which will complete the order for 2,000 bales.* The price of this cotton it will not be necessary to arrange before January 1850.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John M. Blount,*
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Koosighul, 15 January 1849.

(True copy.)
(signed) W. W. Bell, Collector.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

THERE does not appear to be anything in this correspondence which requires immediate disposal, and it may be better to await the further report promised in the Revenue Commissioner's last paragraph, which he should be requested to expedite when the general question of arrangements for the future management of the Dharwar experiments may be more completely considered.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*
D. A. Blane.

26 March 1849.

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* Extract of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 6, dated 4th July 1848.

(No. 2299 of 1849.)

From Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1384, dated the 12th instant, submitting one from the Collector of Dharwar, with enclosure from Mr. Blount proposing measures to restore the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton in that collectorate. V. 4565.

2. In reply, I have been desired to inform you, that as there does not appear to his Lordship in Council to be anything in the correspondence submitted by you which requires immediate disposal, it will, he is of opinion, be better to await the further report promised in your last para., and this you are requested to expedite when the general question of arrangements for the future management of the Dharwar experiments can be more completely considered.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 30 March 1849.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 18th April 1849.—V. 5356 to 5358.

(No. 1605 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney.*

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of 10th instant (No. 1727), I beg respectfully to state, that I never for a moment imagined either of the officers who had charge of Dharwar Collectorate in 1846 and 1847, to be capable of "using compulsion" for any purpose, public or private; and as such a suspicion never entered my own mind, it did not occur to me that the expression "forcing system," used in my letter of 15th ultimo, could bear such an interpretation. I referred to the "forcing (or urging) system" to which the late collector objected in 1847, and which simply meant undue interference with the foreign cotton, with the laudable desire of extending its cultivation, instead of leaving it quite optional with the ryuts to sow it or not. The system thus adopted proceeded from the great zeal of the officers above alluded to in the service of Government, to one of whom (Mr. Shaw) the very existence of the New Orleans cotton in this district is due. I have no doubt, however, that (as supposed in paragraph 2 of your letter under reply) the local officers exceeded their instructions. The expression "compulsory system," used in paragraph 2 of the collector's letter of 18th January last (No. 129), was, I now perceive, calculated to convey the impression of individual "compulsion;" and this I should have noticed in forwarding it to Government. If compulsion was ever used, it certainly was without the knowledge and contrary to the wishes of the collector. V. 5356.

2. As stated in para. 16 of my letter of 12th instant (No. 1384), I am endeavouring to collect the information referred to in para. 3 of your letter under reply.

3. In reply to your 4th para., I have the honour to observe, that my letter of 14th December (No. 4246), has not been replied to; but that the quantity of native cotton required from this collectorate by the Secretary's letter of 20th January 1848 (No. 382), is one thousand bales, equal as I am informed, to (500) five hundred Bombay candies, for authority to purchase which sanction has therein been requested.

4. The whole New Orleans cotton crop being only 300 candies, Government will this year purchase less of it than of the country cotton; were it three times as much as it is, Government would in like manner purchase the whole of it.

5. With regard, however, to the opinion expressed in my letter above quoted, I am induced, from a further consideration of the subject, to modify the opinion there expressed, so far as any increase or decrease in the purchase of native cotton by Government is concerned; 400 or 500 candies form so small a proportion of the cotton crop, that I do not think it of any real importance to the foreign cotton experiment whether Government purchase 500 or 50 candies of it. The great point is not to suffer the ryuts or local dealers to find that any of the New Orleans crop remains on their hands unsaleable.

6. Copies of paragraphs 5 and 6 of your letter have been forwarded to the Collectors of Dharwar and Belgaum, that their contents may be made generally known.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Dharwar District,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, "Hooblee,"
24th March 1849.

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MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

V. 5357. THE further report promised in the 2d paragraph of this letter may be awaited. The general principles on which the Honourable Court and Government desire the experiments to be conducted are so fully laid down in the instructions from time to time issued, that nothing at present remains but to carry them out practically. Much unnecessary discussion and controversy may thus be avoided, and the merits of the operations pursued be judged of by the results.

With reference to para. 3, Mr. Townsend's letter (No. 4246) of the 14th December 1848, was recorded, pending the receipt of a reply to the Government letter of 28th December (No. 8019). This letter was partially answered in the Revenue Commissioner's letter (No. 802) of 15th February. It is not quite clear what authority the Revenue Commissioner requires for the purchase of native cotton for consignment to England, since the general instructions on the subject, conveyed in the letters to his address of 20th January and 31st August 1848, are explicit, and for observance until cancelled.

The apparent inconsistency adverted to in para. 4 of Government letter (No. 1727) of 10th March, is reconciled by the fact that the whole crop for the season of New Orleans cotton amounted to only 300 candies.

The Revenue Commissioner, in para. 5, withdraws his concurrence in the proposition for purchasing less of the native cotton than that authorised by existing orders; but for the object for which this consignment is made the Honourable Court's orders must for the present be carried out.

Mr. Bell appears to have been under a misconception when he says, in para. 7 of his letter to the Revenue Commissioner of 24th November last, that the object of Government is to encourage the production of the more valuable New Orleans cotton, in supercession of the native variety. The Honourable Court have, in their despatch of 8th September 1847, most clearly stated their sentiments on this point, and these expressly apply to both native and New Orleans cotton. An extract of that despatch was sent to the Revenue Commissioner on 18th January 1848, for communication to the local officers.

(signed). *J. P. Willoughby.*
D. A. Blane.

14 April 1849.

(No. 2675 of 1849.)

From Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

V. 5358. I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 1605), dated the 24th ultimo, on the subject of the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in the Dharwar Collectorate, and to communicate the following observations and instructions thereon.

2. The further report promised in your 2d para. will be awaited. The general principles on which the Honourable Court and Government desire the experiments to be conducted are so fully laid down in the instructions from time to time issued, that nothing at present remains but to carry them out practically. Much unnecessary discussion and controversy may thus be avoided, and the merits of the operations pursued be judged of by the results.

3. With reference to your 3d para., I have been desired to observe, that your letter (No. 4246), of the 14th December last, was recorded, pending the receipt of a reply to my letter (No. 8019), of the 28th idem. This letter was partially answered in yours of the 15th February last (No. 802). It is not quite clear what authority you require for the purchase of native cotton for consignment to England, since the general instructions on the subject, conveyed in the letters to your address of 20th January and 31st August 1848, are explicit, and for observance until cancelled.

4. The apparent inconsistency adverted to in para. 4 of my letter (No. 1727), of the 10th ultimo, is reconciled by the fact that the whole crop for the season of New Orleans cotton amounted to only 300 candies.

5. In your 5th para. you withdraw your concurrence in the proposition for purchasing less of the native cotton than that authorised by existing orders; but for the object for which this consignment is made the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors must for the present be carried out.

6. Adverting to Mr. Bell's letter to your address (No. 1992), dated the 24th November last, submitted by you with yours of the 14th December last (No. 4246), I am to observe that he appears to have been under a misconception, when he says, in his 7th para., that the object of Government is to encourage the production of the more valuable New Orleans cotton in supercession of the native variety. The Honourable Court have, in their despatch of

of 8th September 1847, most clearly stated their sentiments on this point, and these expressly apply to both native and New Orleans cotton. An extract of this despatch was sent to you on the 18th January 1848, for communication to the local officers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18 April 1849.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 30 May 1849.—V. 6900 and 6901.

(No. 1829 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney*.

Sir,

IN reply to paragraph 2 of your letter of 28th December (No. 8019), and with reference to paragraphs 4 and 8 of mine of 15th February (No. 802), I have the honour to transmit a letter from the Collector of Dharwar, dated 20th February, together with translates of eleven depositions from a few of the ryuts of as many villages in the Nuwulgoond and Dummul talookas, in which the deponents state their reasons for not cultivating the New Orleans cotton this year. V. 6900.

2. The substance of these depositions is to the effect, that the American cotton did not thrive in the deponents' respective villages; that hitherto they had planted it, because they were ordered to do so; but that now, being left to act as they pleased, they have discontinued doing so. The above is the substance of five depositions received from the mamlutdar of Nowlgoond, and the information which I obtained from the villagers in that talooka and in Dummul, was to the same effect; they did not complain of compulsion, but they said that as the sirkar had bid them, they sowed the New Orleans cotton, but that as it did not thrive, and they were allowed to act as they pleased, they had ceased to sow it.

3. The sixth deposition is from the ryuts of Gudnk in the Dummul talooka, and as it states some of the objections made to the New Orleans cotton, which I elsewhere heard from the ryuts themselves in Raneebednoor, Bunkapoor, and Hoobly, I will comment upon it:—1st. "It is necessary to pick it in the morning." This necessity does not belong to one species of cotton more than another, but any cotton should be picked in the morning to obtain it clean, as after 9 or 10 o'clock the wind rises, and a great deal of it falls on the ground, from which it is never procured free of dirt. Native traders do not object to this, consequently it has not been felt as a difficulty with regard to native cotton; but the purchasers of New Orleans cotton have mostly been the Government, whose officers have endeavoured to procure it clean, and for this purpose have had it picked in the morning.

4. The next objection is, "The people will not be paid for picking it in the same manner as they are paid for picking the country cotton." The meaning of this is, the pickers of the country cotton receive payment in kind, and not in money. The women, many of whom work in the field, take home the cotton that they have thus earned, separate it from the seed by the foot roller, spin it, and sell the thread, by which they realise a good profit. This process cannot be pursued with New Orleans cotton at present, because the foot roller will not separate it from the seed. Were the gin made very small and cheap, so that it should supersede the foot roller in the ryuts' houses, it would greatly remove this objection; but this, if ever done, must be a work of time.*

5. The villagers being themselves unable to separate the New Orleans cotton from the seed, they must take it to the owners of gins, who have hitherto been thinly scattered through the country, and have thus in fact enjoyed a monopoly, and in some cases delayed the ryuts at their warehouses, and in some instances cheated them in the purchase; so at least the ryuts say, in many places. Thus, in deposition 1, "The goozurs, who take the contract for supplying Government, did not take the cotton from each ryut at a fixed price, but, saying that it was deteriorated by dirt, they bought it in the lump, as they pleased, without weighing it again. If we do not sell it at the price the contractors fix, they keep us and our cotton there for two or three days." The same objections are repeated in the 9th and 10th depositions.

6. In deposition 7 another objection is, "In the case of country cotton the Sahookars give us advance before we pick the crop, no one will do this with this cotton." This objection has its existence simply in the fact, that the New Orleans cotton has not yet become an article of trade; were it once established as such the merchants would purchase it, just as they do other cotton. In the village of Hawnoor, in the Ranee Bednoor talooka, I found the New Orleans cotton crop, though still in the field, already purchased by the Beteegerry merchants.

7. Another

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* *Vide* Captain Wingate's letter of 15th November, forwarded to Government with Revenue Commissioner's of 4th December, No. 4099.

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7. Another objection is, "Up to the year before last we used to receive remission, if the crops of American cotton failed; last year we received no remission." When the foreign cotton was first introduced the great thing was to give it a trial, and in every way to induce the ryuts to sow it. Liberal remissions formed one of these inducements. It cannot, however, be supposed that such a system should continue, for a crop which required peculiar privileges to insure its continuance could not be a remunerating one, and last year the American cotton was put on the same footing in this respect with every other crop.

8. The first part of the Raneebednoor talooka which I entered was Hawnoor, in the Gootul Mahal; here I went over some good fields of New Orleans cotton, in company with the patel and some of the principal ryuts. This cotton was purchased (as stated in paragraph 6 of this letter) by a Bettigerry merchant, at the rate of, I believe, 10 annas per maund. This person had a saw-gin in the village ready to clean the crop when ripe, and there were two Government gins there for the same purpose. The ryuts seemed satisfied with their bargain, but in passing through the fields of New Orleans cotton, they did not fail to point out to me the superior luxuriance of the native plant, of which a few were here and there to be seen. I showed them that the pod of the New Orleans cotton was much larger than that of the native cotton; they replied, "Yes, but that the native plant contained a much greater number of pods, and produced, on the whole, a larger quantity of cotton. These I mention merely to show the native mind on the subject; of the correctness or otherwise of their estimates of the two crops, I am not qualified to judge.

9. The arrangement with regard to gins, above described, will I hope prevent the ryuts of Hawnoor from suffering from the annoyances in this respect, of which the Dummul ryuts complained (*vide* paragraph 5 of this letter). From what the people said, and from the good appearance of this year's crop in their villages, I gathered that they were prepared to sow it next year. Last year's crop was a very bad one, and had not this crop proved greatly superior to it, the ryuts would hardly have tried the foreign cotton another year.

10. At the town of Raneebednoor there is not much black soil, and no New Orleans cotton is grown there; however, I saw a trader, by name Arlapa Naik, who has speculated in the New Orleans cotton, and who wished to know whether Government would continue to purchase it. His remarks were confined to the question of what price the New Orleans cotton would fetch in the market, and he said, that if he was sure of a sale he would certainly purchase it from the ryuts, but that the price of the country cotton at present was very discouraging. I told him that the cause of this low price was the dirty state of the native cotton, and that it was an evil which would increase, unless remedied by the local traders. I then read and explained to him, your letter of 9 February, No. 886, and its enclosures, to all of which he listened attentively, and then observed that the letter of Peel, Cassels, & Co. was of a very old date, but that it bore particularly favourable testimony of the country Dharwar cotton.

Your letter of 24th ultimo, No. 2090, since received, shows that this was New Orleans cotton: but this was hardly to be inferred from the last paragraph but one of the letter last quoted.

11. Arlapa Naik then told me that he had rather declined cotton purchases this year, because of the ill success which had attended his consignments of last year to the Presidency; these consisted, he said, of both sorts of cotton, cleaned in the saw-gin. He sent them to Bombay before the rains of 1848, and there the cotton remained unsold till September last, when he was advised by his native correspondent in Bombay to send it to England, which accordingly was then done, through an English merchant, whose name Arlapa Naik could not tell me. He said that when he knew the fate of this cotton, he should be more decided what course to pursue in future.

12. The next place in which I found the New Orleans cotton was the little village of Hunmunthully, in the Gootul Mahal of the Raneebednoor talooka. I had directed my course to this village, because I heard that a ryut here possessed a saw-gin, and I wished to see how he managed it, and with what prospects of success. In all, 90 acres of cotton are sown this year in this village, and of this 23 acres are New Orleans. Here, for the first time since entering the Dharwar collectorate, I found a decided preference for the New Orleans cotton, it having given a good crop this season, while the country crop is very inferior. "Our cotton has failed us this year," said the ryuts; "we will sow nothing but yours next year;" whether they will keep to their promise I cannot say. They, the ryuts, are like children; one moment buoyed up with unreasonable hopes, the next as unreasonably depressed. It is not likely that they will really sow nothing but New Orleans cotton next year, but it is very probable that they will sow more of it than they did this year. In passing through the fields the superiority of the latter species was beyond dispute, and the ryuts all admitted it. There was no pointing to flourishing country plants, as at Hawnoor; all the native cotton in this village was a manifest failure. Last year it was otherwise, they said; and they attributed the excellence of the New Orleans cotton this year to the abundance of last monsoon.

13. I next proceeded into the village to see the saw-gin in the ryut's house, it was at work when I went, and I congratulated the man on his enterprise. The gin had cost, I think, about 200 rupees. They are now made very good at Koosigul, of a smaller size, for 40 rupees, and even less. The cotton of the village was all cleaned in this gin; the ryuts were therefore saved from all the trouble and annoyance of carrying it to a distance, of being unreasonably detained, and, finally, of being defrauded; all of which annoyances they say they suffered last year from a Beteegerry merchant, who had a gin at Deogiri, the only

only one then in the neighbourhood. Distant one koss from Hunmunthully is the little village of Kunwullee; in this village 40 acres were sown with New Orleans cotton, and 60 acres with country cotton. The state of things here was very similar to that at Hunmunthully; the ryuts were very sanguine about the New Orleans, and out of humour with the country cotton. The New Orleans crop of both villages had been purchased by the owner of the gin in Hunmunthully, at the rate of 10 annas per maund, and sold by him to Mr. Blount for (I believe) 11 annas per maund. Altogether the state of the foreign cotton in these two villages was the most hopeful and satisfactory that I had anywhere seen.

14. I next proceeded to Kurzgee, a mahal station in the Bunkapoor talooka. Here I learned from the mahalkurry that last year 300 acres were cultivated with New Orleans cotton, but this year only 15 acres. This great falling off he attributed partly to the fact that last year's crop had been a very poor one, but chiefly to the circumstance that there was only one cotton gin in the neighbourhood to clean the last year's crop, and that it was possessed by a Beteegerry merchant, and stationed at Deogiri, distant about three miles from Kurzgee. There the ryuts had to convey their crop for sale at their own expense, and when arrived there they were detained by the merchant, who having the only gin in the neighbourhood felt that the ryots must abide by his terms; for some of their cotton he offered a reduced price, saying that it was dirty, and many of them say that he did not fairly weigh what they did take. The above is the ryut's story, and possibly the merchant may be able to give a different version; but the consequence evidently has been a vast reduction of the New Orleans cultivation. The fact that the cultivation of foreign cotton increased faster than gins could be prepared to clean it, evidently has acted very prejudicially on the experiment.

15. When speaking of Kunwully, I should have mentioned that the ryuts declared their intention of increasing their quantity of foreign cotton next year, and they said that they would go to Koosgul after the rains, and purchase one or more gins to clean their cotton. I told them that these machines had originally cost Government 400 rupees each, and that now they were reduced to 40 rupees, and this they admitted was very cheap.

16. From Kurzgee I proceeded to Siggaon, in the Bunkapoor talooka, and thence to the village of Jugulgee, where I had heard that the New Orleans cotton was good. The patell and koolkurny accompanied me through the fields. I found the New Orleans cotton sown in small patches, the great bulk of the cotton being of the country sort. The only good field of the foreign cotton which I saw belonged to the koolkurney, it contained about 11 acres; the plants were fine, and the pods large, but he pointed out to me that the plants were far apart, and he contrasted this appearance with that of a neighbouring field of country cotton, which grew more closely together. He also pointed out a few plants of country cotton among the New Orleans; the former were very luxuriant, and both he and the patel said that the country cotton was a more hardy plant, and better suited to their climate, and less liable to blights than the other species. They also repeated an objection, which I have heard repeated in every talooka and village of the collectorate, where I have spoken to the people on the subject of cotton, viz., that the seed of the New Orleans cotton is not as good for fattening cattle as that of the country cotton. The only person from whom I heard a contrary opinion was the mamlutdar of Hoobly, who assured me that the above was a popular prejudice, and that he had tried both sorts, and found one as good as the other. Be this as it may, the popular belief evidently is, that the seed of the New Orleans cotton does not fatten cattle as well as the country sort, and this assertion was repeated by one of the missionaries at Beteegerry, who told me he had tried both sorts with his cattle, and that the objection of the ryuts to the New Orleans seed was well founded. This belief acts very prejudicially to the increase of the New Orleans cotton.

17. The village officers of Jugulgee told me that part of their New Orleans cotton was already purchased by a merchant from Hoobly, at the rate of 10 annas per maund; the koolkurney said that he had not yet sold his crop, and that he hopes to procure 11 annas per maund for it. The ordinary prices of country cotton this year (dirtily picked) are five and six annas per maund. The patel told me that Mr. Blount had been in their village, and had offered them as high as eight annas per maund for clean picked country cotton, but that they had declined the engagement, saying they would not pick it clean (*vide* deposition 6, commented on in paragraph 3 of this letter); on the whole, these villagers did not appear to like the New Orleans as well as the country sort, though they did not speak at all decidedly. I found them at first exceedingly shy on the subject, and it was not till I had talked with them a long time, and endeavoured to remove every cause of reserve and to induce them to speak freely, that they would give any opinion; they said that last year's crop was a decided failure, but that this season's was more promising. In the Bunkapoor talooka (in which Jugulgee is situated) there are 1,000 acres cultivated this year with New Orleans cotton; last year there were 1,300 acres.

18. At Hoobly I found that the New Orleans cotton cultivation had nearly ceased in the talooka. I had a great deal of conversation with the mamlutdar on the subject, who appeared an intelligent man, and formerly, when at Bunkapoor, to have taken a good deal of trouble to extend the foreign cotton and to assist the ryuts to procure gins; he said that the want of these had been a great difficulty. He assured me that all that I had heard at Kurzgee of the Beteegerry merchant was true; that several of the ryuts had come

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to him crying, on account of the false weighing of their cotton; that he had once or twice endeavoured to detect the trader, but always failed; and that, till gins were abundant, it was impossible to place the ryuts on terms of equality with the traders.

19. He told me that in the Hoobly talooka the ryuts were generally unfavourable to the New Orleans cotton, that they said it was in every way a losing concern, that year after year the crop failed, and if allowed to act freely, they certainly should plant no more of it; at my request he sent for several of the people of Oonkul, a village between Hoobly and Dharwar, where a good deal of both sorts of cotton have been sown, but where, this year, there is none of the New Orleans. I seated these people in my tent door, and a long conversation ensued on the subject between them, the mamlutdar, and my dufturdar. Every objection which has been stated in this letter as existing anywhere to the New Orleans cotton was urged by the ryuts of Oonkul, and that more strongly than I had heard them anywhere expressed. The most formidable difficulty evidently was that of the plant not thriving in their village. I told them of the state of the crops in Hunmunthully; "That may be the case in Raneebednoor (they said), but it is not so here." I told them how cheaply saw gins might be procured in Koosigul, but their minds were set against the New Orleans cotton, and it must prevail very generally before this village will resume its cultivation.

20. From Hoobly I proceeded to Koosigul and saw Messrs. Blount and Vary, and several new small gins for sale at the moderate price of 40 rupees each; these will, I hope get gradually into use, and clean cotton both quicker and better than the foot-roller. The great difficulty evidently is to pursuade the ryuts to pick the cotton clean; if this can be done, the gin will clean whatever sort of cotton prevails throughout the country, faster and better than the foot-roller.

21. I have thus endeavoured to lay before Government such facts as I could ascertain of the past and present state of the New Orleans cotton experiment in the Dharwar Collectorate; that "force was used," I have not the least belief; that "a forcing system" was resorted to, in which the local officers, to please their European superiors, went beyond the orders of the latter, the whole tenor of the depositions which accompanied the Collector's letter of 20th February, I submit, clearly show. In the infancy of an experiment, bounties and encouragements of various sorts may be resorted to, but it is evidently necessary, in speaking of its success, to make due allowances for all such stimulants, and not to reckon on success as complete, till the article experimented on can stand its ground in the market without any artificial support. This information is, I respectfully submit, yet to be obtained regarding the new Orleans cotton experiment in the Dharwar collectorate.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Belgaum, 9 April 1849.

(No. 322 of 1849.)

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir;

V. 6901.

As directed in your letter, No. 566, dated the 1st instant, I now do myself the honour to supply translations of the statements of the inhabitants of 11 villages, in the Nuwulgoond and Dumnul talookas, on the subject of the decrease in the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton. I have not inserted the names of the parties, or translated the questions to which the statement are replies, but the translation of the replies is verbatim, and will, I think, be found perfectly accurate.

2. Two or three of these statements contain no allusion to the compulsory cultivation of New Orleans cotton, but I have sent translations of them, because they will serve to show the nature of other objections advanced against the cultivation of this species of cotton.

3. The originals are returned.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
20 February 1849.

1.—A Statement made before Soobrow Lingappa, Mamlutdar of Nowlgoond, by Seven Ryots of Cusba Nowlgoond.

The American cotton does not grow well in this country; if we sow it we gain no profit, we suffer great loss. Last year and the year before, there was an order of the sirkar, therefore we sowed it, in obedience to that order. This year there was an order that we were to

to cultivate it if we pleased; therefore, because the American did not produce a good crop, but subjected us to loss, we have discontinued to sow it, and have sown other crops. We are none of us willing to sow the American cotton.

Dated 1 November 1848.

2.—A STATEMENT made before Soobrow Lingappa, the Mamlutdar of Nowlgoond, by Four Ryots of the Village of Goodsagur.

FOR two or three years we have sown the American cotton; it has entirely failed, and we have suffered loss; therefore, we have not sown it this year. No one is willing to sow it.

Dated 1 November 1848.

3.—A STATEMENT made before Soobrow Lingappa, by Three Ryots of the Village of Puddesoor.

THE American cotton does not grow well in this country. In Fuslees 1256-57, A.D. 1846-47 and 1847-48, there was an order of the sirkar that we should sow it, therefore we sowed it; this year there has been an order that we may sow any crop we please, therefore, discontinuing to sow a crop which causes loss, we have sown other crops. Last year, and the year before, there was no crop obtained from the American cotton sown in our village. No one is willing to sow the American cotton. We derived no profit from sowing it last year and the year before, but suffered loss, therefore we have not sown it this year.

Dated 1 November 1848.

4.—A STATEMENT before Soobrow Lingappa, the Mamlutdar of Nowlgoond, by Six Ryots of the Village of Belwutgee.

THE American crop does not produce well in this country; if it is sown there is no profit, but loss. Last year and the year before, the sircar's people urgently desired (juggada nuchidroo) us to sow it; we, therefore, sowed it. This year we were ordered to sow what we pleased; therefore, because we suffered loss from sowing American cotton, we have not sown it, but have sown other crops. No one is willing to sow the American cotton.

Dated 1 November 1848.

5.—A STATEMENT made before Soobrow Lingappa, the Mamlutdar of Nowlgoond, by Four Ryots of Tirlapoor.

FOR two or three years we have sowed the American cotton, in obedience to the sirkar's orders, and we have suffered loss; therefore we have not sown it this year. We are none of us willing to sow the American cotton.

Dated 1 November 1848.

6.—A STATEMENT before Vittulrow Narrain, Mamlutdar of Dummul, by seven Ryots of Cusba Guduk.

THE American cotton does not generally produce as well as the cotton of this country. In some land it produces tolerable; last year it not produce at all. If it does produce, we are unable, as in the case of the country cotton, to pick it from noon till the evening. It is necessary to pick it in the morning, and the people will not be paid for picking it in the same manner as they are paid for picking the country cotton; they say that they are unable to clean the American cotton and make thread of it, therefore they will pick it for payment in money only. If we agree to pay in money for the picking, the expense and the produce are equal, and our trouble goes for nothing, and we reap no advantage.

The women cannot clean the American cotton as they do the native cotton; we are therefore obliged to carry it upon carts to the people who possess saw-gins, therefore there is trouble and hindrance to our work. In short, it is clear to us, that the profit from sowing the American cotton is not so great as that of sowing the country cotton, and because, both last year and the year before, we suffered loss, we have not sown much of it this year. Here and there we have sown a very little of it; and the women, to whom we pay 1 anna 4 pies per diem for cleaning it, will not come for that purpose in the morning; they come about nine or ten o'clock. If the cotton is picked after the sun is high the cotton suffers injury, and the purchasers offer a smaller price for it. Having suffered loss in these respects, we have not sown it.

Dated 7 November 1848.

7.—A STATEMENT made before Vittulrow Narrain, Mamlutdar of Dummul, by seven Ryots of Beteegeree.

THE American cotton does not produce so good a crop as the cotton of our country. Here and there, where a field does produce, the people who pick the cotton, and are accustomed to payment in kind for picking the country cotton, will not pick the American cotton without payment in money. If we pay them in money, they come at their ordinary labouring hours, at nine or ten o'clock, and pick it, therefore it suffers deterioration, and a smaller price is offered for it. The year before last the goozurs, who took the contract (for supply of cotton to Government), did not take the cotton from each ryot at a fixed price, but, saying that it was deteriorated by dirt, they bought it in the lump, as they pleased, without weighing it. The village women cannot clean and spin this cotton as they do the country cotton; we are therefore obliged to sell it at the goozurs' price, and incur loss, and if we do not sell it at the price the contractors fix, they keep us and our cotton, therefore, two or three days, and we are detained from our work. Besides, in the case of the country cotton, the sahookars give us advance before we pick the crop, and take the crop when ripe; no one will do this with this cotton. Farther, up to the year before last, we used to receive remission if the crops of American cotton failed. Last year we received no remission. For all these reasons we have had no profit from the American cotton, but have suffered loss; therefore we have not sown it this year, except in a few places.

Dated 1 November 1848.

8.—A STATEMENT given before Vittulrow Narrain, the Mamlutdar of Dummul, by five Ryots of Courtkotee.

THE American cotton does not generally produce as well as the cotton of this country. In some fields the crop is middling. Last year it did not produce at all. When it does produce the women who pick it will not take payment in kind as they do not for picking the cotton of our own country. They require money. If we give money still they will not come. It gives a great deal of trouble to pick, and the women cannot separate it from the seed as they do the country cotton, therefore we are obliged to take it upon carts and sell it to people who have saw-gins. Therefore, besides the trouble and interruption to our business, there is not the same profit as there is from growing our own cotton; therefore we have sown less of the American cotton this year than we did last year and the year before. The sahoocars give advances to people who grow the country cotton; no one will give advances for the American cotton; we receive payment for it after it is ripe. Also, if this cotton failed, we got remission up to the year before last; last year there was no remission for failure; therefore, seeing that only loss arises, we have this year only sown a little American cotton.

Dated 1 November 1848.

9.—A STATEMENT made before Vittulrow Narrain, Mamlutdar of Dummul, by four Ryots of Hoolkotee.

THE American cotton does not produce in our village as well as the country cotton. Even though we suffered loss from the failure of it, still, until the year before last, because there was an urgent order from the sirkar to sow it, we have sown it; then, if it failed, we received remission. Last year no remission was granted. This year there was an order to sow it if we pleased; therefore, because we thought there was loss from the failure of the American cotton, we have sown only a little of it. The women cannot clean this cotton as they do the country cotton. The year before last we took our cotton and sold it to people who had saw-gins; they did not weigh and receive it quickly, and occasioned delay and interruption to our business; therefore we give it in the lump, at a guess of the quantity, without weighing. Considering that the profit of growing the American cotton was, for the above reasons, not so great as that of growing the country cotton, we have sown less of it.

Dated 1 November 1848.

10.—A STATEMENT made before Vittulrow Narrain, Mamlutdar of Dummul, by eight Ryots of Kote Oomachgee.

THE American cotton does not produce in our village as well as the country cotton. If it does produce, and when it is ready to be picked, the women will not receive this cotton for their hire; they require money. If we give them money, they will not come so readily as they will to pick the country cotton. Besides the difficulty of getting it picked, the women cannot clean it, and the seed is of no use for cattle. When we take this cotton on carts to Beteegerry, to the contractors, who have saw-gins, they will not weigh and receive it quickly, but create delay; there is thus interruption to our work. The contractors, also, make

make much difference in the weighing; no one but they will buy this cotton; therefore we cannot quickly dispose of it and get money. If we sow cotton, any sowcar will give an advance, and it ripens well. From sowing the American we suffer loss by the causes stated. Until the year before last, the Government used to give remissions, and made us sow it by peremptory orders; therefore we sowed a great deal of land. Last year we received no remissions. This year there was an order that we might sow it at our pleasure, therefore we saw no cause why we should suffer loss; we have sown only a little in one or two places. Last year, when we sold the cotton to the contractors, they agreed to return the seed to us; but up to this time they have not given the seed to Ayen Gowda, of our village. We have their note on this subject. If they are asked for it, they bully us.

Dated 1 November 1848.

11.—A STATEMENT made before Vittulrow Narrain, Mamlutdar of Dummul, by eight Ryots of Hoombut.

THE American cotton does not yield so full a crop as the cotton of our own country. Even when it yields a middling crop, the people who pick cotton, saying that they can neither clean nor spin it, demand payment in money for picking it. If we give them money the crop does not repay us, and we have not the same profit as from country cotton. Even if we offer money to labourers, they will not come in the morning, but, accordingly to the custom, they come at noon, and the cotton suffers injury, and the purchasers offer a lower price for it. For these reasons, last year and the year before last we suffered loss. The year before last, when the cotton failed, ryots who sowed much land with it received a remission of revenue; last year there were no remissions, therefore last year it was a dead loss. Having suffered loss the year before, we last year wished not to sow it; but the sirkar ordered that we must sow it, therefore we had no alternative but to sow it. This year we did not wish to sow it, and did not sow it. There is no profit to us in sowing that cotton.

Dated 1 November 1848.

(True translation.)

(signed) *W. W. Bell,* Collector.

(No. 1845 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney.*

Sir,

IN acknowledging receipt of your letter, No. 2299, dated the 30th ultimo, and adverting to its 2d paragraph, I have the honour respectfully to refer His Lordship in Council to my Report, No. 1829, of this date, in which I have submitted such items of information relative to the present state of the cotton cultivation in the Dharwar Collectorate, as I have been able to acquire. V. 6902.

I have, &c.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Belgaum, 9 April 1849.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

IN this letter the Revenue Commissoner has furnished the results of his personal inquiries on the spot into the existing position of the experiments for the introduction of the New Orleans cotton in the Dharwar Collectorate.

2. Mr. Townsend was requested to ascertain the real cause of the enormous decrease in the cultivation of this cotton in one season, 1848–49, as compared with the preceding year; whether the cultivation has been forced, as stated by the Collector; and if so, how this was not earlier detected, and put a stop to.

3. He has now forwarded translations of depositions taken before the mamlutdars of Noolgoond and Dummul, of the ryots of five villages in the former and six of the latter.

4. From these depositions generally, it appears that the cultivation has been kept up in a great measure in consequence of orders which the ryots conceived to be obligatory on them; but that, as soon as they became aware that it was the desire of Government that they should be left to exercise their own discretion, they discontinued it, in some places entirely and in others partially; the causes of their abandoning its cultivation appear to have been, as far as can be gathered from their statements; that the cotton did not thrive; that they found

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more difficulty in picking and cleaning it than the indigenous cotton; that they were obliged to put up with delays and annoyances on the part of the native purchasers; that the seed is not of the same value to them in feeding their cattle; and that the people employed in picking it object to receive payment in kind, as not being of equivalent value to them as wages.

5. These difficulties appear to be most of them traceable to repeated failures, unfair dealings of the traders, scarcity of cleaning machines, and doubtless, to some extent, to the undue interference, on the part of the local authorities, with the liberty of the ryots themselves on the matter.

6. Mr. Townsend states that the information which he obtained from the villagers of Noolgoond and Dummul was to the same effect.

7. With regard to the picking, it appears to be Mr. Townsend's opinion that the greater labour in this process, and which has given rise to one strong objection to the New Orleans cotton, has been occasioned by the circumstance of Government having been the principal purchaser, on the condition of its being delivered properly clean; this essential condition has thus apparently defeated the very object for which it was insisted on. It is evidently necessary to interest the mercantile and agricultural community themselves in the introduction of the superior cotton of America, so as to enable Government to withdraw, if possible, from all interference, and leave it to make its own way, but how this can be best effected, if at all, is a matter of some difficulty; the subject should be brought to the notice of the Chamber of Commerce, in order that their influence may be solicited towards remedying it. This intimation may be made with an assurance that Government, notwithstanding the discouragements that have arisen to check the progress of the experiments, are still willing to pursue them, but under the hope that the hearty co-operation of the Chamber may be afforded in furtherance of such plans as can be advanced by a commercial body rather than by the Government.

8. The objection of the people who pick the cotton to receiving payment in kind, and the grounds stated for it, are soon likely to be met by the introduction of the cottage handgins which the Honourable Court have despatched to this Presidency; these, together with the large supply of gins lately constructed and in course of construction, will, it is hoped, afford the people adequate facilities for getting their cotton properly cleaned, without the inconveniences they now experience.

9. The objection on the part of the sahookars, or native dealers, to advance money on the crops of New Orleans cotton is a formidable one; for in the present condition of the native agricultural population, nothing is ordinarily undertaken by them, however promising its ultimate advantages, without previous loans; and if the ryots cannot proceed on their own account, in consequence of the unwillingness, either from mistrust or opposition of the professed money-lenders to embark their capital in the speculation, it will, it is to be feared, form one of the greatest obstacles to the New Orleans cotton becoming a settled article of trade. This is a point also for the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce, to whom it should be communicated.

10. The reasons, noticed in para. 7, for not granting remissions for failures of the cotton crop where the cotton has had a fair trial for a few seasons, may be considered satisfactory.

11. The instance cited in para. 8 seems to show that where the New Orleans cotton does thrive, and ginning is provided for, the cultivators and dealers are by no means averse to undertaking to cultivate and deal in it. They should be encouraged to persevere, and the Collector's attention directed to afford them such assistance as Government can consistently give towards establishing the practicability of producing this cotton for the English market, so as to compete with that from America.

12. It might be interesting and useful to obtain from Arlapa Naik an account of the result of the shipment to England made by him, as mentioned in para. 11, not only for the sake of the information itself as obtained through such a source, but also to enable us to judge of the means it will afford to the local dealers of arriving at a correct opinion on the outturn of the speculation.

13. It may also be good policy to convey to that merchant an expression of the gratification felt by Government at hearing from the Revenue Commissioner of his enterprising conduct in undertaking this consignment on his own account, and that it is hoped he will be induced by the result to repeat it, and thus to demonstrate to his countrymen the great superiority of this cotton over the native kind, as an article of commerce. Perhaps a small present in clothes might be given him.

14. Mr. Townsend mentions, in para. 20, that, at Kooisgul, he saw several small gins for sale at the moderate price of 40 rupees. If these remained on hand for want of purchasers, they might possibly be disposed of as tuccavee advances, so as to suit the means of the ryots, as proposed by the Honourable Court with reference to the cottage gins now on their way from England.

15. Mr. Townsend's concluding observations in para. 21 are very just; failures were to be expected in a country where the people are wedded to almost insuperable prejudices, and the difficulty of interesting them in any new speculation, even though holding out fair prospects

pects of advantage, is so great. The measures now in operation, it is to be hoped, will overcome these obstacles, and should be steadily pursued. Government must, however, in a great measure, look to, and depend on the exertions of the Collector and his Assistants' and the Superintendents' department, and this should be impressed on these officers by the Revenue Commissioner. They should be watchful that the wishes of the Honourable Court and Government are strictly attended to, and that no deviation from them is permitted.

16. The following letters have been reserved for consideration pending the receipt of Mr. Townsend's report above commented on:—Revenue Commissioner's, Southern Division, Letter, No. 4246, of 14 December 1848; Revenue Commissioner's, Southern Division, Letter, No. 1446, of 15th March 1849; Revenue Commissioner's, Southern Division, Letter, No. 1384, of 12th March 1849.

17. With reference to the first-mentioned letter, little remains to be noticed besides what has already been remarked in paras. 3 and 6 of the letter to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 2575, of 18th instant. Mr. Blount's proposition in para. 4, to revert to the contract system, is objected to by the Revenue Commissioner, and there is nothing urged in support of the suggestion to induce a return to it. It might, if practicable, be desirable, as recommended by Mr. Blount, to make use of the native dealer in procuring cotton for Government, provided it did not prevent the ryots who undertake the culture deriving the benefits due to their enterprise, at the same time that the dealer was not entirely debarred from exercising that influence which ordinarily belongs to him in this country, and perhaps allowing both ryot and dealer to work together, the former might soon become sufficiently experienced in the advantages of the New Orleans cotton to act for himself.

18. Mr. Blount recommends (para. 5 of his letter of 18th November last) that the manufacture of large gins should for the present be discontinued, and that a large number of small ones be made up suitable for the cultivators. The great object is to extend the means of cleaning the cotton, and in this way it certainly seems most likely to be provided for. Mr. Blount's proposition for supplying the gins on the easy terms of payment by annual instalments, is anticipated in para. 14 of this paper. Further on, in paragraph No. 5 of the letter above cited, Mr. Blount purposes that where a large quantity of New Orleans cotton may be planted, and the cultivators are unwilling or unable to purchase a gin, one should be placed in the village for the use of the villagers, and a small price per maund charged for cleaning the cotton. This plan is worthy of a trial, but it should be so managed as not to frustrate the more important object of inducing the people to become themselves purchasers and owners of gins. It should, however, be the duty of the Superintendent to provide any assistance in his power, by the means at his disposal to further the essential objects of the experiments, merely keeping the Collectors informed of his measures, for occasional communication to Government.

19. With reference to the proposition in Mr. Blount's 6th para. the Revenue Commissioner should be referred to para. 5 of Government Letter of 18th April, No. 2675, and desired to impress on the local authorities that the object of the Honourable Court in purchasing saw-ginned cotton to send to England, is simply to bring it from time to time directly under the notice of the manufacturers at home. The Honourable Court do not wish that any interference with the regular course of trade should take place, which would be the case were we to contrive to purchase the whole, or the greater portion of the crop of New Orleans cotton.

20. The Revenue Commissioner's letter, No. 1446, of 15th March 1849, has reference to the extreme difficulty of obtaining from the ryots clean-picked native cotton, and it is not apparent how this is to be overcome. We may, however, inform the Chamber of Commerce of the circumstance, and request to be favoured with any suggestions they may have to offer. In this matter we must also rely on the good management of the Superintendent to induce the people to pick the cotton clean, and he may give such a remunerative price for it as will not raise the cost unduly in excess of the value of the labour involved in the process. We cannot purchase the cotton for consignment unless it is clean. The Collector should use every means in his power to guard against the people being annoyed or harassed when they bring the cotton to the authorities empowered to receive it.

21. Revenue Commissioner's letter, No. 1384, of 12th March 1849, and enclosures, contain proposed measures for restoring the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton in the Dharwar Collectorate; much of what is brought forward in these documents has been already discussed. The Collector's remarks, noticed in the Revenue Commissioner's 6th para., tend to show the advisability of continuing the experiments in New Orleans cotton for a further term, and with a more particular regard to the climate and soil to which it is found, from the experience already gained, to be adapted. By this means, although the operations may be on a less extended scale than we have hitherto pursued, we shall be proceeding with a better prospect of eventual success. It is not for Government to provide a special market for the cotton, by fixing a minimum price, which various circumstances, such as fluctuation of prices, capricious production, &c., may render most uncertain; a fair trial for a few years longer conducted under arrangements more assimilated to the natural course of things, will doubtless best prove with what prospects the experiments can be continued.

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22. Mr. Townsend's observations on the subject of dealing with "middlemen" are doubtless correct; for however desirable it may be to interest the cultivators in the production of a superior staple, it is evident they are not the principal parties with whom we have to deal, and it is certainly altogether objectionable to employ our district and village establishments. The safest plan will be, to have the Superintendent free in this respect, with the understanding that he should adhere as closely as possible to the principles advocated by Mr. Townsend, in his 11th to 15th paragraphs.

23. Our proceedings relative to the experiments in the Dharwar Collectorate, which have not been laid before the Honourable Court since the last general report of the 31st January 1848, should now be reported.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
3 May 1849. *D. A. Blane.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*, subscribed to by the Right Honourable the Governor.

V. 6904. I THINK the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Townsend, is well entitled to an expression of the approbation of Government, for the ability and judgment with which he has carried out our orders on this important question.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*
5 May 1849. *Falkland.*

(No. 3393 of 1849.)

From Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

V. 6905. I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 9th ultimo, Nos. 1829 and 1845, in the former of which you have submitted the results of your personal inquiries on the spot into the existing position of the experiments for the introduction of the New Orleans cotton into the Dharwar Collectorate.

2. In my letter, No. 8019 of the 28th December last, you were requested to ascertain the real cause of the enormous decrease in the cultivation of this cotton in one season, 1848-49, as compared with the preceding year, whether the cultivation has been forced as stated by the Collector, and if so, how this was not earlier detected, and put a stop to.

3. You have now forwarded translations of depositions taken before the mamlutdars of Nowlgoond and Dummul, of the ryots of five villages in the former, and six of the latter. From these statements it appears that the cultivation has been kept up, in a great measure, in consequence of orders which the ryots conceived to be obligatory on them, but that as soon as they became aware that it was the desire of Government that they should be left to exercise their own discretion, they discontinued it in some places entirely, and in others partially; the causes of their abandoning its cultivation appear to have been, as far as can be gathered from their statements, that the cotton did not thrive; that they found more difficulty in picking and cleaning it than the indigeneous cotton; that they were obliged to put up with delay and annoyances on the part of the native purchasers; that the seed is not of the same value to them in feeding their cattle; and that the people employed in picking it object to receive payment in kind, as not being of equivalent value to them with wages.

4. These difficulties appear to be most of them traceable to repeated failures, unfair dealings of the traders, scarcity of cleaning machines, and doubtless, to some extent, to the undue interference on the part of the local authorities with the liberty of the ryots themselves in the matter.

5. You state that the information which you have obtained from the villages of Nowlgoond and Dummul is to the same effect.

6. With regard to the picking, it appears to be your opinion that the greater labour in this process, and which has given rise to one strong objection to the New Orleans cotton, has been occasioned by the circumstance of Government having been the principal purchaser, on the condition of its being delivered properly clean; this essential condition has thus apparently defeated the very object for which it was insisted on. It is evidently necessary to interest the mercantile and agricultural community themselves in the introduction of the superior cotton of America, so as to enable Government to withdraw, if possible, from all interference, and leave it to make its own way, but how this can be best effected, if at all, is a matter of some difficulty.

7. In a communication this day addressed to the secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, the subject has been brought to their notice, and they have been requested to use their influence towards remedying the difficulty. This request is accompanied by an assurance that

that Government, notwithstanding the discouragements that have arisen to check the progress of the experiments, are still willing to pursue them, but under the hope that the hearty co-operation of the Chamber may be afforded in the furtherance of such plans as can be advanced by a commercial body rather than by the Government.

8. The objection of the people who pick the cotton to receiving payment in kind, and the grounds stated for it, are soon likely to be met by the introduction of the cottage-hand gins which the Honourable Court have despatched to this Presidency; these, together with the large supply of gins lately constructed, and in course of construction, will, it is hoped, afford the people adequate facilities for getting their cotton properly cleaned, without the inconveniences they now experience.

9. The objection on the part of the sahookars, or native dealers, to advance money on the crops of New Orleans cotton is, His Lordship in Council conceives, a formidable one; for in the present condition of the native agricultural population nothing is ordinarily undertaken by them, however promising its ultimate advantages, without previous loans; and if the ryots cannot proceed on their own account in consequence of the unwillingness, either from mistrust or opposition of the professed money lenders to embark their capital in the speculation, it will, it is to be feared, prove one of the greatest obtacles to the New Orleans cotton becoming a settled article of trade. This question has been referred to the Chamber of Commerce, with a request that they will take it into their consideration and favour Government with their opinion.

10. The reasons noticed in your 7th para. for not granting remissions for failures of the cotton crop, where the cotton has had a fair trial for a few seasons, are considered satisfactory.

11. The instance cited in your 8th para. seems to show that where the New Orleans cotton does thrive, and ginning is provided for, the cultivators and dealers are by no means averse to undertaking to cultivate and deal in it. They should be encouraged to persevere and you will be pleased to direct the Collector to afford them such assistance as Government can consistently give, towards establishing the practicability of producing this cotton for the English market, so as to compete with that from America.

12. The Governor in Council considers that it might be interesting and useful to obtain from Arlapa Naik an account of the result of the shipment to England made by him, as mentioned in your 11th para., not only for the sake of the information itself, as obtained through such a source, but also to enable Government to judge of the means it will afford to the local dealers of arriving at a correct opinion on the outturn of the speculation, and I am therefore to request you will be good enough to procure this information and submit it to Government at your earliest convenience.

13. His Lordship in Council also considers it may be good policy to convey to that merchant an expression of the gratification felt by Government at hearing from you of his enterprising conduct in undertaking the consignment on his own account, and that Government hopes he will be induced by the result to repeat it, and thus to demonstrate to his countrymen the great superiority of this cotton over the native kind as an article of commerce; a small present in clothes might, perhaps, be given him, the description and value of which you will have the goodness to suggest.

14. In your 21st para. you mention that at Koosigul you saw several small gins for sale at the moderate price of 40 rupees; if these remained on hand for want of purchasers, they might possibly be disposed of as tuccavee advances, so as to suit the means of the ryots, as proposed by the Honourable Court with reference to the cottage gins alluded to in my letter to your address of the 23d ultimo, No. 2728, now on their way from England.

15. The Governor in Council considers your concluding observations in para. 21 to be very just; failures were to be expected in a country where the people are wedded to almost insuperable prejudices, and the difficulty of interesting them in any new speculation, even though holding out fair prospects of advantage, is so great. The measures now in operation it is to be hoped will overcome these obstacles, and should be steadily pursued. Government must, however, in a great measure, look to and depend on the exertions of the Collector and his Assistants' and the Superintendents' departments; and this you will be pleased to impress on these officers. They should be watchful that the wishes of the Honourable Court and Government are strictly attended to, and that no deviation from them is permitted.

16. Pending the receipt of your report above commented on, your letters of the dates quoted in the margin* were reserved for consideration. With reference to the first quoted letter, little remains to be noticed besides what has already been remarked in paras. 3 to 6 of my letter to your address, No. 2675, of the 18th ultimo. Mr. Blount's proposition to revert to the contract system is objected to by you, and there is nothing urged in support of the suggestion to induce Government to sanction a return to it. It might, if practicable, be

* No. 4246, dated 14th December 1848; No. 1384, dated 12th March 1849; No. 1446, 15th idem.

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be desirable, as recommended by Mr. Blount, to make use of the native dealer in procuring cotton for Government, provided it did not prevent the ryots, who undertake the culture, deriving the benefits due to their enterprise, at the same time that the dealer was not entirely debarred from exercising that influence which ordinarily belongs to him in this country; and perhaps allowing both ryot and dealer to work together, the former might soon become sufficiently experienced in the advantages of the New Orleans cotton to act for himself.

17. Mr. Blount recommends (para. 5 of his letter of 18th November last) that the manufacture of large gins should, for the present, be discontinued, and that a large number of small ones be made suitable for the cultivators. The great object is to extend the means of cleaning the cotton, and in this way it certainly seems most likely to be provided for. Mr. Blount's proposition for supplying the gins on the easy terms of payment by annual instalments has been sanctioned in para. 14 of this letter. Further on in para. 5 of the letter above cited, Mr. Blount proposes that where a large quantity of New Orleans cotton may be planted, and the cultivators are unwilling or unable to purchase a gin, one should be placed in the village for the use of the villagers, and a small price per maund charged for cleaning the cotton. His Lordship in Council considers this plan worthy of a trial, but it should be so managed as not to frustrate the more important object of inducing the people to become themselves purchasers and owners of gins. It should, however, be the duty of the Superintendent to provide any assistance in his power, by the means at his disposal, to further the essential objects of the experiments, merely keeping the Collector informed of his measures for occasional communication to Government.

18. With reference to the proposition in Mr. Blount's 6th para., I am to refer you to para. 5 of the Government letter of 18th ultimo, No. 2675, and to request that you will impress on the local authorities that the object of the Honourable Court in purchasing saw-ginned cotton to send to England is simply to bring it from time to time directly under the notice of the manufacturers at home. The Honourable Court do not wish that any interference with the regular course of trade should take place, which would be the case were Government to continue to purchase the whole or the greater portion of the crop of New Orleans cotton.

19. Your letter, No. 1446, of 15th March 1849, has reference to the extreme difficulty of obtaining from the ryots clean-picked native cotton; and as it is not apparent how this is to be overcome, the Chamber of Commerce have been informed of the circumstance, and requested to favour Government with any suggestions they may have to offer on this point. In this matter Government must also rely on the good management of the superintendent to induce the people to pick the cotton clean, and he may give such a remunerative price for it as will not raise the cost unduly in excess of the value of the labour involved in the process. Government cannot purchase the cotton for consignment unless it is clean. The Collector should, I am also to state, use every means in his power to guard against the people being annoyed or harassed when they bring the cotton to the authorities empowered to receive it.

20. With your letter, No. 1384, of the 12th March last, and enclosures, you submit proposals for restoring the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton in the Dharwar Collectorate. Much of what is brought forward in these documents has been already discussed. The Collector's remarks noticed in your 6th para. tend to show the advisability of continuing the experiments in New Orleans cotton for a further term, and with a more particular regard to the climate and soil, to which it is found from the experience already gained to be adapted. By this means, although the operations may be on a less extended scale than we have hitherto pursued, we shall be proceeding with a better prospect of eventual success. It is not for Government to provide a special market for the cotton by fixing a minimum price, which various circumstances, such as fluctuation of prices, capricious production, &c., may render most uncertain; a fair trial for a few years longer, conducted under arrangements more assimilated to the natural course of things, will, the Governor in Council conceives, doubtless best prove with what prospects the experiments can be continued.

21. Your observations on the subject of dealing with "middlemen" are doubtless correct, for however desirable it may be to interest the cultivators in the production of a superior staple, it is evident they are not the principal parties with whom Government has to deal, and it is certainly altogether objectionable to employ our district and village establishments in furthering the experiments. The safest plan will be to leave the superintendent free in this respect, with the understanding that he should adhere as closely as possible to the principles advocated in the 11th and 15th paragraphs of your letter under acknowledgment.

22. I have been directed, in conclusion, to convey to you the approbation of Government for the ability and judgment with which you have carried out its orders on this important question.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
19 May 1849.

(No. 3394 of 1849.)

From Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney* to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,

ADVERTING to Mr. Chief Secretary Pringle's letter to your address, No. 288, dated the 28th January 1847, on the subject of the experiments for introducing an improved system of cultivating and cleansing cotton in the Southern Mahratta country, and to your reply thereto of the 9th February following, I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to communicate to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Chamber of Commerce, the following additional particulars connected with this subject. V. 6906.

2. These experiments have until recently been attended with comparatively favourable results, and the advantages obtained held out fair prospects of success. Encouraging accounts continued to be received from the local officers respecting the extended cultivation of New Orleans cotton in the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates; and the most favourable advices have reached Government of the out-turn of successive shipments of this cotton which had been consigned to England both on Government and private accounts. The expectations thus raised have, however, lately received a check in consequence of the decrease in the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, which has suddenly declined in the past season in Dharwar from 20,502 to 3,351 acres, while the produce is not expected to be more than 300 candies.

3. The result of a reference to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, who was requested to ascertain the cause of this enormous decrease in the cultivation of this cotton in a single season, has elicited the fact that its cultivation by the ryots has hitherto been kept up in a great measure in consequence of orders by the local officers, which they conceived to be obligatory on them (which were not, however, in reality so), and as soon as they became aware that it was the desire of Government that they should be left to exercise their own discretion, they discontinued it, in some places entirely, and in others partially.

4. The causes of the ryots abandoning the cultivation of this description of cotton appear to have been, as far as can be gathered from their own statements, that the cotton did not thrive, that they found more difficulty in picking and cleaning it than the indigenous cotton, that they were obliged to put up with delays and annoyances on the part of the native purchasers, that the seed is not of the same value to them in feeding their cattle as that of the indigenous cotton, and that the people employed in picking it object to receive payment in kind, as not being of equivalent value to their wages.

5. His Lordship in Council deems it of the utmost importance to interest the mercantile community in the introduction into the cotton-growing districts of this presidency of the superior cotton of America, so as to enable Government, if possible, to withdraw from all further interference, and leave it to make its own way; with this object he has desired me to request that you will express to the Chamber the hope of Government that they will exert their influence towards removing the difficulties which oppose themselves to the success of these experiments, with an assurance that notwithstanding the discouragements that have arisen to check their progress, the Governor in Council is still willing to pursue them under the hope that the hearty co-operation of the Chamber will be afforded in furtherance of such plans as can be advanced by a commercial body, rather than by the Government.

6. The difficulty in cleaning the cotton noticed in para. 4 of this letter is, I am to state, soon likely to be met by the introduction of a number of cottage hand-gins, which the Honourable the Court of Directors have despatched to this presidency. These, together with the large supply of saw-gins lately constructed and in course of construction will, it is hoped, afford the people adequate facilities for getting their cotton cleaned without the inconvenience they now experience.

7. A formidable difficulty is the objection on the part of the sahookars, or native dealers, to advance money on the crops of New Orleans cotton; for, in the present condition of the native agricultural population, nothing is ordinarily undertaken by them, however promising its ultimate advantages, without previous loans; and if the ryots cannot proceed on their own account in consequence of the unwillingness, either from mistrust or opposition, of the professed money lenders to embark their capital in the speculation, this will, it is to be feared, prove one of the greatest obstacles to the New Orleans cotton becoming a settled article of trade. This, I am to state, is also a point which his Lordship in Council would recommend to the consideration of the Chamber, and on which he is anxious to be favoured with their opinion.

8. Mr. Townsend has also brought to the notice of Government the extreme difficulty of obtaining from the ryots clean-picked native cotton; and the Governor in Council has desired me to request that the Chamber will favour him with any suggestions they may have to offer on this point likewise.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
19 May 1849.

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Bombay.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 11 July 1849.—V. 8473 to 76.

(No. 2605 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet*.

V. 8473. TRANSMITTED for the information of Government, with reference to the 12th and 13th paragraphs of their letter, No. 3393, dated 19th ultimo. The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, begs to express his concurrence in the opinion of the Collector.

Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office, 19 June 1849.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend*, Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

(No. 838 of 1849.)

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

V. 8474. Forwarded with your endorsement, No. 2417, dated 28th ultimo.

WITH reference to the 12th and 13th paragraphs of the Government letter, No. 3393, dated the 19th ultimo, requiring that I should be called upon to ascertain and report the result of the shipment to England of some American cotton produced in this collectorate by a sahoocar, named Arlapa Naik, I regret that this individual's absence from home at present prevents my obtaining from himself an account of this consignment. I am, however, aware that it has not been a successful venture, for Arlapa's agent and consignee in Bombay, one Petamber Shet, has defrauded him of the larger part of the money due to him. Arlapa, at my advice, some time ago sent his brother to Bombay to obtain payment, if possible; but I have not heard what success he has met with. When Arlapa Naik returns to his home I will ascertain and report further on this subject.

2. I think the suggestion of Government to express to Arlapa Naik their gratification at his enterprising conduct, by bestowing upon him a small present of clothes, very judicious, and that a pair of shawls, of the value of (300) three hundred rupees, would be a suitable gift; or Government might make him a present of a pair of Mr. Frost's seven saw-gins, which would be an appropriate gift, and would cost only about (80) eighty rupees.

Dharwar, Collector's Office, 8 June 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Collector.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board, dated 25th June 1849.

V. 8475. THE Collector's further report, promised at the close of his 1st para., may be awaited; and Mr. Bell may be requested to state when Arlapa Naik is expected to return.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

(No. 4204 of 1849.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

V. 8476. WITH reference to your memorandum, No. 2605, dated the 19th instant, on a letter from the Collector of Dharwar, I have been directed to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will await the receipt of Mr. Bell's further report, promised at the close of his 1st para., respecting the consignment of cotton made to England by Arlapa Naik, and to request that you will be so good as to call upon that officer to state when he expects Arlapa will return to his home.

Bombay Castle, 30 June 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*, Chief Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 18 April 1849.—V. 4862 to 66.

(No. 1534 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to the Acting Secretary to Government.

Sir,

V. 4862. I HAVE the honour to submit, for the instructions of Government, a letter from the Collector of Dharwar, dated 28th ultimo, No. 371, with copies of a correspondence with Mr. Blount, regarding the admixture of country with the New Orleans cotton in the fields.

2. From

2. From what I had previously heard on this subject, I was agreeably surprised to find so small a proportion of country cotton plants mixed with the New Orleans crop in those villages that I have visited; and in those places I should hardly think that what little admixture did take place was the result of fraud; at the same time, Mr. Blount has seen more of this cultivation than I have, and is better qualified to appreciate the effects of such mixture as has taken place.

3. There can be no doubt that an extensive mixture of the two sorts of cotton would be very prejudicial to both, but the present does not appear to me the time to apprehend this evil; it will take place (if ever) when the New Orleans cotton is more extensively sown, or when it is in great demand; at present this is clearly not the case, though one or two favourable seasons, an abundance of saw-gins, and a ready sale of the crop, would go far to effect this.

4. It is therefore necessary to anticipate what may be the state of things in a few years, supposing the New Orleans cotton to establish its superiority in the market. The questions then arise: If the New Orleans cotton is, 1st, more productive than the native cotton; 2d, if it is earlier ripe; 3d, if it is more easily cleaned; and, 4th, if it bears a better price than the country plant; why should the natives mix the latter with the former in their fields, it being proved to be in every sense a losing concern? Once let the four preceding facts in favour of the New Orleans cotton be established, and there need, I conceive, be no fear that the natives will mix the seed.

5. Of the above questions, the 2d and 3d are, I believe, satisfactorily disposed of in favour of the New Orleans cotton; the 1st is the most important to ascertain, and which, if once fully established, must, I think, prevent all danger of the seed being mixed.

6. In the meantime, where the seed is mixed and the two sorts of plant appear in the fields, the only plan that appears to me of any avail is to reason with the ryots and with the petty dealers, showing the latter that the consequence will be dirty, inferior cotton, and a lower price. I tried this method with the ryots in those villages in which I recently inspected the fields, and they assured me that they would pick the two sorts separately, and this can easily be done, as they ripen at different times, as shown in Mr. Blount's 2d paragraph. It is evident, however, that no law can be passed to compel people to sow one sort of seed instead of another; and that even could it be passed and enforced, it would be as easy to mix the two sorts in the merchant's storehouse as in the ryot's field.

7. Every attempt at such minute interference is, I respectfully submit, to be deprecated, as its effect would be to make the people dislike a crop which subjected themselves and their houses to the visits of inspection.

8. Such a measure as Mr. Blount proposes in his 4th paragraph might be effected one or two or more years, so long as Government chose to take an active part in the purchase and sale of cotton; the moment they withdrew from such active agency, the mixture, if found profitable, would take place, and nothing, it appears to me, would have been gained by its temporary and partial exclusion. Let it be shown to the natives that such mixtures are injurious to their own interests, and they will cease. So long, however, as the two sorts are grown in the same village, they will be more or less mixed in the fields, as the natives are too careless in all their habits to take effectual measures to keep the two sorts separate.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Rev. Comr. S. D.

Dharwar Districts,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Mirrekote,
21 March 1849.

(No. 371 of 1849.)

To *E. H. Townsend,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

V. 4863.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward for your consideration and (if you think proper to submit them) that of Government, copies of a letter from Mr. Blount, and of my reply, noted in the margin,* on the subject of the admixture of the native with the New Orleans cotton.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office,
28 February 1849.

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* From Mr. Blount, No. 185, dated 22d instant. Reply dated 28th February 1849, No. 368.

III.
Bombay.
V. 4864.

(No. 185 of 1849.)

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

In reference to the 3d paragraph of letter, No. 8019 of 1848, from W. Courtney, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, to E. H. Townsend, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, I desire to state that to keep the New Orleans variety of cotton pure and unmixed will require some very stringent regulation. I know of no plan for purifying and preventing the adulteration of the New Orleans cotton without direct interference with both the grower and dealer; so long as the whole of this cotton was planted for or purchased direct from the ryots for Government (the first two years of its introduction) it continued pure. The mixing of the native cotton with it has not been accidental, nor do I think it was done by the cultivators. The mixture, no doubt, was first made in 1845 and 1846, when the whole crop was purchased by the dealers, under contract to supply the quantity required by Government for shipment to England. The price of native cotton being from 6 to 7 annas per maund, and New Orleans 10 to 12, induced the dealer to mix the two kinds in the cleaning process, as it increased his profits without much chance of detection at the time; for if the mixture was not too extensive, and the cotton well cleaned, it is difficult to distinguish whether it is mixed or not.

2. The succeeding crops are the produce from these mixed seeds, and the adulteration, I am convinced, kept up by further admixture each year. The New Orleans cotton ripens one month earlier than the native, and I have no doubt that in many instances it is gathered before the native plant growing amongst it has arrived at maturity; this circumstance alone would go far towards keeping the crop pure were it not for the mixture made after it has passed out of the hands of cultivators.

3. An attempt was made in 1847 and 1848 to render the crop of that year pure by directing the plants growing mixed with the New Orleans to be pulled up. This was the only effectual plan that could be adopted, but it caused great dissatisfaction throughout the district. If this order was enforced, the dealers have again mixed the cotton, for the present crop is in no part free of native plants growing amongst it.

4. I have the honour to propose that the most effectual plan to restore the New Orleans cotton to its original purity is, that agreements be made previous to the planting of the crop of this year, with the ryots, to grow a large portion or the whole quantity of this cotton required by Government, with a positive agreement on the part of the ryot to pull up from among the New Orleans all native plants. This course will at once free the crop from its present mixed state (but, as I have before stated, it will require some very stringent regulations to prevent its being again mixed); the seeds from the cotton thus produced to be distributed for planting the succeeding crop. And I would beg further to suggest that when mixed seed may be planted in future that they should be purchased and destroyed, or sold in the bazar, for feeding bullocks. Should my suggestion be approved, the attempt to bring about this desirable object may be commenced with the planting of this year's crop.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. Blount*,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Dharwar District, Havaree,
22 February 1849.

(No. 368 of 1849.)

To *J. M. Blount*, Esq., Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive your letter, No. 185, dated the 22d instant, on the subject of the admixture of the native with the New Orleans cotton, which you are of opinion has originated in the fraudulent practices of the dealers, who at an earlier stage of the experiment contracted to supply Government with the New Orleans cotton. The mixed seed you seem to think has been sown, and thus the two descriptions of cotton have been in many places suffered to grow together.

2. I look upon any exact effort on the part of Government to prevent the admixture of two descriptions of produce as futile, and I further consider any coercive measures for this object to be not only illegal and contrary to the spirit of our administration, but as extremely inexpedient at the present crisis, where there is so strong a prejudice in the minds of the ryots against the efforts of Government to improve cotton, caused by the injudicious interference which has already been exercised by our native functionaries. I do not therefore think that the measure of 1847 and 1848, viz., an order that all the native cotton plants growing with the New Orleans cotton should be picked, ought to be again resorted to; in fact, no measure can permanently secure the purity of any description of cotton. It must be dependent upon the conviction of the producers and dealers that it is their own interest to preserve the superior description of cotton unmixed.

3. I send you copy of a letter, No. 346, dated 24th instant, forwarding your letter, No. 181, dated 20th instant, to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, from which you will learn what are my views as to the further prosecution of the experiment to introduce

duce the New Orleans cotton, and I think the agreements which you propose, in your 4th para. of the letter now under reply, to make with the ryots who will consent to grow the American cotton for sale to Government should by all means be effected; but beyond this I would deprecate any further effort such as that proposed in the conclusion of your letter.

4. The mixture of one description of cotton with another cannot be viewed as adulteration, and therefore we have no right to prevent its being resorted to. You should, however, endeavour to impress upon the ryots and dealers the mischief they will assuredly cause to themselves by this proceeding, for the mixture of the cotton will have the effect of injuring the character of the New Orleans cotton, and will depreciate its value in the Bombay and home markets, and permanently interfere with its ready sale.

5. Your letter and copy of this will be forwarded for the consideration of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office,
28 February 1849.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board. V. 4865.

I AGREE generally in the views expressed by the Collector of Dharwar and the Revenue Commissioner on this subject. Government, it is obvious, cannot interfere in the manner proposed by Mr. Blount, and the only way which occurs to me of effectually discouraging the mixture of the native with the New Orleans cotton is either to give a higher price for the unmixed, or to purchase for Government none but the pure unmixed New Orleans, rejecting the mixed cotton altogether; but this, under existing circumstances, might perhaps operate as a check on the extension of the cultivation of this variety, and thus defeat its own object.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

3 April 1849.

(No. 2457 of 1849.)

From the Acting Secretary to Government to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division. V. 4866.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1534, dated the 21st ultimo, with its enclosures, relative to the admixture of country with the New Orleans cotton in the fields, and in reply, to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council agrees generally in the views expressed by you and the Collector of Dharwar on the subject.

2. Government, it is obvious, cannot interfere in the manner proposed by Mr. Blount; and the only way which occurs to his Lordship in Council of effectually discouraging the mixture of the native with the New Orleans cotton, is either to give a higher price for the unmixed, or to purchase for Government none but the pure, unmixed New Orleans, rejecting the mixed cotton altogether; but this, under existing circumstances, might perhaps operate as a check on the extension of the cultivation of this variety, and thus defeat its own object.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10 April 1849.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 8 August 1849.—V. 9420 to 24. V. 9420.

(No. 24 of 1849.)

From the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce to the Acting Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 19th instant, and numbered "3394 of 1849, Territorial Department, Revenue," adverting to Mr. Chief Secretary Pringle's letter to this Chamber, No. 288, and dated 28 January 1847, on the subject of an improved system of cultivating and cleaning cotton in the Southern Mahratta country, then recently introduced; and now favouring them with further information as to the progress of the experiments in operation for bringing about that result.

2. The members of the Chamber learn with deep regret of the failure, as it appears, of those experiments to introduce the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in the Southern Mahratta

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Mahratta country, of which so high hopes were entertained at the time of Mr. Pringle's communication above alluded to.

3. The objections of the ryots to grow New Orleans cotton appear to be sufficiently frivolous; and as to their finding more difficulty in picking or cleaning it than the indigenous cottons, it is difficult to see how that can be, seeing that the greater part of the indigenous cotton lately sent by them to Bombay does not appear to have been cleaned in any way, but was so full of seeds and dirt as to be nearly or altogether unmerchantable.

4. The Chamber, I am instructed to say, is unwilling to express any strong opinion, one way or another, as to the experiments in the Southern Mahratta country, about which they have been only partially informed, but they would at the present moment learn with regret of the discontinuance by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of those means of encouragement which have brought the American cotton seed so far forward in that district; and before any step of such momentous consequence is taken, they would take leave to suggest the great desirableness of awaiting the result of those more permanent aids to which they are about, in a subsequent part of this communication, respectfully to solicit the attention of his Lordship in Council.

5. Adverting to para. 8 of your letter, the Chamber is well aware of the difficulty of obtaining clean-picked native cotton, as represented by Mr. Townsend, and certainly it would be very desirable to put a stop to the adulteration practised or allowed. Forcible means for this purpose have already been provided for by Government (Regulation III. of 1829), and produce found to have been wilfully deteriorated has already, but not recently, been confiscated and burned, as a punishment to the owner, and some suggest making it a still more penal offence, to be visited, in addition, with fine, imprisonment, &c., but it is very doubtful. I am instructed to say, both with reference to general principle and past local experience, whether the evils attending such an interference with the free course of trade would not be more numerous than any benefits that could arise from it. Moreover, all that a merchant, as such, can do to encourage the production of a superior article, is to pay a better price for it when brought to market, and this Bombay merchants have always shown their readiness to do.

6. The Chamber notice what is stated by you, in para. 7 of the letter now under reply, although they do not now learn for the first time of the melancholy state of degradation, subserviency to money lenders, &c., in which the peasantry of this country are living; but, in the present state of European mercantile agency and operation, and more particularly with such wretched means of internal communication as yet only exist in this country, it will be found impossible for merchants generally to come into more immediate contact with, or give more direct aid to, the ryots than they now do. This is what, the Chamber learns, particularly struck certain Manchester manufacturers when, in reply to a question why the Bombay merchant did not make purchases direct in the districts, they were informed that it would be just as easy for the Manchester manufacturer to make purchases personally in the United States as for the Bombay merchant, in the present state of internal communication to make his purchases at Khaugaum or Dharwar.

7. The Chamber, I am instructed to say, is very sensible of the zeal and assiduity with which the Government of India, in all departments, and many of its executive officers, have lent themselves to the encouragement of the growth of cotton, and also its improvement, for many years. Exertions so continuous and disinterested, and conducted with such ability throughout, could not, it is thought, have led thus far to results so comparatively insignificant, if there had been no serious error or omission at the commencement. For instance, had earlier and more decisive steps been taken to improve the means of communication with the interior, so as to have expedited the transit of produce to this market, to have enabled merchants to visit frequently and easily the cotton districts in person, and, in the case of European agencies being established in those localities, to have thus facilitated the means of intercourse and supervision which give to private enterprise all its superiority over what the best intentioned Government can do, it is confidently believed that we should not now have to hear of diminished crops, and look forward with alarm, as many are doing, to a declining, if not dying, export trade.

8. I am, therefore, and in conclusion, instructed by the members of this Chamber to urge upon the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, with great earnestness as well as great respect, the necessity of using every effort to improve the means of communication, by railway or otherwise, from Bombay to the cotton-growing districts. With easy means of access to a profitable market provided to the ryots, the other improvements desired, saw-gins, &c., and improved cotton also, would follow with very little farther trouble to Government, and with equal advantage to the public resources, to the mercantile interests, and to the peasantry and people of India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Connon*, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
31 May 1849.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

THIS letter contains no new suggestion of a practical or useful nature which has not already been considered; we are fully aware of the great and paramount importance of good roads from the cotton-growing districts to the sea-coast; we have noticed this in our despatches to the Honourable Court, and our sentiments on the subject have been generally concurred in by that authority; the present financial pressure is the great obstacle in the way of the fulfilment of our wishes in this respect.

2. A copy of this communication may, however, be sent to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, for his information and that of the Collector of Dharwar; and a transcript should also accompany our despatch to the Honourable Court, reporting our proceedings in connexion with this subject.

(signed) *Falkland.*
D. A. Blane.

14 June 1849.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*. V. 9422.

ALTHOUGH there is not much novelty, there is great truth in the observations contained in this letter in regard to the paramount necessity of improving the old, and opening new channels of communication between Bombay and the cotton growing districts. Financial pressure even should not stand in the way of this, for that will undoubtedly increase if we do not adopt prompt means for reviving what I believe the Chamber justly designate, "the declining, if not the dying, export trade of Bombay." At no period within my recollection has so great a difficulty been experienced in obtaining freight as at the present moment, and this is evidenced by the forest of ships now in this port seeking, and in numerous cases in vain, for employment. I think this representation supports a suggestion lately made in the General Department, that the question of opening a new and improved line of communication between Belgaum and Vingorla should be immediately taken into consideration.

16 June 1849. (signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*

FURTHER MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor. V. 9423.

I HAVE only to refer to my minute of this day's date in the General Department.

28 June 1849. (signed) *Falkland.*

(No. 4596 of 1849.)

From the Chief Secretary to Government to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D. V. 9424.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 7 of Mr. Acting Secretary Courtney's letter to your address of the 19th May last, No. 3393, I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information and that of the Collector of Dharwar, the annexed copy of a communication from the Chamber of Commerce, No. 24, dated the 31st idem, on the subject of the cotton experiments in progress in that district.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *A. Malet,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
21 July 1849.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 16 May 1849.—V. 6648 to 51.

(No. 2077 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney*. V. 6648.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward a correspondence with the Collector of Dharwar, as per margin,* and to solicit the authority of Government for the collector's advancing *Rs.* 1,200 to Mr. Blount, to buy New Orleans cotton seed for distribution to the ryots.

2. The

* Collector to Revenue Commissioner, 28 February (No. 370), enclosing letter from Mr. Blount of 23d February; Revenue Commissioner's endorsement, 9th March; Collector's reply, 3d April (No. 73), enclosing a letter from Mr. Blount, of 28th March.

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2. The only previous authority for such purposes that can be traced by the Collector, is a letter from Government quoted by Mr. Blount, and dated 24th February 1845 (No. 968), two years before the cotton experiments were placed under this department, and which is consequently not on these records.

Letter of 28 Mar., para 2.

3. The collector says, "The seed will hereafter be sold to the cultivators at a moderate price;" Mr. Blount, however, appears to have a different plan in view; he says, "It is not my intention to give the seed away, but to get the ryots, if possible, to give me the value of the seed in cotton when the crop is gathered." I confess I do not feel quite satisfied with this latter arrangement, as I fear that it will lead to a recurrence to the coaxing system, (I avoid the word "forcing," as it is liable to misapprehension), by which, indeed, an increase of cultivation of the foreign cotton is easily effected so long as the system continues; but the equally sure consequence of its discontinuance is a falling off of cultivation, such as was noticed in your letter of 28 December last (No. 8019).

4. I am respectfully of opinion that in villages where the New Orleans cotton has been hitherto tried, no seed should be given gratuitously, and that its price should be regulated by the collector, after consultation with Mr. Blount, and a consideration of the price of the country cotton seed, together with that at which the New Orleans seed is now being purchased by Government, and that the result should be reported for the information of Government. This plan will, I think, be preferable to that proposed by Mr. Blount, which would leave it uncertain whether the seed was given or sold, and admit of the adoption of different systems in different places, merely depending on the facility or stubbornness of the villagers.

5. In villages where the New Orleans cotton has not hitherto been tried, the seed might, I submit, be gratuitously distributed the first year; if, however, the New Orleans seed has not been distributed gratuitously for the last three years, I should hope that a recurrence to any such favouring of this one species of produce would require to be very sparingly resorted to. It must be evident that so long as the New Orleans cotton seed is distributed gratuitously, and the crop purchased by Government, nothing is being done to ascertain how far this crop is superior to the native kind as an agricultural and marketable commodity.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Rev. Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Patgaum,
28 April 1849.

V. 6649.

(No. 370 of 1849.)

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

No. 186 of 23d instant.

In forwarding the accompanying letter from the superintendent of cotton experiments I have the honour to request early sanction to the disbursement of (1,200) twelve hundred rupees for the purpose of purchasing the seed of the New Orleans cotton crop of the present season. A portion of the crop will, I believe, be purchased with the seed, but a part of it must necessarily be obtained after the seed has been separated, and it will be necessary to purchase the seed separately.

2. The seed will hereafter be sold to the cultivators at a moderate price, and I am sanguine in the expectation that, after the fine crop of the American cotton which has been obtained this year in most places in which it has been cultivated, there will be a general demand for the seed, more especially as I learn that the crop of native cotton has turned out less productive than it promised to be at an early period of the season, in consequence of some light rain and blight which occurred during last month.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
28 February 1849.

(No. 186 of 1849.)

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

I have the honour to request that the sum of (1,200) one thousand two hundred rupees may be placed at my disposal for the purchase of the New Orleans cotton seeds of the present crop, with the view of securing them for distribution to the ryots for planting the next season; early measures should be taken to secure the seeds. The ryots who cultivated this cotton will not reserve more than they require for planting the next crop, and will give the surplus to their bullocks.

2. I beg to inform you that as the necessity for securing the seeds is urgent, I will at this time endeavour to make arrangements to prevent their consumption.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John M. Blount*,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiment.

Dharwar District, Motabidnoor,
23 February 1850.

(No. 1345 of 1849.)

THE Collector of Dharwar is requested to state when the last supply of cotton seed was purchased, and under what authority; what the cost then amounted to, and what sum was realised by its sale to the ryots. He is requested, on all similar occasions, to quote former correspondence.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner.
S. D

Dharwar Districts,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Hunmunbully,
9 March 1849.

(No. 73 of 1849.)

As to the authority and cost of cotton seed last purchased, the Collector begs to refer the Revenue Commissioner to the 1st para. of Mr. Blount's original letter, No. 198, dated 28th ultimo, herewith annexed; and in regard to the sum realised by its sale, the following are the items entered in the Collector's accounts, viz.:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
In 1845-46 - - - - - - - - - -	35	2	—
In 1846-47 - - - - - - - - - -	728	8	—
In 1847-48 - - - - - - - - - -	113	1	4
In 1848-49 - - - - - - - - - -	2	15	2

More distinct information, showing what were the sale proceeds of cotton purchased for distribution is not procurable.

(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office,
3 April 1849.

(No. 422 of 1849.)

FORWARDED to Mr. Blount, who is requested to be good enough to supply the information required by the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division; and as some delay must occur before sanction can be received for this outlay, Mr. Blount had better secure as much of the seed as will be required for re-sowing, returning this with his answer.

(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office,
13 March 1849.

(No. 198 of 1849.)

To *W. W. Bell,* Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

IN answer to the communication noted in the margin,* and in reference to the information desired in the Revenue Commissioner's letter, I have the honour to state that I can find only one reference for the purchase of New Orleans cotton seed for distribution among the ryots (*see* Government Letter, 3d para., No. 968, dated 24th February 1845), sanctioning purchase of seeds to the extent of 500 rupees. Besides this, it is likely seeds, the property of Government, were also distributed. I cannot find that any amounts were received from the ryots for seeds so distributed.

2. In asking for the 1,200 rupees for the purchase of seeds, it is not my intention to give them away, but to get the ryots, if possible, to give me the value of the seed in cotton when the crop is gathered.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John M. Blount,*
Superintendent of Cotton Experiment.

Dharwar District, Nowlgoond,
28 March 1849.

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* Letter No. 186, of 1849, from the Superintendent of Cotton Experiment to the Collector of Dharwar; Letter, No. 370, of 1849, from the Collector of Dharwar to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division; Letter, No. 1345, of 1849, from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to the Collector of Dharwar; Letter, No. 422, of 1849, from the Collector of Dharwar to the Superintendent of Cotton Experiment.

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V. 6650.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

I HAVE no objection to the purchase of the seed; but the actual cost of the quantity which may be ascertained to be actually necessary, within the limit of 1,200 rupees, should be reported.

With regard to the distribution of the seed, Mr. Townsend's propositions in paras. 4 and 5 are, perhaps, the best that can be adopted, if found practicable.

The Collector states that he expects the fine crop produced this season, as compared with the native cotton, will create a demand for the New Orleans seed. Should this be the case, there will, it is to be presumed, be no difficulty in effecting sales of the seed; and if the New Orleans cotton is really coming into favour, we may expect that the cultivators will soon be anxious to supply themselves with seed, without, as is now proposed, the intervention of Government being necessary at all.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

10 May 1849.

(No. 3281 of 1849.)

V. 6651. From Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2077, dated the 28th ultimo, submitting correspondence with the Collector of Dharwar, and requesting authority for the Collector's advancing rupees one thousand and two hundred (*Rs.* 1,200) to Mr. Blount to buy New Orleans cotton seed for distribution to the ryuts.

2. His Lordship in Council has, I am to inform you, no objection to the purchase of the seed; but you will be pleased to report the actual cost of the quantity which may be ascertained to be actually necessary, within the limit of the amount applied for.

3. With regard to the distribution of the seed, your propositions in paras. 4 and 5 are, I am directed to observe, perhaps, the best that can be adopted, if found practicable.

4. Mr. Bell, in his letter No. 370, of the 28th February last, states, that he expects the fine crop produced this season, as compared with the native cotton, will create a demand for the New Orleans cotton seed; should this be the case there will, his Lordship in Council presumes, be no difficulty in effecting sales of the seed; and if the New Orleans cotton is really coming into favour, we may expect that the cultivators will soon be anxious to supply themselves with seed, without, as is now proposed, the intervention of Government being necessary at all.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
15 May 1849.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue; dated 11 January 1850.—V. 349 to 352.

(No. 4634 of 1849.)

V. 349. From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to the Secretary to Government.

FORWARDED for the information of Government, with reference to the 2d and 4th paras. of their letter, No. 3281, dated the 5th May last, an explanatory correspondence as per margin,* being likewise appended.

2. It appears from Mr. Blount's reports, that the quantity of cotton seed actually purchased this year is 840 mauns, at a cost of 70 rupees. This quantity with 1,663½ mauns of seed, obtained from the cotton planted in past seasons (in all 2,503½ mauns) has been distributed; and the value of 592 mauns, *i. e.*, *Rs.* 49. 5. 4., has already been recovered. That of the remaining 1,911½ mauns, or *Rs.* 159. 4. 8., will be collected next year, Mr. Blount having "given no seeds gratis."

Rutnageree Districts,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, "Kheir,"
22 December 1849.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

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* 1. Revenue Commissioner's Letter to Collector, No. 4276, dated 21st November 1849.
2. Collector's reply, No. 1667, of 7th December, and Enclosure.

(No. 44 of 1849.)

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

In reference to the communication noted in the margin,* regarding the distribution of seeds of the New Orleans cotton this season, I have the honour to report to you, that the quantity of seeds distributed is, maunds of 28 pounds, 2,503½, of which maunds, 592 has been paid for,—value *Rs.* 49. 5. 4.,—leaving the quantity given as advances hereafter to be collected, either by payment in cotton or coin, as may suit the ryuts' convenience, maunds 1,911½; value, *Rs.* 159. 4. 8. Of the total above mentioned (maunds, 2,503½) as having been furnished the ryuts, 840 maunds was purchased, amounting to 70 rupees; the remainder, 1,663½ maunds, was seeds of the cotton purchased for Government during the past season of 1848 and 1849.

2. Had I not been compelled to use the Government seeds to furnish the demands of the Candeish collectorate, there would have been no necessity of purchasing seeds, as the ryuts have, except in Annegherry Muhal, and part of Bunkapoor, purchased or taken advances of seeds from the local dealers.

3. In complying with the requisition of the Collector of Candeish for New Orleans cotton seeds, it was necessary to dispatch them at as early a date as possible, to insure their delivery in that district for planting the present year; the seeds were dispatched on the 23d of April, previous to which but few of the gins belonging to private individuals were at work. I had, therefore, to take the bulk of the supply from the Government station at Koolwad, in Annegherry Muhal, being under the impression that there would still be sufficient for the wants of the villages in that neighbourhood; but the demand has greatly exceeded my expectation, and I had, therefore, to purchase seeds to supply the deficiency, from the village of Cumdolee, 18 miles distant, and forward them to Koolwad, after the monsoon had set in. This has created an additional expense of *Rs.* 44. 12. 6. for the carriage of the seeds, which amount will not be refunded, as the seeds were sold at the same price as those already at the station. I hope, under consideration of the circumstances above mentioned, that Government will consider the additional expense thus incurred as having been necessary for the good of the experiment, and will be pleased to sanction the amount. The amount of purchase made under the authority quoted in the margin is for—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Seeds	70	–	–
Additional for carriage of ditto	44	13	–
Total	*Rs.* 114	13	–

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. Blount*,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiment.

Koosighul, 10 October 1849.

(No. 1460 of 1849.)

Forwarded for the information of the Revenue Commissioner, with reference to his endorsement, No. 2356, dated the 22d May last.

Dharwar Collector's Office,
20 October 1849.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Collector.

(No. 4276 of 1849.)

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

In acknowledging receipt of your endorsement, No. 1460, of 20th ultimo, with enclosure from Mr. Blount, of 10th idem, relative to the purchase and distribution of New Orleans cotton seed, I have the honour to request you will inform me, with reference to the third paragraph of my letter to Government, dated 28th April last, No. 2077, at what rates the seed was sold of which Mr. Blount says, in the 1st paragraph of his present communication, "leaving the quantity given as advances hereafter to be collected;" and that you will report the exact nature and terms of the transaction thus alluded to.

2. Further, be good enough to report how far the rule proposed in the 4th and 5th paragraphs of my letter to Government above quoted, and approved of in the secretary's reply, has been attended to.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
"Panwell," 21 November 1849.

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* No. 3281 of 1849, from W. Courtney, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, to E. H. Townsend, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division; dated 15th May 1849. No. 1129 of 1849, from W. W. Bell, Esq., Collector of Dharwar, to the Superintendent of Cotton Experiment; dated 30th July 1849.

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Bombay.

(No. 70 of 1849.)

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

In answer to your letter, No. 1605 of 1849, enclosing a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, No. 4276 of 1849, I have the honour to state that the actual quantity of New Orleans cotton seed purchased and distributed to the ryots for planting the present season (as stated in the 1st paragraph of my letter, No. 44 of 1849) is 840 maunds, the actual cost of which was 70 rupees, at 12 maunds per rupee, at which price it was sold to the ryots; but an additional charge on these seeds was incurred, as explained in the 3d paragraph of my letter above quoted. The necessity of transferring these seeds from the village of Cumdolee to the village of Koolwad, arose from my having sent a large quantity of seeds from the latter village to Candeish. The quantity of land planted in Koolwad and the neighbouring villages greatly exceeded my expectation; last year it was under 500 acres; this year the New Orleans is planted to the extent of 2,712 acres in the same villages. As part of the seeds from this village, as before stated, was sent to Candeish, I had to procure the additional quantity required for planting (850 maunds) from a distant station, and they have been sold to the ryots at the price before mentioned (12 maunds per rupee), and at a loss to the experiments of *Rs.* 44. 13. (the cost of carriage). The total amount of seeds furnished by the experiment to the ryots for planting is 2,503½ maunds, of which 592 maunds has been paid for, and the price, *Rs.* 49. 5. 4., paid into the Collector's treasury, leaving an outstanding balance against the ryots for 1,911½ maunds, value *Rs.* 159. 4. 8., which will be collected from the ryots during the next year.

2. In reference to the 3d, 4th, and 5th paragraphs of the Revenue Commissioner's letter, No. 2077, dated 28th April last, I would beg to state that I have given no seeds gratis, but have advanced the seed at the price of 12 maunds per rupee; and each ryot clearly understands he is to pay this advance when the next crop is gathered. I have in no instance whatever given away seeds, nor is it necessary to do so, for the ryots will supply themselves when the seeds are convenient, and indulgence for payment given them. I have interfered as little as possible with the planting, and have used no undue influence or interference to force the planting of the New Orleans cotton. At the two stations where I distributed the seeds the cotton was all purchased for Government direct from the ryots, and they naturally expected of me to let them have back the seed for planting in the shape of advances, which plan is customary throughout the district.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. Blount*,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiment.

Dharwar District, Gudduck,
3 December 1849.

(No. 1667 of 1849.)

Forwarded for the information of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, with reference to his letter, No. 4276, dated the 21st ultimo.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office,
Camp Seegaum, 7 December 1849.

V. 352.

Minute by the Honourable Board.

Under this explanation all that remains to be done is for the Collector to adjust the sum of *Rs.* 159. 4. 8. to the proper heads, when received; *Rs.* 49. 5. 4. have, I conclude, been already adjusted.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

31 December 1849.

(No. 192 of 1850.)

V. 352.

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

With reference to your memorandum, No. 4634, dated 22d ultimo, with accompaniments, I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that, under the explanation therein given, all that remains to be done is for the Collector of Dharwar to adjust the sum of one hundred and fifty-nine rupees, four annas, and eight pies (*Rs.* 159. 4. 8.), due by the ryots on account of New Orleans cotton seed purchased by them under the proper heads when received.

2. His Lordship in Council concludes that forty-nine rupees, five annas, and four pies (*Rs.* 49. 5. 4.), the sum collected on the above account, have already been adjusted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
8 January 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 3 May 1850.—V. 6707 and 6708.

(No. 1586 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to the Secretary to Government.

TRANSMITTED for the information of Government, with reference to the 2d paragraph of their letter, No. 192, of the 8th January last. V. 6707.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commr., S. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Poona,
16 November 1850.

(No. 333 of 1850.)

To *E. H. Townsend,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

WITH reference to your memorandum, No. 189, of the 15th January last, at foot of Government letter, No. 192, dated the 8th idem, I have the honour to inform you that the sum of *Rs.* 49. 5. 4, collected on account of cotton seed purchased by ryots from Mr. Blount, the Superintendent of cotton experiment, S. M. C., has already been adjusted in my accounts. V. 6708.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office, Camp, Kiarkope,
7 March 1850.

Revenue Department.—No. 6 of 1848.

Our Governor in Council at Bombay.

Para. 1. WE now reply to your letters of the dates noted in the margin,* which report your proceedings connected with the measures in progress for improving the cultivation of cotton under your Presidency.

2. We approve the arrangements reported in your letter of the 31st January last, No. 11, for supplying us in the current year with as large a quantity of saw-ginned cotton from the districts of Broach, Khandeish, Dharwar, and Belgaum, as can be cleaned by the machines which are now available for that purpose. It is by no means our wish that Government should continue to enter the market as purchasers to a large extent of the New Orleans cotton, if it finds a ready sale at a price proportionate to its relative value over the native cotton, among the local dealers. We had, indeed, rather that you should abstain from any unnecessary interference with the regular course of trade, being satisfied that when the superiority of the New Orleans cotton is generally recognised, as appears to be now the case in the Southern Mahratta country, it may be safely left to make its own way, and that the Government may confine its operations to the supply of seed and the introduction of improved methods of cleaning the cotton. For the present, however, we think it desirable that we should be supplied annually with a moderate quantity of saw-ginned cotton of both the indigenous and American descriptions, in order that we may possess the means of bringing it, from time to time, directly under the notice of the manufacturers of this country.

3. We have made arrangements for supplying you, with the least possible delay, with an additional number of 5,000 gin saws.

4. We have also given directions to Mr. Rathbone, our agent at Liverpool, to take measures for supplying you with 100 bushels of New Orleans seed, and 50 bushels of Georgian seed,† from the most favourable localities, out of the forthcoming autumn crop in America, and for forwarding it to you, so that it may arrive in Bombay not later than the month of April next.

5. We

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* Letters, dated 30th November (No. 50) 1847; 10th January (No. 1) 1848; 14th January (No. 4) 1848; 14th January (No. 5) 1848; 29th January (No. 9) 1848; 31st January (No. 11) 1848; 10th February (No. 13) 1848.

† It has been suggested that the cotton of Georgia may be found suitable for cultivation in the poorer soils of the Deccan.

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5. We have not thought it advisable to avail ourselves of the offer of Mr. Shaw's services, as it did not appear to us likely that any practical advantage would accrue from such a proceeding.

6. We take this opportunity of acquainting you that Mr. Mercer, the American planter, declined to return to India, and tendered his resignation to us in this country.

7. We transmit herewith copies of the account sales of the cotton forwarded to us, per ships "Clarendon" and "Quentin Leitch."

8. The bale of Jullunder Doab cotton shipped in the "Malacca," has been duly received.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Lushington*,
and other Directors.

London, 4 July 1848.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay, dated 18 April (No. 7) 1849.

Para. 1. THE letters referred to in the margin* report your proceedings on the subject of the measures in progress for improving the cultivation of cotton. We proceed to notice those portions of them which require any particular observation.

2. We approve generally of the measures reported in your letter of the 27th November (No. 154) 1848, which are quite in accordance with the orders addressed to you in para. 2 of our despatch of the 4th July (No. 6) 1848. We concur, to a great extent, in the opinion expressed in the last paragraph of your letter, that "the only real and effectual mode of improving the cotton cultivation of the country, is by opening the freest means of communication between the cotton-growing districts and the Presidency, either by railways or by well-constructed roads, passable at all seasons." We trust that we may be enabled at no distant period to authorise the expenditure that will be required to attain this most desirable object, but in the meantime we desire that you will not relax in your efforts to encourage, by all the means in your power, the production of an improved description of cotton.

3. We consider the suggestion contained in the concluding para. of the letter of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated 4th September 1848, to merit consideration, and it is our wish that the line of road between Poonah and Sholapore should be carefully surveyed, and estimates formed of the expense of the bridges and other works which would be required to render it available for carts throughout the year.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay, dated 12 September (No. 16) 1849.

7. WE think it unnecessary to enter on a discussion of the questions referred to in your letter of the 14th March last (No. 37), respecting the relative merits of the systems followed by Mr. Shaw and the American planters in the management of the cotton experiments in the Dharwar Collectorate. All the experience which has been obtained of late years, tends to the conclusion that for the English market the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton should be encouraged in preference to that of the native description, whenever the climate and soil are found to be favourable to the growth of the former variety. For this purpose, however, we do not desire that the Government should interfere directly with the cultivation, but that the system now in force should be adhered to, under which, as you observe, "it is intended that the trade should be left to establish itself, Government merely purchasing annually a small quantity of the American and native cotton cleaned

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* Letters, dated 8th April (No. 26) 1848; 14th April (No. 30) 1848; 30th April (No. 31) 1848; 12th May (No. 36) 1848; 29th May (No. 52) 1848; 13th July (No. 72) 1848; 17th July (No. 74) 1848; 10th November (No. 139) 1848; 27th November (No. 154) 1848. Political letter, dated 13th April (No. 62) 1848, paras. 7 and 8.

cleaned with the saw-gin, with the view of bringing it under the notice of the dealers at home."

8. We observe that many samples of cotton received by us, which have been cleaned by the saw-gin, have been reported to have had their staple much cut by the gin. We think that this may be owing to too great velocity being given to the gin in the process of cleaning. At all events, it is of much importance that the proper mode of working the instrument should be carefully ascertained by experiment, since the power of a cutting instrument is greatly increased by the velocity with which it is made to act.

9. We approve of your having directed the "Summary of Proceedings," in relation to cotton cultivation in the Southern Mahratta country, to be printed for distribution among the revenue officers, and we desire that you will forward 40 copies to us. A similar summary of proceedings in Guzerat would also be found useful.

10. We regret to observe, from your Minute of the 12th February last, that the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in Dharwar has fallen off from 20,502 acres in 1847-8 to 3,351 acres in 1848-9; but as we are not yet in possession of the reports submitted to you on the subject, and the Revenue Commissioner has been instructed to institute an immediate inquiry into the causes, we shall abstain from noticing it further until full information is before us.

No. 143 of 1849.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

ADVERTING to the 9th para. of your Honourable Court's despatch, No. 16, dated the 12th September last, we beg to inform you that 20 printed copies of the "Summary of Proceedings" regarding cotton cultivation in the Southern Mahratta country were forwarded to you, under cover, by the overland mail of the 17th ultimo. We beg to forward herewith 20 copies more, which will complete the number required by your Honourable Court.

2. With regard to a summary of similar proceedings for Guzerat, we beg to state that all the information necessary connected with the experiments in that province will very probably be furnished in the replies to the queries referred to the Collectors in our Secretary's letter, No. 6140, dated the 11th October last, to the address of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, a copy of which is herewith forwarded. This information we will not fail to forward to your Honourable Court when received.

3. With reference to the 10th para. of your despatch above alluded to, we beg to refer you to our letter, No. 114, dated 20th August last, which contains the information required by your Honourable Court regarding the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in Dharwar.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Falkland.*
Willoughby Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

Bombay Castle,
7 December 1849.

No. 15 of 1850.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

IN continuation of our despatch, No. 114, dated the 20th August last,* we do ourselves the honour to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 226, dated the 16th ultimo, from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, with its enclosed communications from Mr. Bell, the Collector of Dharwar, relative to the causes which impede the New Orleans cotton cultivation in his district.

* *See* page 453.

 2. There

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2. There is much truth in the observations of Mr. Bell; but the manner in which he has expressed himself precludes our doing more than forwarding his communications to your Honourable Court.

3. We cannot but admit the justice of the merchants' complaint regarding the want of roads, and we fully concur in Mr. Townsend's remarks on the subject, as expressed in his 3d paragraph.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Falkland.*
Willoughby Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

Bombay Castle,
15 February 1850.

No. 226 of 1850.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *H. E. Goldsmid,* Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir,

With reference to the chief Secretary's letter of 21st July last, No. 4596, and enclosure, I have the honour to forward a letter dated 20th ultimo, No. 1737, with enclosure of 18th August, from the Collector of Dharwar, on the subject of the causes which impede the New Orleans cotton cultivation.

2. In much that the Collector says I agree; the difficulties in the way of the ryots are very formidable, and for them, under present circumstances, insurmountable; but I also agree in much of what the merchants say in their letter of 31st May; and on this subject I would respectfully refer Government to my letters noted in the margin,* as well as to the former correspondence quoted in them.

3. When the formation of roads shall have made the interior of the country practically accessible to the trader, there can be little doubt that he will gladly avail himself of their aid. Public-spirited individuals may here and there encounter possible loss, through a spirit of mercantile speculation; but general trade will flow only in profitable channels, and these will rarely extend far to the interior of the country till the Ghauts are perforated by numerous good roads.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, "Nehr,"
16th January 1850.

(No. 1737 of 1849.)

To *E. H. Townsend,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

The accompanying letter was penned soon after the receipt of the letter of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, dated the 31st May last, No. 24; but on re-consideration, deeming it a subject to call for the notice of Government itself, rather than that of its servants, I withheld it. I now observe that the letter of the Chamber of Commerce has been published in the Bombay journals, and that it is considered to administer a well-merited censure upon the Government for its apathy. I venture to forward the letter, and to express a hope that the Government will not silently submit to the strictures of the Chamber of Commerce; for I believe all who are practically acquainted with the merits of the question will agree with me in maintaining that the apathy and indifference of the Bombay merchants is the most disheartening feature of the cotton experiments in this province.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office, Camp, Andoor,
20 December 1849.

To *E. H. Townsend,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, S. M. C.

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive, under your endorsement No. 3028, dated the 27th ultimo, copy of a letter addressed to Government by the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay on the subject of the experiments for the improvement of cotton in this collectorate.

2. I am induced to offer a few observations upon the expressions of the Chamber, under the full conviction, that so long as the European mercantile community of Bombay continue to

* Revenue Commissioner to Government, 4th September 1848 (No. 2729), paragraphs 9 to 13. Ditto to ditto, 15th October 1849 (No. 3885).

to stand aloof, and abstain from all active efforts to promote the measures which Government are prosecuting at a vast expense, no progress can possibly be made in effecting a permanent improvement in this staple; for it is not sufficient to encourage the production of a superior product by the employment of the zeal and assiduity of Government and its officers, there must be established a market for such superior product, in order to give permanence to it; and this can never be effected through the agency of Government, while the Bombay merchants are satisfied to look on, without using any interest in the subject, except to express a vain regret that they are unable to exert themselves.

3. In the third paragraph the Chamber remarks, that the objection of the ryots to grow New Orleans cotton appears to be sufficiently frivolous. One of the objections, and the chief one, was, that they were unable to obtain a ready market for this superior description of commerce. Is this a frivolous objection? It least becomes those to say so who have the means of removing it. Let the Bombay merchant establish an agency in this collectorate for the purchase of the crop clean picked, and employ his own means and resources, aided by those which the country and the Government may supply, such as saw gins and carriage to the coast, and we shall hear less of the ryots' frivolous objections; or even let the Bombay merchant come into the local market to purchase the clean cotton after it shall have been ginned, thereby affording the ryot the means of disposing of his produce at a remunerative price, without exposing him to the vexatious proceedings of the native traders who export cotton to Bombay, and who would have established a monopoly of the superior cotton, unless Government has stepped in to purchase cotton for consignment to England, which, of course, is a relief of only partial operation.

4. Again, is the objection that the ryots are unable to clean the New Orleans cotton frivolous because their means are inadequate to clean even the more easily cleaned country cotton? This is the argument of the latter part of the Chamber's third paragraph. The chief cause of the dirty condition in which cotton reaches Bombay is, that there is not a fair market for clean cotton in these districts; the price obtained for cotton by the ryot is so small, and he meets with so much annoyance from the country traders, that it is not worth his while to pick the cotton clean. Could not the Bombay merchants remedy this evil by coming into the local market?

5. I will now, to make the subject more lucid, proceed to the sixth paragraph of the Chamber's letter, where the want of facility of communication is urged as opposing an insuperable obstacle to the Bombay merchant's finding his way into the interior of the country. I can only assure any Bombay merchant disposed to penetrate into these districts, that in February last I left Bombay in a pattamar on a Tuesday at noon, and that I reached Dharwar on the morning of the Monday following, and that a lady accompanied me in this expedition.

6. The anecdote of the information given to the Manchester manufacturers would be instructive if there were any parallel between Khamgaum or Dharwar and the United States, in regard to the facility of purchasing cotton. There can, I suspect, be little doubt that the Manchester manufacturer would find his way to the United States, and make his purchases direct there, if there were an adequate necessity for his doing so; nay, he would find his way to Dharwar or Khamgaum if the same motive existed. The truth is, the United States supply the Manchester manufacturer at his door with the staple, and, like the Bombay merchant, he contents himself with meetings and letters, which evince a deep interest in the improvement in the cotton of our own colonies, and highly applaud the zeal and assiduity of Government in making such continuous and disinterested exertions in so important a cause. They are very energetic in urging upon the Government, with great earnestness, as well as great respect, the necessity and importance of improving the means of communication and constructing saw gins, but they will do nothing themselves.

7. The Chamber, in the same paragraph, the sixth, very adroitly shift the whole burden of the insignificant results of the measures of Government, from the apathy and want of co-operation or interest on the part of the mercantile community, to some serious error or omission at the commencement of the experiments instituted by Government for the improvement of cotton; they seem to think the Government should have started with railroads, and probably comfortable hotels, for the European agents, and then have directed their attention to the production of a superior description of cotton. Less extravagant expectations would have been satisfied with having the cotton produced by Government means, and have depended, in some degree at least, upon the enterprise of merchants for facilities in the purchase and transport of it.

8. The history of the Government experiments for the improvement of cotton has long since left no room to doubt that all expectations of any liberal or enterprising support from the mercantile community is hopeless. For what have they done in aid of it from the first? But it is amusing to find the Chamber of Commerce, as the voice of the community at this date, lauding the Government for its praiseworthy zeal and assiduity, and assuring them that if they had not made a mistake at the beginning, which the Chamber at length reveals to them, "they (the Chamber) would not now have to learn of diminished crops."

9. Interested as I necessarily am, on account of my official position in connexion with the cotton experiments, I trust I shall be excused for having given vent to a feeling of honest indignation created by the communication of the Chamber of Commerce. If we can

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look for no co-operation from the Bombay merchants, it would, at least, become them to acknowledge the liberality and public spirit of the Government, without presuming to find fault with the mode or the extent of their measures.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
18 August 1849.

With Revenue Letter from Bombay, No. 104 of 1850, dated 13 November.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 20 February 1850.—V. 2072 to 2074 A.

(No. 197 of 1850.)

From the Collector of Dharwar to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*.

Sir,

V. 2072. I BEG the favour of your submitting, with the least practicable delay, for the instructions of Government, the accompanying letter from the Superintendent of cotton experiments, relative to the purchase of the indigenous cotton of this district, for the purpose of being consigned to England.

2. Mr. Blount informs me that it is impossible to obtain this description of cotton clean picked. The natives, whether dealers or cultivators, will not consent to supply it on terms much in advance of the market prices; in fact, it is not procurable at all. Last year Mr. Blount obtained a small quantity of native cotton, which was unusually clean, but the parties who supplied it will not do so again. It is stated that the trouble of clean picking is so great that no price which can in reason be offered for it will compensate the parties who may engage to supply such cotton.

3. Under these circumstances Mr. Blount naturally scruples to purchase cotton which may be found to be dirty. I beg to submit my humble opinion, that if the object of consigning cotton to England by Government be, as I understand it to be, to bring the product of this district to the notice of the home consumers, it will be expedient to purchase such as can usually, and under ordinary circumstances, be procured. Specimens obtained through the exertion of the influence of Government servants, or at an enhanced price, can only serve to deceive the home traders.

4. I beg the favour of an early reply, and trust that the importance of early instructions will justify my having addressed you direct on this subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office, Camp Dewur Hooblee,
8 February 1850.

(No. 26 of 1850.)

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

V. 2073. I BEG to inform you that I cannot procure the quantity of clean-picked native cotton ordered by Government in letter, No. 3192, dated 30 July 1847. Since I mentioned this circumstance to you yesterday, I have looked over the Government correspondence in relation to the purchase of cotton, but I cannot find anything directing the purchase of clean-picked cotton alone; but the impression on my mind is that there is an order restricting the purchase to clean-picked cotton, and it may be in the Government letter above quoted, of which I have no copy.

As I should not feel justified in purchasing even the best of such native cotton as is to be had throughout the district without instruction, I beg to request that you will refer the matter for the consideration of Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John M. Blount*,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Khoosigul, 2 February 1850.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

V. 2074. MR. BELL to be informed that we are much disappointed at receiving this report from him, after he had informed the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, that 392,000 lbs. of indigenous cotton would be available for despatch to the Honourable Court.

The collector and Mr. Blount should have endeavoured in due season to procure cotton as cleanly picked as was obtainable, for a price in advance of that paid for cotton gathered carelessly; such would have been a perfectly legitimate transaction, and not required the "exertion of the influence of Government servants," or any other measure calculated to "deceive the home traders."

The

The assertion quoted by Mr. Bell in para. 2 may be correct; but if so, it is to be regretted he did not bring the fact to our notice at an earlier date, instead of in the hurried manner he has done after the season has so far advanced.

Mr. Blount should be instructed, through the collector, to procure the best picked cotton which can be obtained at a price commensurate to the greater value it has, or ought to have, in the market over cotton which has been carelessly gathered, and Mr. Bell should see that these instructions are properly carried out.

The Collector should report what quantity of indigenous and New Orleans cotton has been purchased, and what quantity ginned up to present date by Mr. Blount since the last consignment to the Honourable Court, whether on account of this year's consignment, or for other parties.

Mr. Townsend to be requested to favour us immediately with copies of Mr. Bell's letter of 21st November and 21st December 1849, Nos. 1596 and 1738, referred to in his (Mr. Townsend's) letter to Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, of 17th January 1850, No. 235.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

16 February 1850.

(No. 1072 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will favour him immediately with copies of Mr. Bell's letters of the 21st November and 21st December last, Nos. 1596 and 1738, referred to in your letter to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, of the 17th ultimo, No. 235. V. 2074 A.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 15 February 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 20 February 1850.—V. 2473.

(No. 1221 of 1850.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet* to the Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 197, dated the 8th instant, with its enclosed communication from the Superintendent of cotton experiments, relative to the purchase of the indigenous cotton of your collectorate, for the purpose of being consigned to England. V. 2473.

2. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council desires me to inform you that he is much disappointed at receiving this report from you, after you had informed the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, that 392,000 pounds of indigenous cotton would be available for dispatch to the Honourable Court.

3. You and Mr. Blount should have endeavoured, in due season, to procure cotton as cleanly picked as was obtainable for a price in advance of that paid for cotton gathered carelessly. Such would have been a perfectly legitimate transaction, and not required the "exertion of the influence of Government servants," or any other measure calculated to "deceive the home traders."

4. The assertion quoted by you in para. 2 may be correct, but if so, it is to be regretted you did not bring the fact to the notice of Government at an earlier date, instead of in the hurried manner you have done after the season has so far advanced.

5. You will be pleased to instruct Mr. Blount to procure the best picked cotton which can be obtained at a price commensurate to the greater value it has, or ought to have, in the market over cotton which has been carelessly gathered; and you will see that these instructions are properly carried out.

6. You will have the goodness to report what quantity of indigenous and New Orleans cotton has been purchased, and what quantity ginned up to the present date by Mr. Blount, since the last consignment to the Honourable Court, whether on account of this year's consignment or for other parties.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 19 February 1850.

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EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 20 March 1850.—V. 3531 and 3532.

(No. 757 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

V. 3531. IN acknowledging receipt of your letter of yesterday's date (No. 1072), I have the honour to forward the communications of the Dharwar Collector therein called for, viz., an endorsement (No. 1596) of 21st November last, and a letter (No. 1738) dated the 21st December following, both relating to the quantity of cotton available in that collectorate for transmission to England.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner,
Southern Division.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Poona,
16 February 1850.

(No. 1596 of 1849.)

V. 3532. THE Collector of Dharwar begs to report that he will probably be able to supply Government this year with 1,000 bales of each description of cotton, or as much more as may be required. At present it is estimated that the crop of American cotton in this collectorate will yield about 1,800 bales, more than is required by Government.

(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Dharwar,
Collector's Office, Camp Hooblee,
21 November 1849.

(No. 1738 of 1849.)

To *E. H. Townsend,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 4474, dated the 12th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the equivalent in candies of 1,000 bales is 500 of either country or New Orleans cotton, and that the candy of 784 pounds contains 9½ Indian maunds of 80 pounds each.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell,* Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office, Camp Adoor,
21 December 1849.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 20 March 1850.—V. 3960 to 3962.

(No. 283 of 1850.)

From the Collector of Dharwar to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

V. 3960. WITH reference to Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, No. 1221, dated the 19th instant, in which the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, in expressing his disappointment at the receipt of a report from me regarding the impracticability of obtaining clean-picked native cotton, seems to think that there has been remissness on the part of Mr. Blount and myself in this matter, I have the honour to request that you will respectfully explain to his Lordship in Council that the cotton crop in this district is not yet ripe, and therefore there is abundant time to make any arrangements for the supply of cotton for home consignment which Government may dictate.

2. My communication to the Revenue Commissioner, referred to in the 2d paragraph of your letter, I beg respectfully to explain was made when it had been ascertained that the extent of land cultivated with cotton, and the general prospects of the season, indicated the practicability of supplying the full quantity of cotton which was required by Government. The arrangements for procuring that supply were commenced at a later date, when something more definite was known of the prospects of the cotton harvest, and of the market prices of the new cotton; it was then that the difficulty reported to Government presented itself. The hurried manner in which the report appears to Government to have been made arose from the expediency of obtaining early instructions, in order that, under the circumstances, the cleanest native cotton which could be obtained might be procured for Government. To this end, it will probably be necessary to purchase it from a greater number of parties, and at a greater number of places than was done last year. But the season for purchasing has by no means been allowed to slip by.

3. Under this explanation, I hope his Lordship in Council will relieve Mr. Blount and me from the censure which the Chief Secretary's letter conveys.

4. The

4. The instructions contained in the 5th paragraph of the Chief Secretary's letter shall be strictly attended to.

5. As the cotton of the present season is still unripe, none of course has been purchased or ginned. Mr. Blount is now engaged in making contracts with the traders and the ryots for the supply required by Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Collector.

Dharwar,
Collector's Office, Camp Kiarkope,
23 February 1850.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

RECORDED copy of this correspondence may be sent Mr. Townsend and Mr. Shaw for information. V. 3961.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

4 March 1850.

(No. 1989 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

TRANSMITTED for the information of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, as also copy of Mr. Bell's letter, No. 197, dated 8th ultimo, with enclosure, and Government reply, No. 1221, dated the 19th idem. V. 3962.

By order, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 14 March 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 13 April 1850.—V. 4321 to 4324.

(No. 1559 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*, dated 14 March 1850.

Sir,

WITH reference to the correspondence quoted in the margin,* I have the honour to forward a letter from the Collector of Dharwar, dated 27th November, enclosing one from Mr. Blount, of 17th of that month, respecting the quantity of New Orleans cotton to be purchased for Government, and the price. V. 4321.

2. On the 20th of December I referred the Collector to the second letter above quoted, which gives him authority to fix the price of the cotton with reference to the state of the market. The Collector replies by an endorsement, dated 10th January (also submitted), forwarding a letter from Mr. Blount, of the 7th idem, from which his Lordship in Council will perceive that the price paid per candy to local dealers, for American cotton cleaned and packed, is 75 rupees per candy, and that, when paid to the ryots direct, the price is 11 annas per maund "of seed cotton," (which, I believe, means cotton without the seed); these prices appear very fair, and will, I trust, be appoved by Government.

3. Mr. Blount expects † that the American cotton crop will, if good, amount to 1,400 candies, while the authority of Government permits only of the purchase of 500 candies; he asks permission to purchase as much as 800 candies, should he see fit. The amount of produce, however, must be a matter of uncertainty until the crop is actually gathered, and if 1,400 candies be the full produce expected from a good crop, it would perhaps not be expedient to sanction the purchase, on behalf of Government, of more than the half of the full crop expected, as the effect of such a demand by Government would be to stimulate the growth of American cotton, and interfere with the market; measures which the Honourable Court seem desirous to avoid. † Letter of 17 Nov.

4. Five hundred candies is the quantity permanently ordered by Government; should the Collector be satisfied that the crop amounts to 1,400 candies, he might be authorised to purchase 200 candies additional, or one half of the crop, but this I submit is the utmost encouragement

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* Secretary to Government to Revenue Commissioner, 20th January 1848 (No. 382). Acting Secretary to Revenue Commissioner, 15th November (No. 7182). Government Letter, 19th May 1849 (No. 3393). Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, 17th January 1850 (No. 235).

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encouragement in the way of creating a market that Government should afford; any greater stimulus would surely lead to a falling off, similar to what occurred in 1848, whenever it should be withdrawn.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Poona, 14 March 1850.

(No. 1612 of 1849.)

To *E. H. Townsend,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir

V. 4322.

In forwarding an original letter from Mr. Blount, the Superintendent of cotton experiments in this collectorate, proposing rates at which cotton for Government shall be purchased during the approaching season, I have the honour to state that the rates proposed appear in the present state of the market fair and equitable. At the same time, I think it would be expedient that the regulation of this part of the superintendent's operations should be permitted to rest with himself, in communication with me, as it is quite impossible that Government can dictate rates which shall be invariable under the fluctuations to which the market is always liable.

2. I look upon the consignment of cotton to England by Government as an unnatural means of obtaining favour for the produce of our territories. The natural channel through which to recommend the staple to the notice of the home manufacturers is, I conceive, the Bombay market, and therefore I view Mr. Blount's proposal to purchase 800 instead of 500 candies, the quantity of American cotton ordered in the Government letter (No. 382), dated 20 January 1848, as worthy of adoption, if the 300 extra candies be sold by auction on account of Government in Bombay, by weekly sales, after due notice.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office, Camp Wurroor,
27 November 1849.

(No. 60 of 1849.)

To *W. W. Bell,* Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

In reference to the communications noted in the margin,* which contain the authority for the purchase of American and native cotton for shipment to England, I have the honour to propose that, for the cotton of this season's growth, the price to be paid, when purchased direct from the ryots, be for American cotton 12 annas per maund for cuppas, and for native seed cotton at nine annas per maund of 28 lbs. To that portion which it may be necessary to purchase through the local dealers, I would fix the price at 80 rupees for American cotton per Bombay candy, to be delivered at the gin stations cleaned, and packed in good gunnies ready for transit.

In the event of the American cotton producing a good crop this season, I estimate that the produce will reach 1,400 candies, 900 candies above what is ordered to be purchased by Government; some of it will, no doubt, reach the Presidency through private dealers, and perhaps all in excess of that required by Government may be purchased by private parties; but I would beg to propose that I be given discretionary power to purchase as much as 800 candies, if a market is not found for it amongst the native traders.

I will hereafter submit an estimate for both native and American, and mention the amount of rupees required, and what sums made subject to my order at the different district treasuries.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John M. Blount,*
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Khoosighul, 17 November 1849.

(No. 11 of 1850.)

To *W. W. Bell,* Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

I have the honour, in reply to letter, No. 4566 of 1849, from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to state that I have contracted with local dealers for the delivery of American

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* Government Letter, No. 3192 of 1847 dated 30th July, to the Address of the Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division. No. 5113 of 1848, with appended Extract from Despatch, No. 6, from the Honourable Court of Directors, paragraphs 2 and 4, dated 4th July 1848. From J. G. Lumsden, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, to E. H. Townsend, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division. No. 7182 of 1848, from W. Courtney, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, to E. H. Townsend, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

American cotton cleaned and packed at 75 rupees per Bombay candy, and that when I purchase direct from the ryots they are paid at the rate of 11 annas per maund of seed cotton, each maund 56 seers, or 28 pounds.

2. For native cotton, clean-picked, I am making advances to the ryots, and agreed to pay for it at the price of eight annas per maund of 56 seers, and when purchased, ginned, and packed, at the rate of 65 rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John M. Blount,*
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Khoosighul, 7 January 1850.

No. 41 of 1850.)

FORWARDED to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, with reference to his letter (No. 4566) of the 20th ultimo, for the information of Government.

(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office, Camp Luckeekop,
10 January 1850.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

I HAVE no objection to Mr. Blount purchasing, at fair market price, as much as 800 candies of cotton; the difference between that quantity and the number of candies to be sent to the Honourable Court being sold by public auction at Bombay. V. 4323.

The Collector to be requested to inform us when these 800 candies may be expected to reach Bombay.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

18 March 1850.

(No. 2237 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter to the address of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 1612, dated 27th November last, I have been directed to acquaint you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council authorises Mr. Blount's purchasing at a fair market price as much as 800 candies of cotton; the difference between that quantity and the number of candies to be sent to the Honourable the Court of Directors will be sold by public auction at Bombay. V. 4324.

2. You will have the goodness to report when the 800 candies so purchased may be expected to reach Bombay.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 22 March 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated the 13th April 1850.—V. 5145 to 5148.

(No. 431 of 1850.)

From the Collector of Dharwar to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information and consideration of Government, a letter from Mr. Blount, reporting a sudden rise of prices in the local cotton market, which, as respects the native cotton, renders it extremely doubtful whether the purchase of cotton required by Government can be effected without the probability of incurring serious eventual loss. V. 5145.

2. The prices already range so high* that the cost of the cotton when conveyed to the Presidency would exceed the prices now current there. Moreover, none of our cotton can by any possibility reach Bombay until after the next monsoon, and by the time at which it can arrive in England, the importations from America will have reduced the present high prices in the home market.

3. Under

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* Viz., from 83 rupees to 105 rupees per candy for uncleaned native cotton, or as much seed cotton as when cleaned will yield a candy.

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3. Under these circumstances I do not conceive that I should be justified in instructing Mr. Blount to purchase cotton at any price higher than that which would involve only a fair risk of loss, as well as a reasonable prospect of profit, and certainly not at a price which would involve certain loss. I have conferred personally with Mr. Blount on this subject, and we have decided not to pay higher than 72 rupees per candy for native cotton.

4. It will be seen from Mr. Blount's letter, that the contracts for American cotton which he reported having made for the purchase of cotton in his letter to me, No. 11,* dated 7th January last, were, as concerned the price, conditional; and were in fact rather agreements at estimated prices than actual contracts, which could not be obtained before the crop ripened, and the state of the market was ascertained.

5. The prices of American cotton, it will be seen, are not ranging so high in proportion to its value as those of native cotton, and it is hoped that the quantity of this description required for Government will be obtained at a reasonable price.

6. I shall be thankful to be informed that Government approves of our proceedings.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
Camp Hooblee, 25 March 1850.

(No. 71 of 1850.)

To *W. W. Bell,* Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

V. 5146.

In reference to my letter, No. 60 of 1849, in which I proposed to fix the price of American cotton for this season at 80 rupees the candy when delivered cleaned and packed, or when purchased of the ryots at 12 annas the maund, and for native cotton at 9 annas the maund; and my letter, No. 68 of 1849, asking your sanction to the above proposals, and requesting that advances might be made by the mamlutdars to the ryots for clean picked native cotton at the rate of 8 annas the maund:

2. I have the honour to report to you, that owing to the continued rise in cotton since the ryots have commenced gathering the crop, I cannot procure the cotton at the prices estimated in the letters above quoted. My estimate for New Orleans cotton was founded on the supposition that it would not go above 12 annas the maund, and that clean picked native cotton could be had at 8 and 9 annas the maund; for the American cotton I am not so wide of the mark, it has not reached above 13 annas the maund, and 85 to 95 rupees per candy can be afforded for it without danger of loss to Government; but with the native cotton I am entirely at a loss what to do. The great competition for this cotton amongst the native dealers has, in my opinion, carried it much above its value; and if purchases are made at the prices now current here, I can see no prospect of gain to Government, or even clearing themselves is precarious; I therefore beg to request that you will instruct me whether to purchase at the present current rates or not, as I do not feel myself privileged to do so without your authority. For your information I may state that the prices asked vary from *Rs.* 76. 8. to *Rs.* 98 for a candy of native seed cotton; the sales of the seeds will about pay for preparing it for market, and it will cost 13 rupees to forward it to the Presidency, making the total cost *Rs.* 89. 8. to *Rs.* 111 per candy; whilst it is now selling in Bombay at 91 and 93 rupees.

3. In my letter, No. 11 of 1850, to your address, I stated that "I had made contracts with native dealers for the delivery of American and native cotton at 75 and 65 rupees respectively;" I would beg to explain that these contracts were in a measure conditional, and founded on the supposition that the dealers would be able to purchase of the ryots the American cotton at 11 annas the maund, and I made some bargains under this supposition, amounting to 260 candies; and at that time I had no reason to doubt I should have procured the whole 500 candies at that price. These dealers afterwards represented to me that they would not be able to furnish the cotton unless I would increase the price, as they would have to pay, and had paid, 12 to 13 annas the maund for it, and I have agreed to pay 80 rupees instead of 75.

4. The native cotton engaged at 65 rupees amounted to 10 candies of clean picked cotton, if it could be got; but knowing the difficulty of getting such cotton, I never calculated that the individual would be able to fulfil his agreement. My reliance was on getting the ryots to take advances to furnish such cotton; but they have in every instance refused to pick it clean, and will only bargain to give cotton of the ordinary quality.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John M. Blount,*
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Dharwar District,
Camp Koolwad, 22 March 1850.

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* Forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner, with the Collector's endorsement, No. 41, dated 10th January last, and by the Revenue Commissioner to Government, with his letter, No. 1559, dated 14th instant.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

V. 5147.

MR. BELL to be informed that we regret much to learn that more satisfactory progress has not been made towards the obtainment of the cotton required by the Honourable Court.

2. Giving Mr. Blount full credit for having at heart that the people, whether traders or ryots, should be incited to furnish cleanly picked cotton, we are not satisfied that he has gone the right way to work, for Mr. Bell, in his letter of 23d February 1850 (No. 283) informed us that Mr. Blount was then "engaged in making contracts with the traders and the ryots for the supply required by Government," and it now appears that Mr. Blount only effected bargains for 10 of the 500 candies native cotton he was to furnish, and that he did not at the time think this bargain could be fulfilled. Mr. Blount adds that the ryots have "in every instance refused to pick it (the cotton) clean, and will only bargain to give cotton of the ordinary quality"; we may inform Mr. Bell that we shall be glad to learn that he and Mr. Blount took in due time the proper measures for inducing the ryots, or what would have been better, the traders, with whom the ryots are in the habit of dealing, to endeavour to furnish cleanly picked cotton; if the measures which we hope to hear they adopted had proved successful, we should not have been debarred by the high prices demanded for carelessly picked and packed cotton, from giving a higher price for cotton that had been carefully and cleanly picked.

3. I have been told that no purchases have been made by the merchants in Bombay since the mail came in, and that the price had fallen about 10 rupees per candy, which will make Southern Mahratta country cotton, in its ordinary state, about 85 rupees; prices varying from 76½ to 98 rupees, or, in Bombay, from 89½ to 111 rupees, could not be supported by the state of the Bombay markets, and as this must be well known by this time to the dealers in the Southern Mahratta country, we may, without entering into all these details, tell Mr. Bell that it is very probable that the late news from England will have checked prices in the Southern Mahratta country; and we hope he will be able to get us the required quantity at a reasonable price, attending to the instructions conveyed in the Government letter of 19th February 1850, that he should "procure the best picked cotton which can be obtained at a price commensurate to the greater value it has or ought to have in the market over cotton which has been carelessly gathered."

4. As regards the New Orleans cotton, we may inform Mr. Bell and Mr. Blount that it might tend to render its production distasteful to the ryots, by paying for it less, and in consequence of contracts made earlier in the season, constraining them to take less than a price proportionate to its greater relative value over the native cotton, and that we therefore authorise as much as 5 per cent. over the market price of the native cotton being paid for the New Orleans, if necessary to satisfy the holders of the cotton; but as the former description will appear to have had, at the date of Mr. Bell's report, a fictitious value, we do not consider it imperative on him to give thus much.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
D. A. Blane.

5 April 1850.

(No. 2611 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

I HAVE placed before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council your letter, No. 431, dated 25th ultimo, with its enclosed communication from Mr. Blount.

V. 5148.

2. His Lordship in Council regrets much to learn that more satisfactory progress has not been made towards the obtainment of the cotton required by the Honourable Court.

3. Giving Mr. Blount full credit for having at heart that the people, whether traders or ryots, should be incited to furnish cleanly picked cotton, Government are not satisfied that he has gone the right way to work; for in your letter of 23d February 1850, No. 283, you stated that Mr. Blount was then "engaged in making contracts with the traders and the ryots for the supply required by Government," and it now appears that Mr. Blount only effected bargains for 10 of the 500 candies native cotton he was to furnish, and that he did not at the time think this bargain could be fulfilled; Mr. Blount adds that the ryots have "in every instance refused to pick it (the cotton) clean, and will only bargain to give cotton of the ordinary quality." Government will be glad to learn that you and Mr. Blount took in due time the proper measures for inducing the ryots, or what would have been better, the traders with whom the ryots are in the habit of dealing, to endeavour to furnish cleanly picked cotton. If the measures which they hope to hear you both adopted had proved successful, Government would not have been debarred by the high prices demanded for carelessly picked and packed cotton from giving a higher price for cotton that had been carefully and cleanly picked.

4. It is very probable that the late news from England will have checked prices in the Southern Mahratta country, and Government hope you will be able to get the required

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quantity at a reasonable price, attending to the instructions conveyed in my letter of 19th February 1850, No. 1221, that you should "procure the best picked cotton which can be obtained at a price commensurate to the greater value it has, or ought to have, in the market over cotton which had been carelessly gathered."

5. As regards the New Orleans cotton, I have been desired to state for your information and that of Mr. Blount, that it might tend to render its production distasteful to the ryots by paying for it less, and in consequence of contracts made earlier in the season constraining them to take less than a price proportionate to its greater relative value over the native cotton, and that his Lordship in Council, therefore, authorises as much as 5 per cent. over the market price of the native cotton being paid for the New Orleans, if necessary to satisfy the holders of the cotton; as, however, the former description appears to have had, at the date of your report, a fictitious value, the Governor in Council does not consider it imperative on you to give thus much.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 6 April 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 12 June 1850.—V.8187 to 90.

(No. 654 of 1850.)

From the Collector of Dharwar to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

V. 8187.

WITH reference to your letter, No. 2611, dated the 6th ultimo, I have the honour to forward, for submission to Government, a letter from Mr. Blount, explaining fully what measures he adopted to procure the supply of cotton required for consignment to England, and I trust his Lordship in Council will now be satisfied that there has been nothing left undone which was practicable, and that our difficulties have arisen from changes in the local market, over which we could not possibly possess any control.

2. I would respectfully beg the attention of Government to Mr. Blount's statements regarding the difficulty in procuring clean-picked native cotton, which means cotton that has been picked with extraordinary care; for I am disposed to think that Government has not clearly understood from our former communications that this difficulty is not to be overcome by any measures or arrangements which it is in the power of Mr. Blount or myself to adopt. It is the stubborn fact that native cotton cannot by any means be picked more than ordinarily clean, at a price which would secure the purchasers of it from severe loss, which prevents our procuring for Government a superior article. The friable character of the capsules of the native cotton, and the dry air which prevails at the season when the cotton is picked, added to the picking being paid for according to the quantity picked, and not by daily wages, which of course causes the pickers to pick with reference to quantity rather than quality, all combine to prevent the ryots from engaging or even attempting to have their cotton clean picked. The difficulty is, then, intrinsic in the nature of the native cotton, and is insuperable. Some cotton acquires additional trash by exposure and neglect in its carriage, and so far we have some room for selection, which will always be exercised.

3. The Government will be glad to observe, that owing to a fall in prices, Mr. Blount still hopes to secure the whole supply which is required, and I trust that that truly public-spirited and indefatigable gentleman may receive from Government an acquittal of all blame in respect to his proceedings; for whether, as respects zeal, intelligence, industry, or an anxious regard for the Government interests, I cannot bear too high a testimony to Mr. Blount's merits.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell,* Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
6 May 1850.

(No. 90 of 1850.)

To *W. W. Bell,* Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

V. 8188.

IN answer to the letter of the Secretary to Government, No. 2611 of 1850, received under cover of your endorsement, No. 541, of the 12th instant, I have the honour to state, that the price at which I had estimated to purchase clean-picked native cotton for the present year was eight and nine annas per maund, which was, at the time, one and a half to two annas above the bazaar price of the previous year for ordinary cotton. This was a liberal advance in price for clean-picked cotton, and one at which I supposed the ryots and dealers would be willing to furnish the cotton. As early as the months of November and December last I endeavoured to bargain with the local dealers to furnish the cotton; but I could in only one instance get a definite quantity promised to me (10 candies): the dealers would not engage or promise to furnish a given quantity, on account of the great difficulty of inducing the ryots, for a reasonable compensation, to furnish such cotton as I required; but they consented to let me have all the clean-picked cotton they could procure. As I could not depend

depend on the dealers to furnish the cotton, I then went direct to the ryots. I had also the assistance of the Government native officials; but in very few instances could the ryots be prevailed on to promise clean-picked cotton. This was in the months of January and February last, before the cotton was ripe, and before there was any material rise or activity in the market. I offered advances of money for the cotton to the amount of one-half the quantity a ryot was supposed to be able to furnish, but offering to pay for the cotton before it was gathered, and at a price of one to two annas above what it was considered would be the average bazaar price for ordinary cotton, was no inducement for them to make an effort to gather it clean. Had the prices remained stationary, I had still expectation of procuring from both dealers and ryots a portion of the 500 candies required. The news of the short supply of cotton in Liverpool and consequent increase of price did not affect the prices here materially until the end of February, and during the month of March a rapid advance in prices took place here, and all qualities of native cotton in a few days reached a figure at which to purchase would have been to incur a certain loss, and clean-picked cotton could not then have been had, unless at a further increase of price of two to three annas the maund. Although the price of cotton in Liverpool is now high, yet I may say there is nothing in the features of the European market to induce a belief that the high prices now ruling will be maintained for a twelvemonth to come, and therefore a price approximating cannot be paid here; for the cotton produce here in 1849 and 1850 will not reach England until the middle of 1851. The cotton forwarded from this in 1849 will reach Liverpool in time to realise the present prices; but not so with this crop; it cannot reach England before another American crop has been produced and forwarded to market, and therefore purchases here must be based on the supposition of the state of foreign markets 12 months hence, and not on what they are at present. If the future state of the home market may be judged of by the past, the probability is that Indian cotton, instead of commanding $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ per pound, will not reach, on the average, above $3\frac{3}{4}d.$; take, for instance, the years 1847, 1848, and 1849:

1847	Surat	$4\frac{1}{8}d.$	Short crop in America.
1848	ditto	$3\frac{7}{8}d.$	Large - ditto.
1849	ditto	$4\frac{1}{4}d.$	Short - ditto.

2. I beg to assure you that I took early measures to procure clean-picked cotton, and that I used my utmost endeavours with both ryots and dealers to get them to furnish it at a reasonable price. I will not say that such cotton is not procurable, but that this year it could not be had unless at a price that must have incurred a loss of 15 to 20 rupees the candy. If I have erred in not getting the cotton irrespective of price, I trust that it will at least be considered that I was actuated by what I considered to be the interests of Government.

3. In reference to the New Orleans cotton, it has been purchased of the ryots at a fair price, from 11 to 13 annas the maund. Had there been as many competitors for this cotton, the speculations in it would have been equally as wild as with the native; but the purchases of it being confined to a few individuals (those who own gins), there was just that degree's competition to keep it at a steady price, and I do not think the higher price which the native cotton bore for a short time will have any effect in checking its cultivation. Had the price of native continued firm, it no doubt would have had that effect, without a corresponding advance for the New Orleans cotton; the New Orleans has fluctuated but little throughout the season. The native cotton, for a few days, was selling for more, or a higher price was demanded for it; but it has now receded to 9 and 10 annas, and is likely to go still lower.

4. In conclusion, I may state, that I expect to be able to furnish the whole of the cotton required from this district; I have now written agreements for the delivery of a large portion of the cotton*, both native and New Orleans, and shall probably complete the purchase of the whole quantity during the next two months.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John M. Blount*,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiment.

Dharwar District, Bunkapoor,
23 April 1850.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* and *Blane*.

THIS is satisfactory, and the Collector may be so informed, for communication to Mr. Blount. V. 8189.

14 May 1850.

(signed) *Falkland*.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

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* Native, 485 candies; New Orleans, 565 candies.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 4207 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

V. 8190. I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 654, dated the 6th instant, and to inform you, for communication to Mr. Blount, that the explanation submitted by him relative to the measures he adopted for procuring the supply of cotton required for consignment to England is satisfactory.

I have, &c.
Bombay Castle, 23 May 1850. (signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 13th June 1849.—V. 7683 to 7690.

(No. 2246 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney*.

Sir,

V. 7683. THE Acting Collector of Belgaum, having in a letter dated 16th February last (No. 99), recommended that Mr. Channing should be authorised to purchase New Orleans cotton for Government, at from 11 to 13 annas per maund, and the indigenous cotton at its market value, I made a further reference to the Acting Collector, to which that officer replied on 30th March; this letter with its enclosure forms part of the correspondence quoted in the margin*, and herewith submitted for the orders of Government. His Lordship in Council will observe, that in my letter of 10th instant, I have concurred in the price proposed in the Belgaum Collectorate for cotton purchased by Government, viz., 11 annas per maund of 28 lbs. New Orleans cotton, and nine annas per maund cleanly-picked country cotton; and this I trust Government will under the circumstances stated, approve.

2. The principal object of the present reference, however, is to ascertain the pleasure of Government as to the degree of encouragement which should be afforded to the production of New Orleans cotton. Mr. Channing, in a letter of February (without date) to the Acting Collector of Belgaum, and which Mr. Inverarity forwarded with his despatch quoted at the beginning of his letter, says: "I was led during the season for planting, to promise those who were willing, that the produce would be purchased from them, knowing that if left on their hands it would be the means of their refusing to plant on forthcoming seasons, as where they had to dispose of it to native dealers, it has been at a price much below its value." And again, in the same letter, Mr. Channing says: "The ryots are very anxious that their New Orleans cotton should be purchased by Government."

3. In his letter of the 30th, forwarded by the Acting Collector on the same date, Mr. Channing remarks, that the high price which he had previously recommended "would do away with the necessity of giving rewards, and that seed has now to be given gratis." In paragraph 3 of the same letter, Mr. Channing urges on Government the necessity of their purchasing the New Orleans cotton, because the native merchant will not give a remunerating price, &c. The Acting Collector not having noticed this part of Mr. Channing's letter, I requested him to do so; his reply is dated 20th April.

4. Few persons will dispute the two axioms contained in paragraph 2 of the Acting Collector's letter (No. 202) last quoted, viz.; First, that a market is necessary to ensure the production of any article. Second, that hope of gain is the moving principle with all merchants, and that the petty dealers in this country have not very liberal or extended views as to wherein their interest consists.

5. But the question I submit is, for how long must Government provide not only seed, but a market for this one commodity? If the price now given, viz., 11 annas per maund, is no more than the value of the article, why are the traders unwilling to give it who have not the expense of furnishing seed, which now appears to fall on Government, nor of granting "rewards," which Mr. Channing mentions as a necessary part of the present system.

6. Were it the intention of Government always to remain in the market, paying bounty prices for the cotton, distributing seed gratis (*vide* my letter No. 2077, dated 28th ultimo), and granting rewards for cotton cultivation, all would be well; but I fear that the only result of such a system will be at first a great increase of New Orleans cultivation, and as

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* Acting Collector to Revenue Commissioner, 30th March (No. 168), with enclosure from Mr. Channing of the same date. Revenue Commissioner to Collector of Dharwar, 4th April. Collector's reply, 7th April (No. 519). Revenue Commissioner to Acting Collector, Belgaum, 14th April (No. 1901). Acting Collector's reply, 20th April, with enclosure from Mr. Channing 18th April. Revenue Commissioner to Acting Collector, 10th May.

as soon as these props are withdrawn, as wide, and a more sudden decrease, such as was reported to Government in my letter, No. 4099, dated 4th December last, as occurring in the Dharwar Collectorate.

7. I would, therefore, as proposed in my letter above quoted, suggest that seed be distributed gratis only for the first or second year of the introduction of the foreign cotton into a village or mahal; that no rewards be granted to encourage the planting of any particular sort of cotton, and that the quantity ordered by Government in their letter dated 20th January 1848 (No. 384), should be purchased (and no more), and that care be taken not to offer for this an extravagantly high price which no native merchant would offer, as to do so would teach the ryots always to expect such a price, and to be discontented if they did not receive it. Its effect also would be to deter the native merchants from the market, whereas, I submit that it is most essential for the prosperity of the experiment, that the native traders should find their advantage in purchasing the New Orleans cotton, for till the trade runs in its natural channel, the experiment cannot be viewed as having arrived beyond all likelihood of failure.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Rutnageree District,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Lanja, 15 May 1849.

(No. 168 of 1849.)

To *E. H. Townsend,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, No. 1385, I have the honour to append copy of a letter, No. 25 of this date from Mr. Channing, cotton planter, and with reference to the 4th para. of your letter under reply, beg to state that I believe 11 annas per maund of 28 lbs. for New Orleans, and nine annas per maund for indigenous cotton, to be the lowest prices which can give a remunerating return to growers. V. 7684.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Inverarity,*
Acting Collector.

Belgaum, Collector's Office,
30 March 1849.

(No. 25 of 1849.)

To *J. D. Inverarity,* Esq., Acting Collector, Belgaum.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 152, dated 22d instant, which reached me on the 28th at Moorgode, I respectfully beg to inform you, that having made a tour through the districts in which New Orleans cotton is growing, and carefully examined a great number of the fields, I have much satisfaction in saying, that with the exception of the fields at Munnoor and Alloor in the Badamee talooka, the produce is on the whole satisfactory, and that I am led to name (11) eleven annas per Bombay maund of 28 lbs. for New Orleans, and (9) nine annas for clean-picked native kuppas as the price at which it should be purchased for Government. These prices I have every reason to hope will encourage the ryots to increase the cultivation of the former, and pay more attention to the picking of the latter kind.

2. In my letter No. 52, dated 8th June last, which accompanied the samples of cotton then laid before you, I was led to recommend (13) thirteen annas per maund for New Orleans kuppas as a price which would encourage the ryots to plant it to a greater extent, and which would do away with the necessity of giving rewards. This measure would also, I beg to state, induce the ryots to purchase seed for planting, which has now to be given gratis, and at an expense to Government of carriage from the gin-houses to the different localities in which it is required, and thereby entailing an expense quite equal if not greater than buying the kuppas at (13) thirteen annas per maund would do.

3. The satisfactory produce of the New Orleans plant in general this season has so far satisfied the ryot, that the only thing requisite to ensure its cultivation being extended is a certainty that the produce will be purchased at a price sufficiently high to encourage them in their labours, and at a date sufficiently early to enable them to meet demands for rent, neither of which, I regret to state, is held out to them by the generality of dealers, who, perfectly careless as to what kind of cotton is planted, look only to obtaining the produce as cheap as possible, and the result must be a discontinuation of the cultivation of this kind of cotton, if left entirely to them to purchase it; whilst, on the other hand, there is scarcely a dealer who will purchase it on his own account, but requires that Government should buy the clean cotton from them; a system which takes the profit from those to whom it should accrue, having had the trouble of planting it, with the risk of its yielding a crop, and gives it to the dealer, who runs no risk whatever; and leads me respectfully to recommend that

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Government should for some time to come continue to purchase the kuppas in every locality where New Orleans is planted, leaving it optional to the ryots to dispose of it to dealers if they choose.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. W. Channing,*
Cotton Planter.

Belgaum, 30 March 1849.

(No. 1772 of 1849.)

The Collector of Dharwar is requested to state at what price per maund Mr. Blount has purchased cleanly picked country cotton this year.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner,
Southern Division.

Belgaum District,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, "Eenchul,"
4 April 1849.

(No. 519 of 1849.)

The Collector of Dharwar has the honour to report, that Mr. Blount has purchased cleanly picked country cotton at eight annas per maund of 28 lbs. this year.

(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
7 April 1849.

(No. 1901 of 1849.)

To *J. D. Inverarity*, Esq., Acting Collector, Belgaum.

Sir,

In acknowledging receipt of your letter, No. 168, of 30th ultimo, relative to the prices paid per maund for New Orleans and indigenous cottons, I have the honour to refer you to my letter, No. 1729, of 31st idem, in which I requested correction of my previous communication, No. 1385, dated 12th ultimo, as far as it related to the price of New Orleans cotton, and to my endorsement, of this date, No. 1900, stating the price at Dharwar to be 11 annas per maund.

2. With reference to the price said to be paid for country cotton (viz., nine annas per maund of 28 lbs.) I would request your consideration of the accompanying copy of a memorandum, dated the 7th instant, No. 519, from the Collector of Dharwar, reporting that the price paid by Mr. Blount per maund of "cleanly picked country cotton" in that zillah is only 8 annas per maund.

3. I beg to be favoured with your opinion on the propositions and remarks in Mr. Channing's 2d and 3d paragraphs.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner,
Southern Division.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Belgaum, 14 April 1849.

(No. 202 of 1849.)

To *E. H. Townsend,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

Adverting to your letter, No. 1901, dated the 14th instant, on the subject of the price to be paid for New Orleans and native cottons, I have the honour to annex copy of a letter, No. 31, from Mr. Channing, who shows that 9 annas per maund is cheap for native cotton grown in this collectorate; in which opinion I concur.

2. With reference to the 3d para. of your letter under reply, I beg to offer my opinion, that the cultivation of exotic cotton will be extended or diminished in proportion as the ryots find a ready market for the produce at remunerative prices, or the reverse; and I further beg to state my belief, that local native cotton merchants are too selfish to give a thought beyond what they conceive to be their own interest, and too ignorant to observe that their interests as dealers, and those of ryots as producers, are identical.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Inverarity,*
Acting Collector.

Belgaum Collector's Office,
20 April 1849.

(No. 31 of 1849.)

To *J. D. Inverarity*, Esq., Acting Collector, Belgaum.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 195, dated 16th instant, with a copy of one from the Revenue Commissioner, and respectfully beg to report for your information, that in my opinion the native kuppas, when picked in a clean and careful manner, is cheap at nine annas per maund, as it yields quite three per cent. more wool, and has been valued by the Chamber of Commerce at nearly (30) thirty per cent. above cotton from ordinarily picked kuppas; and under this impression, I am still led to recommend nine annas per maund being paid for it, as it also tends to induce ryots to do justice to the picking.

2. With regard to the price paid at Dharwar, I would respectfully observe, that the land there being surveyed, and settled at a much less rate of rent, admits of the ryot disposing of his produce at a cheaper rate than he can well do in this collectorate; and arrangements having been made, and money advanced as long ago as January in the Dharwar Collectorate, has no doubt induced the ryot to sell at the price named.

3. In conclusion, I would respectfully state that what native kuppas I have purchased up to this time is at the rate of nine annas per maund, and request your instructions as to whether I shall continue to do so, when the article is really good, or await further orders.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. W. Channing*,
Cotton Planter.

Belgaum, 18 April 1849.

(No. 2181 of 1849.)

To *J. D. Inverarity*, Esq., Acting Collector, Belgaum.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 202, of 20th ultimo, and under the circumstances alluded to in its enclosure from Mr. Channing, dated the 18th idem, to express my concurrence in your opinion, that the rate of 9 annas per maund for cleanly picked country cotton is not excessive. The authority to purchase the New Orleans cotton was conveyed to you in the Government letter of 18th ultimo, No. 2677.

2. With reference to the 3d para. of Mr. Channing's previous letter of 30th March last, alluded to in paragraph 2 of yours, under reply, it appears to me that no greater degree of encouragement on the part of Government in the purchase of New Orleans cotton, than what is already authorised in the Honourable Court's despatch accompanying the Government letter, No. 316, of 18th January 1848, is called for. On this subject, however, the instructions of Government will be applied for.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Rutnagir District,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, "Peerdaurm,"
10 May 1849.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

THE measures submitted by the Revenue Commissioner in his first para. may be approved, as they are concurred in by him. V. 7685.

The views he expresses in his concluding para. appear very just; he should communicate them to the officers in charge of the experiments, informing them that they have been concurred in by Government.

We cannot, it is evident, continue to furnish seed gratis, provide a market for the produce, and give rewards to the growers, if we expect or hope the experiments to succeed when our support is withdrawn; and if the cultivation cannot be kept up without such adventitious aid as this, it is evident nothing can be considered to have been, as yet, effected towards demonstrating the superiority or advantages of the American cotton in this collectorate.

The ryots, of course, will be glad to continue to cultivate the New Orleans cotton so long as Government agree to purchase it from them at prices above what it will fetch in the market; but the experiment cannot be considered to have succeeded until Government can withdraw altogether, and leave it to make its own way according to its marketable value.

The Revenue Commissioner should be requested to endeavour to ascertain the causes which make the local dealers averse to purchase the New Orleans cotton, or tend to make the crop at the prices they are willing to give, unremunerative to the growers; suggesting at the same time any measures which, in his opinion, Government might adopt to remedy or remove them.

(signed) *Falkland.*

28 May 1849.

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MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby.*

V. 7686. I CONCUR generally in the Right Honourable the Governor's remarks. At the same time this correspondence confirms the opinion I some time since recorded, that so long as Government continues to purchase the New Orleans cotton, it should do so from the grower, without the intervention of a middleman. There can be no doubt that this cotton commands a higher price in the Liverpool market than the indigenous cotton, and we should, if possible, so continue that the increase of value should reach the ryots, and this probably would induce them to persevere in the cultivation of the superior product.

1 June 1849. (signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Blane.*

V. 7687. I CONCUR in the remarks in the Right Honourable the Governor's Minute, and think that the points on which information is proposed in the concluding para. to be called for, are those most material to be ascertained for guidance in our future proceedings.

With respect to the benefit to the grower to be anticipated from any attempt to supersede the local agency through which the agricultural produce of the country generally is disposed of, I am inclined to view the question in the light expressed by the Revenue Commissioner in paras. 11 and 14 of his letter, No. 1384, of 12th March last, amongst the accompanying correspondence, and in consequence to entertain strong doubts of the policy of seeking in any way to disturb the existing relations between the producer and the mercantile classes upon whom he is unavoidably, to so great a degree, dependent.

2 June 1849. (signed) *D. A. Blane.*

FURTHER MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Blane.*

V. 7688. THE subject of dealing with "middlemen," who are, in fact, the traders of the country, was noticed by Mr. Townsend in his letter of the 12th March last, No. 1384, paras. 11 to 15, and in the 22d para. of my minute of the 3d May last, concurred in by my colleagues, I remarked as follows:—

"Mr. Townsend's observations on the subject of dealing with 'middlemen,' are, doubtless correct, for however desirable it may be to interest the cultivators in the production of a superior staple, it is evident they are not the principal parties with whom we have to deal, and it is certainly altogether objectionable to employ our district and village establishments. The safest plan will be to leave the superintendent free in this respect, with the understanding that he should adhere as closely as possible to the principles advocated by Mr. Townsend in his 11th to 15th paras."

I think, therefore, it will be better not to issue any further instructions on this point for the present.

6 June 1849. (signed) *Falkland.*
D. A. Blane.

FURTHER MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby.*

V. 7689. I HAVE no further remark to offer.

9 June 1849. (signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*

(No. 3811 of 1849.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

V. 7690. IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 2246, dated the 15th ultimo, submitting a correspondence which has passed with the Acting Collector of Belgaum on the subject of the cotton experiments in that collectorate, and soliciting instructions from Government on certain points, I have been directed to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has approved of the measures recommended by you for sanction in your 1st para.

2. I am to state that the views expressed in your concluding para. appear to Government to be very just, and you are requested to communicate them to the officers in charge of the experiments, informing them, at the same time, that they have been concurred in by Government.

3. His

3. His Lordship in Council considers that it is quite evident that Government cannot continue to furnish seed gratis, provide a market for the produce, and give rewards to the growers, if it expects or hopes the experiments to succeed when its support is withdrawn, and if the cultivation cannot be kept up without such adventitious aid as this, it is evident nothing can be considered to have been as yet effected towards demonstrating the superiority or advantages of the American cotton in the Belgaum collectorate.

4. The ryots will, of course, be glad to continue to cultivate the New Orleans cotton so long as Government agree to purchase it from them at prices above what it will fetch in the market; but the Governor in Council is of opinion that the experiment cannot be considered to have succeeded until Government can withdraw altogether, and leave it to make its own way according to its marketable value.

5. I am therefore to request that you will be so good as to ascertain and report the causes which make the local dealers averse to purchase the New Orleans cotton, or tend to make the crop, at the prices they are willing to give, unremunerative to the growers, suggesting at the same time any measures which in your opinion Government might adopt to remedy or remove them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13 June 1849.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 22 August 1849.—V. 10391 and 10392.

(No. 3069 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney*.

Sir,

ON receipt of your endorsement, dated 28th April, No. 2842, I requested the Acting Collector of Belgaum to state whether any correspondence had passed between him, Mr. Channing, and this department, on the subject of his private letter to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, quoted in that officer's letter to Government, dated 11th April last. V. 10391.

2. Mr. Inverarity's reply, dated 28 May, No. 278, with its accompaniments, is herewith submitted for the information of Government. Three letters formerly addressed to this department are quoted by the Acting Collector; the first, dated 20th January last, commenced a correspondence which led to my letter of 15th May, to Government, No. 2246, which was replied to in the Chief Secretary's letter of 13th ultimo, No. 3811.

3. The Acting Collector's letter of 29th January, No. 64, led to my letter to your address, dated 7th February, replied to in yours of 24th of the same month, No. 1375. Mr. Inverarity's letter of 14th February, No. 99, formed part of the correspondence which was disposed of by my reference of 15th May, above quoted, any further comment upon these letters appears unnecessary.

4. Some further correspondence, as per margin,* between the Acting Collector and Mr. Channing is now forwarded by the former officer. On this correspondence I have few remarks to make, except that I agree in the Acting Collector's sentiments so far as they are here expressed. The first letter from Mr. Channing in this correspondence refers chiefly to the preparation of machinery at Belgaum, which arrangement was annulled by the decision of Government, dated 10 May, No. 3122.

5. The Government letter of 13th June, quoted in my 2d paragraph, renders all further comment on this correspondence superfluous. Mr. Channing's laudable anxiety to introduce the culture of the New Orleans cotton made him overlook the evils of an unnaturally forced system. I cannot recommend any extension of the authority quoted in my letter of 31st March (to the Acting Collector) about purchasing cotton, and which was approved by Government in yours of 18th April last, No. 2677.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner,
Southern Division.

Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office,
30 July 1849.

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* 1. Mr. Channing to Acting Collector, dated 21st February 1849. 2. Acting Collector to Mr. Channing, of 23d February 1849. 3. Mr. Channing to Acting Collector, 10th March 1849. 4. Acting Collector to Mr. Channing, 19th March 1849. 5. Mr. Channing to Acting Collector, 21st March 1849. 6. Acting Collector to Mr. Channing, 19th March 1849. 7. Mr. Channing to Acting Collector, 24th May 1849.

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(No. 278 of 1849.)

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

V. 10392. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of copy of the correspondence forwarded with your endorsement, No. 2145, dated the 7th instant, and in reply beg to append copy of a letter, No. 41, dated the 24th instant, from Mr. Channing, who quotes certain letters, wherein he states the anxiety of the ryots to dispose of their New Orleans crop is reported.

2. The three first quoted letters were submitted to you on the dates noted in the margin,* copies of the three remaining quotations and the replies given are now submitted for your information.

3. Mr. Channing reports that no correspondence took place with this department on the subject of his private letter to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Inverarity.*
Acting Collector.

Belgaum, Collector's Office,
28 May 1849.

(No. 41 of 1849.)

To *J. D. Inverarity*, Esq. Acting Collector, Belgaum.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 250 of the 14th instant, with copies of letters from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, the Acting Secretary to Government, and the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, and calling for an immediate report. In reply, I respectfully beg to state that the correspondence relating to the anxiety of the ryots to dispose of their New Orleans crop, is contained in my letters as follows:—

2d para. of No. 5, dated 12th January 1849, to J. W. Hadow, Esq.;
No. 6, dated 23d January 1849, to J. W. Hadow, Esq.;
Concluding para. No. 13, dated 12th February 1849, to J. D. Inverarity, Esq. Acting Collector;
3d para. No 17, dated 21st February 1849, to J. D. Inverarity, Esq. Acting Collector;
No. 22, dated 10th March, to J. D. Inverarity, Esq. Acting Collector;
and 1st para. No. 23, dated 12th March, to J. D. Inverarity, Esq. Acting Collector.

In my private letter to A. N. Shaw, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, I mentioned the distress felt by the ryots in having no market for the disposal of their crops, and expressed a wish that I was so situated as to be able to relieve them by purchasing their kuppas on my own account, which being a Government servant, I am not permitted to, and consequently opened no official correspondence on the subject, considering it my duty to purchase for Government whenever orders and money should be supplied to me for that purpose.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. W. Channing*,
Cotton Planter.

Sounduttee, 24 May 1849.

(No. 17 of 1849.)

To *J. D. Inverarity*, Esq., Acting Collector, Belgaum.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of copies of letters G. L. Territorial Department, No. 738, dated 6th instant, and Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, No. 787, dated 13th instant, accompanied by your endorsement, No. 108 of the 17th instant, and beg to state that as far as lays in my power, I shall endeavour to merit the good opinion of Government in making up the machinery required, but that to enable me to do so with that facility and correctness I could wish to do, it is necessary that I should be supplied with the lathe and tools, mentioned in 4th para of my letter No. 73 of 1848, to which the above letters have reference, and favoured with the services of Corporal H. Haryells (now under reference to the military department) as my assistant, when I have every reason to believe that the machinery required for the collectorate can be made up in every way satisfactory as to price and quality.

2. Observing that Government does not approve of the appropriation of the old bungalow at Bagulkote as a gin-house, storeroom, &c., I respectfully solicit some instructions as to whether there is any other old building or place in the districts which could be used for that purpose, as it will be necessary to have a locality for making up the machinery as central as possible, for the purpose of being within the reach of my personal superintendence,

* 20th January 1849, No. 34. 29th January 1849, No. 64. 14th February 1849, No. 99.

tendence, and at the same time so as to draw the attention of the native dealers and artificers to the method of constructing and using them.

3. With reference to the building of the gin-house at Rone, and the repairs of the old building at Kumutghee, sanctioned in the second para. of the Government letter, I solicit your forwarding the necessary orders to the respective officers of these districts, to supply me with money for that purpose, viz. *Rs.* 200 at Rone, and *Rs.* 100 at Kumutghee.

4. With reference to the third para. regarding the purchase of the New Orleans cotton, I respectfully request orders may be issued to the mamlutdars of Hoongoond Badamee, and Pursgur to supply me with money to the extent of from 5 to 6,000 rupees each as early as convenient, as the crops are now being gathered, and request your instructions as to the price at which such should be purchased, left to your decision by Government, as notified in para. 2 of G. L. Territorial Department, No. 7182, dated 15th November last; at the same time, respectfully stating that delay in this will only tend to destroy the confidence of the ryot in this description of cotton, whilst purchasing it at a small advance over last season's price will ensure its being cultivated to almost any extent required, and at the same time, be the means of introducing machines more generally into the country.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. W. Channing*,
Cotton Planter.

Sounduttee, 21 February 1849.

(No. 118 of 1849.)

To Mr. *Channing*, Cotton Planter, Soundutty.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 17, dated the 21st instant, and in reply to its 2d para., beg to state that I await your report regarding any building in the eastern districts which you may consider fitting and available for the purposes of a central gin-house and storeroom.

2. In reply to your 3d para., I beg to state that the requisite orders for holding at your disposal the sums sanctioned for expenditure at Rone and Kummutghee were issued to the amuldars of Badamee and Hoongoond on the 19th instant.

3. In reply to your 4th para., I beg to state that it is not the intention of Government to enter the market as a monopolist of the purchase of New Orleans and indigenous cotton, to the exclusion of the native dealers. If among these latter, the New Orleans cotton finds a ready sale at a price proportionate to its relative value over the native variety, it is better to avoid interference with the regular course of trade; on the other hand, it is not politic to bolster up the production of this cotton by buying it on account of Government at enhanced prices. A medium course therefore is advisable, and cotton for Government of the New Orleans and indigenous varieties should be purchased at its fair market value, which in the case of clean picked cotton will doubtless be highly remunerative to the producer, who otherwise would not be inclined to grow what did not pay. This fair market value therefore it is for your experience of the different markets to specify.

4. Orders to the different mamlutdars will be issued on the receipt of the Revenue Commissioner's permission to make advances to you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Inverarity*,
Acting Collector.

Belgaum, Collector's Camp, Sootguttee, 23 February 1849.

(No. 22 of 1849.)

To *J. D. Inverarity*, Esq. Acting Collector, Belgaum.

Sir,

I RESPECTFULLY forward contingent bills and cash accounts for the month of February, as also a cash account showing the amount drawn from balance in the hands of the mamlutdars, on account of cotton purchases for 1848; with reference to this document I respectfully beg to state that having no authority to purchase the kuppas, I am completely at a loss as to what steps to pursue, as there is no one in the districts inclined to purchase New Orleans on their own account, and should I have done wrong in drawing this amount, I solicit your permission to be allowed to repay the same and dispose of the kuppas in the best manner I am able.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. W. Channing*,
Cotton Planter.

Kummutghee, 10 March 1849.

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Bombay.

(No. 145 of 1849.)

To Mr. *Channing*, Cotton Planter.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter, No. 22, dated 10th instant, in which you state that you have no authority to purchase kuppas.

2. In reply, I beg to refer you to Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, No. 5113, dated the 31st August 1848, copy of which was transmitted to you under my endorsement, No. 341, dated 23d September last. This letter is your authority for purchasing kuppas, and I only wait the receipt of the Revenue Commissioner's sanction, to make you such advances of cash as will enable you to act upon the orders conveyed in that letter.

I have, &c.

Belgaum, Collector's Office,
19 March 1849.

(signed) *J. D. Inverarity*,
Acting Collector

(No. 23 of 1849.)

To *J. D. Inverarity*, Esq., Acting Collector, Belgaum.

Sir,

WITH reference to the 3d para. of your letter, No. 118, dated 23d ultimo, I respectfully beg to inform you that in the Hoongoond talooka, and the Rohan districts of the Badamee talooka, there are no native merchants who will purchase the produce of the New Orleans plant on their own account; stating as their reasons, that their transactions in cotton do not extend further then disposing of it at the Compta Bunder. They quote to me the arrangements made this season in the Dharwar districts, and are willing to undertake the purchase of the kuppas, if the same indulgence is extended to them, viz., Government providing them with money, gin-houses, and gins (the latter on hire), and repurchasing the cotton from them on the spot where it may be ginned at (75) seventy-five rupees per candy. In the Rohan districts, money has been advanced to the ryots of several villages, by a dealer of the Dharwar collectorate, residing at Neeraghul, who is under an agreement to furnish cotton to Government as above specified; and one dealer from Bettigheree has offered his services to me for the Rohan districts, under the same arrangement, to gin the cotton at Rohan. This I consider it my duty to submit for your consideration, and at the same time respectfully to state, that the system will prove an expensive one to Government, if intended to have New Orleans cotton planted in future, as it will be necessary to repurchase seed for distribution; whilst the measure will not tend to encourage the ryots to plant that particular kind of cotton, nor lessen the price of it to Government, but the contrary. The crops in both the above places are on the whole very favourable, and I have every reason to believe, was the kuppas purchased by Government, that its cultivation would be greatly extended in the ensuing season.

2. In the village of Munoor, in the Badamee talooka, and also in the enam village of Alloor, I regret to state the New Orleans is an entire failure, the plant having perfectly died out. The ryots of these places state that, until the heavy rain which fell in October and November, the plants bore every appearance of health, and throve well; at present they are simply dead sticks, and will not yield one pound per acre. Under these circumstances, I would solicit your instructions as to whether the ryots of the former village may address an urzee to you on the subject, they having received seed for planting 55 acres, the produce of which will be scarcely worth picking. They informed me they had been referred to me by the mamlutdar, but as I have no authority on the subject, I respectfully submit it for your consideration.

I am, &c.

Kumutghee, 12 March 1849.

(signed) *T. W. Channing*,
Cotton Planter.

(No. 144 of 1849.)

To Mr. *Channing*, Cotton Planter.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 23, dated the 12th instant, and in reply to the expensive and impolitic proposition contained in your 1st para., to state that its entertainment is quite out of the question.

2. In reply to your 2d para. on the subject of the failure sustained by the ryots of Munnoor, in the Badamee talooka, I beg to inform you that such ryots have only to bring their losses to the notice of the settling officer at the jumnabundee, when the necessary remissions will be allowed to them.

I have, &c.

Belgaum, Collector's Office,
19 March 1849.

(signed) *J. D. Inverarity*,
Acting Collector.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* and *Blane*.

THE detailed instructions which have been already issued on this subject in the correspondence alluded to by the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, renders any further consideration of it at present unnecessary; and this may therefore be recorded.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

9 August 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 18 October 1849.—V. 12,545 to 12,552.

(No. 3544 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to the Secretary to Government.

FORWARDED for the information of Government, with reference to their letter (No. 3811) of 13th June last. The Revenue Commissioner begs to express his full concurrence in the Acting Collector's opinion herein expressed. V. 12,545.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office,
8 September 1849.

(No. 288 of 1849.)

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

ADVERTING to your letter, No. 2246, copy of which was transmitted to this department with your endorsement, No. 2285, dated 18th ultimo, I have the honour to submit copies of two letters of dates as per margin* from Mr. Channing, who ascribes the obstacles to the introduction of New Orleans cotton to the improvident habits of the cultivators, and the usurious practices of the local dealers. V. 12,546.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Inverarity,*
Acting Collector.

Belgaum, Collector's Office,
2 June 1849.

(No. 44 of 1849.)

To *J. D. Inverarity*, Esq., Acting Collector, Belgaum.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, No. 269, of the 22d instant, with copy of the Revenue Commissioner's letter to Government, No. 2246, of the 15th instant, forwarded for any observations I may have to make; and would respectfully state as my opinion, that to thoroughly introduce New Orleans, or any other description of foreign cotton, into this part of the country, as a general article of cultivation, it will be necessary for Government to support it until a better class of dealers shall enter the market, or the local dealers find it their own interest to become purchasers from the ryots on a fair and honest basis. The system followed by them at present is one which has tended to bring the cotton trade to its present inert state, and will continue to act as a drawback to it, until a certain market is fairly established; and to do which I think it is indispensable on the part of Government to have at all times an open market, where the ryot may dispose of his produce so as to receive the full value of it, and thereby be stimulated to use his exertions in producing a superior article, leaving it perfectly optional to him to sell to whom he pleases.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. W. Channing,*
Cotton Planter.

Soundutty, 24 May 1849.

(No. 275 of 1849.)

MR. CHANNING is requested to detail the system pursued by dealers as noticed in this letter.

(signed) *J. D. Inverarity,*
Acting Collector.

Belgaum, Collector's Office,
26 May 1849.

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* 1. No. 44, dated 24 May 1849. 2. No. 4, dated 0 May 1849.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 46 of 1849.)

To *J. D. Inverarity*, Esq., Acting Collector, Belgaum.

Sir,

In compliance with the request contained in your letter, No. 275, dated 26th instant, I respectfully beg to state, that the practice followed by the native dealer, noticed in my letter, No. 44, accompanying, is their lending or advancing money to the ryots on the security of their crops, at the enormous interest of from 37 to 38 per cent. per annum; and on receiving the kuppas, exacting from three or four pounds in excess to every maund delivered, and by so doing taking all profit from the growers, and thereby causing them to be perfectly careless as to how the crops are gathered, as the more dirt the greater weight; and consequently the deterioration of the value of the staple in the market so much complained of. That this system will also be practised on the produce of the New Orleans and other foreign cottons, has, I think, been fully shown by the dealers in the Dharwar collectorate so mixing the two cottons (native and New Orleans) together, as to cause general dissatisfaction in Bombay. Independent of which, should Government decide on leaving the ryots to find a market, the dealer will immediately take advantage of it and give less for the produce of the New Orleans than what they give for the native kuppas, and eventually cause its cultivation to be discontinued. In Government keeping a market open for such foreign cottons as may be grown, and encouraging the ryots in its cultivation, either by advancing money on it, or allowing the rent of the land to lay over until the crops are gathered, it will tend to show the dealer that his own interest lays in forwarding a pure and clean article to the market, and do away with the necessity of giving seed gratis, or rewarding the ryot for planting foreign cottons; whilst it will tend to increase the quantity of good cotton produced in this part of the country, so much desired by the Home authorities, by leading the growers into a more careful method of cultivating and gathering their crops.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. W. Channing*,
Cotton Planter.

Belgaum, 30 May 1849.

(No. 3202 of 1849.)

The Acting Collector is requested to favour the Revenue Commissioner with his opinion fully on the remarks and suggestions contained in the appended letters from Mr. Channing, dated the 26th and 30th May last respectively.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office,
11 August 1849.

(No. 419 of 1849.)

In reply, the Acting Collector concurs in opinion with Mr. Channing that the generality of ryots suffer from the usurious practices of local monied men; but the Acting Collector does not agree with Mr. Channing that Government support is necessary to uphold the cultivation of New Orleans cotton; what is required to uphold this, is the existence of free communication by means of roads throughout all parts of the country. Until merchants from the Presidency or elsewhere are enabled, by means of roads, to visit the cotton districts and create a competition by making their own purchases from the ryots, the latter must remain at the mercy of local dealers; and as these look to nothing beyond their own profits, which they attempt to swell by squeezing the ryot, the introduction of any improved exotic will never be accomplished, so long as the country is shut out from free intercourse with the mercantile community at large.

(signed) *J. D. Inverarity*,
Acting Collector.

Belgaum, Collector's Office,
15 August 1849.

(No. 3618 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to the Secretary to Government.

V. 12,547.

Forwarded for the information of Government with reference to their letter, No. 3811, of 13th June last, and to the Revenue Commissioner's memorandum of the 8th instant, No. 3544. On the subject noticed in the Acting Collector's 2d paragraph, the Revenue Commissioner would respectfully refer Government to his report, dated the 9th April last, No. 1829, in which the difficulties which oppose the New Orleans cotton cultivation have been detailed at large.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office,
17 September 1849.

(No. 363 of 1849).

To *E. H. Townsond*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Poona.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of copy of Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, No. 3811, dated the 13th ultimo, forwarded with your endorsement, No. 2794, of the 7th instant; and, in reply, to refer you to my letter, No. 288, dated the 2d ultimo, with accompaniments, from Mr. Channing, cotton planter, wherein the obstacles to the introduction of New Orleans cotton are ascribed to the improvident habits of cultivators, and the usurious practices of the local dealers. V. 12,548.

2. The remedy for these obstacles appears to be the opening of the freest communications throughout the country by means of roads, whereby competition among dealers will be induced, and ryots will be enabled to carry their produce to the most profitable markets.

I have, &c.

Belgaum, Collector's Office,
13 July 1849.

(signed) *J. D. Inverarity*,
Acting Collector.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

FREE communication, by means of roads throughout all parts of the Presidency, is, as observed by the Acting Collector of Belgaum, no doubt one of the chief requisites for upholding and extending the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, as well as of other superior products. Neither Mr. Inverarity nor Mr. Townsend makes any specific proposition on this subject; and it is perhaps questionable whether, in the present state of our finances, we can undertake more than we are at present doing just now. V. 12,549.

This is a subject, however, which belongs rather to the General Department, to which this correspondence should be transferred, for such further consideration as may be requisite.

19 September 1849.

(signed) *Falkland*,
D. A. Blane.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*.

I BEG to refer to my former opinions on the advisability of improving the communication between Belgaum and Vingorla. V. 12,550.

20 September 1849.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*.

FURTHER MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* and *Blane*.

THIS, as I have proposed, should now be transferred for consideration to the General Department. V. 12,551.

24 September 1849.

(signed) *Falkland*.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

(No. 5955 of 1849.)

RESOLUTION, 28 September 1849.

RESOLVED, That copies of the correspondence and minutes noted in the margin,* on the subject of improving the means of communication, by the construction of roads, with the view of upholding and extending the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in the Southern Mahratta country, be transferred to the General Department, for such further consideration as may be requisite. V. 12,552.

(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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* Extract paras. 4 and 5 of a letter to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 3811, dated 13 June 1849. Endorsement from ditto, No. 3544, dated 8 September 1849, with enclosure. Ditto from ditto, No. 3618, dated 17 September 1849, with enclosure. Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor, dated 19 September, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. Blane. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Willoughby, dated 20 September. Further Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor, dated 24 September, subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

III.
Bombay.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue; dated 31 October 1849.—V. 13,717 to 13,719.

(No. 3885 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*.

Sir,

V. 13,717. WITH reference to my endorsement of 17th ultimo, No. 3618, I have the honour to transmit a letter, dated 24th May, with endorsement of 1st August, No. 396, from the Acting Collector of Belgaum, forwarding two letters from Mr. Channing, the cotton planter, dated respectively 22d May and 30th July. The origin of this correspondence was a conversation which I had with Mr. Channing, in Belgaum, in April last, when I informed him what the mamlutdar of Pursgur had stated to me of the unproductiveness of the New Orleans cotton.

2. Mr. Channing's testimony is certainly much more encouraging; but if the New Orleans cotton be more productive, and bear a better price than the country sort, there can, I think, be little doubt that both the ryuts and merchants will find it to be to their interest to extend its cultivation, more especially when American gins become more cheap and plentiful.

3. I quite agree, however, with the opinion expressed in the latter part of the Acting Collector's endorsement of 1st August, that the way to give free vent to agriculture and trade is to make roads through the country; and till two or three good ghauts are made between Goa and Viziadroog, and as many roads connecting them with the Nizam's frontier, I have little expectations from any improvements in agriculture. Roads cost nothing.

I have, &c.
Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office, (signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
15 October 1849. Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

(No. 273 of 1849).

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

V. 13,718. I HAVE the honour to submit copy of a letter, No. 40, dated the 22d instant, fr[om] M[r.] Channing, which has been elicited by a conversation held with you while in B[elgaum] when it was stated that a ryot of Soundutty had informed you that his field, w[hich] inspected, would yield no more than five maunds of kuppas per acre.

2. Mr. Channing submits his letter with a view of showing the little reliance that is to be placed in what ryots say on the subject of their crops. The field which it was said would not yield five maunds an acre has, as proved by Mr. Channing, yielded at the rate of 14 maunds an acre, which is superior to the yield of the best crops of the indigenous variety, and has averaged a price of 9 ¾ rupees for the produce of an acre, while the native cotton, in the dearest seasons, gives no more than 5 ¼ rupees for the same amount of produce.

I have, &c.
Belgaum, Collector's Office, (signed) *J. D. Inverarity*,
24 May 1849. Acting Collector.

(No. 2970 of 1849.)

THE Acting Collector is requested to state his opinion on the latter part of Mr. Channing's letter (accompanying) which begins: "The great delay which is taking place this season," &c., &c. and to quote the correspondence there referred to. He will also be good enough to explain why a crop so remunerative as that here described, requires Government to guarantee its purchase to prevent a great falling off of cultivation.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office, Revenue Commissioner, S. D.
21 July 1849.

(No. 396 of 1849.)

IN reply, the Acting Collector has the honour to express his opinion, that as Mr. Channing was informed by endorsement of the 22d March on the Revenue Commissioner's letter of 12th of the same month, No. 1385, that the mamletdars had been directed to hold at his disposal funds for the purchase of cotton, no inconvenience was experienced in paying for cotton on or before delivery. The pernicious system of making advances to ryots on the growing crops was interrupted, and so far the ryots complained.

The

The Acting Collector begs to quote the following correspondence:

Acting Collector's Letter: Number	Dated	Revenue Commissioner's Replies: Number	Dated
34	20 January 1849	573	2 February 1849
64	29 „ „	1423	13 March „
99	14 February „	1385	12 „ „
112	19 „ „	1426	13 „ „
150	19 March „	1726	31 „ „
		2052	25 April „

In regard to the last query, the Acting Collector begs to refer to the annexed copy of Mr. Channing's letter, dated 30th ultimo, and to offer his opinion that the only right way of encouraging the growth of New Orleans cotton is to open up roads in all directions, so that the country may be accessible to merchants, the arrival of whom in the market would at once destroy the monopoly at present enjoyed by narrow-minded local dealers.

(signed) *J. D. Inverarity,*
Acting Collector.

Belgaum, Collector's Office,
1 August 1849.

(No. 40 of 1849.)

To *J. D. Inverarity,* Esq., Acting Collector, Belgaum.

Sir,

HAVING been informed by the Revenue Commissioner, during his stay at Belgaum, that a ryot of this place (Sounduttee) had stated to him that a field of New Orleans cotton, which he was at the time inspecting, would yield no more than five maunds of kuppas per acre, and that it was consequently an unprofitable article for cultivation, I respectfully beg to inform you that since my arrival here I have carefully examined the field in question, and find the quantity of land planted to be a little above (8) eight acres (about three-fourths of an acre of which was under Georgia and Nurmah cottons), with a footpath running through it. The produce from it and the price obtained being as per margin,* I have taken the liberty to enclose a copy of the ryot's receipt, which I solicit may be sent to the Revenue Commissioner, as I think it will go far towards proving the little reliance there is to be placed on what the ryots of this part of the country state, regarding the crops realised from New Orleans cotton, as well as show the fact, that where common care is bestowed on it, it yields a more profitable return than the indigenous kind, the best crops of which are never more than 12 maunds per acre, and but seldom above five or six, and when picked in its usual dirty state is worth at the dearest times no more than *Rs.* 5. 4. per acre. I would also respectfully state, that this is not a solitary instance of a good return, on the contrary, wherever the cotton has had care in its cultivation, and properly looked after, to keep cattle from destroying it, it has yielded very favourable returns, both in this vicinity and in the Rohan and Hoongoond districts, where there are numbers of fields which have borne a superior crop to the one quoted, and ryots, generally, would have no objection to plant if a guarantee could be given that the produce would be purchased from them in time to prevent the necessity of their borrowing money from the soukars, who, knowing the necessity of the ryots obtaining money, take every advantage of them, and obtain their kuppas at a price very little above that of native cotton. The great delay which has taken place this season by the repeated applications to the Revenue Commissioner for authority to draw money for purchasing, has made the ryots very dubious as to whether Government will support them in its cultivation by purchasing the produce, and to remove which I respectfully suggest early information should be obtained and made fully known to them, as I feel satisfied that otherwise a great falling off will take place in the cultivation, as there is scarcely one ryot in 10 who will plant New Orleans seed, if he finds he is to be left to the mercy of the local dealer and moneylenders.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. W. Channing,*
Cotton Planter.

Sounduttee,
22 May 1849.

	Mds.	*lbs.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
* New Orleans	109	12 ¾	75	3	11 ½
Nurmah	3	7	1	14	2
Georgian	2	0 ½	1	6	1
TOTALS	114	20 ¼	78	8	2 ½

III.
Bombay.

To *J. D. Inverarity*, Esq., Acting Collector, Belgaum.

Sir,

In compliance with the request contained in your letter, No. 390, dated 27th instant, I respectfully beg to state that the meaning I intended to convey in that part of my letter, No. 40, referred to by the Revenue Commissioner, was, that having been left until so late a period (2d April) without authority to draw money for the purchase of New Orleans kuppas, the ryots had become very dissatisfied on the subject; and from the correspondence, I was led to understand that the delay took place in consequence of several references having to be made to the Revenue Commissioner for authority to supply me with money.

With regard to the question as to why it requires Government to guarantee the purchase of the crop, so as to prevent a falling off in the cultivation, I have respectfully to state that there are but two dealers in the whole collectorate who have as yet ventured to purchase New Orleans kuppas, and these with a view only of disposing of the cotton either on the spot or at Compta Bunder; there being no merchants either at Soundutty, Rohan, and Hoongoond who deal direct with Bombay since Mr. Jamsetjee Rustomjee, of Belgaum, discontinued the business; and the consequence is, that those who could buy New Orleans kuppas, would only do it at so very reduced a price as to ensure a heavy profit on it, to the detriment of the ryot, whose indigenous cotton can be cleaned from the seed by the members of his family, and the wool laid by until a customer calls at the door to buy it, whilst the New Orleans cannot be cleaned but by the gin; and to induce ryots to plant, and bring it sometimes from 10 to 15 miles in its seed, it is necessary that they should receive a remunerating price, and be certain that their crops will be purchased sufficiently early to enable them to pay their rent. And until dealers become aware that it is to their interest to buy the produce of the New Orleans plant at a fair value, I can see no other way of keeping up the cultivation but by Government continuing to purchase it, so as to give encouragement to the growers.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. W. Channing*,
Cotton Planter.

Belgaum,
30 July 1849.

Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* and *Blane*.

V. 13,719. I am not of opinion that any notice need be taken of this correspondence at present.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

20 October 1849.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 20 March 1850.—V. 4049 to 52.

(No. 576 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

V. 4049. I am induced to submit three suggestions for the improvement of the cotton of the Presidency, which I propose circulating to the Collectors of this division, directing them to forward a translate of the same to each village officer in the cotton-growing districts. I would, however, request, if they are approved by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that they should be transmitted direct by Government to the Collectors of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, and Khandeish; as I am inclined to think, coming from Government, they would receive more attention and consideration than from this department.

2. In the note to each suggestion I have added a remark; and as the prices of cotton are now good, and likely, in consequence of the circumstance of the United States having lost a large proportion of the slave population during the late epidemic, to continue so for some years, on account of short supply, the present is a favourable season to endeavour in this country to introduce improvements; and where this can be done by the influence of the European officers, stimulating the exertions of their subordinates, a beneficial result might be generally promoted that would be much advanced by the respectable merchants at the Presidency simultaneously (foregoing a temporary profit, and) refusing to purchase at any price ill-cleaned and abused cotton; as without this last precaution, all efforts on the part of Government will be unavailing, and counteracted by the frauds of petty native dealers, the holders of the staple, after it passes from the hands of the ryot, and before it reaches the exporter's warehouse.

3. As the cotton harvest is now commencing, an early transmission of these observations, if approved, is desirable.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Surat Districts, Jeethul, 2 March 1850.

1. That all ryots should duly be informed, that on occasions of applying for a remission or reduction of assessment, strict inquiries will be made as to the manner in which they have gathered their cotton crop, as dirty cotton is not so valuable as clean cotton. It is obvious, if they have suffered a loss in this respect in selling their produce, they have no right to expect this loss, caused by their own negligence, to be borne by Government in a remission of their rent.

Note.—A notice to the above effect is desirable, as in Goozerat particularly, the whole cotton crop is gathered in a few periodical pickings; the consequence is, that before the picking happens, a large part of the cotton has fallen on the ground, and lain there probably for days; much of the crop is also gathered before it is in a sufficiently ripe state, whereas; if the ryots would increase the number of their pickings, and pay a little attention to the subject, these evils would be obviated.

2. That in promoting tullatees and talook officers, these matters should be considered, and that where improvement has been introduced, it should be taken as a criterion of good conduct, and giving a claim to an advancement in the service; while, on the other hand, the reverse should be a sufficient reason for not promoting a village or district native officer, and even of his removal from his appointment.

Note.—Village officers have, no doubt, great influence amongst ryots, and their exertions may be very beneficial to improvement in this respect, while their prevailing apathy is baneful, and leads cultivators to consider the subject as one of little or no importance.

3. Where cotton is wilfully ill treated, the infliction of the penalties contained in Regulation III., of A. D. 1829, should be unscrupulously inflicted.

Note.—This is necessary, as ryots, seeing that dealers resort to every description of fraud to increase the weight of their cotton, are naturally inclined to follow the same course themselves; the wholesome punishment of a few corrupt dealers, and intimation of the same circulated through a district, would have a good effect.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Surat Districts, Jeethul, 20 March 1850.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

V. 4051.

THE Revenue Commissioner to be informed that we fear the first and second of the proposed orders may be read by the ryots, and read and acted on by the Government servants in a manner which would militate against the attainment of the end in view; but that, being most desirous that that end should be ensured, we authorise him to give such directions as he may deem proper, carefully watching how they work.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

13 March 1850.

(No. 2042 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

V. 4052.

I HAVE laid your letter, No. 576, of the 2d instant, with accompaniment, before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, who directs me to inform you that he fears that the first and second of the proposed orders for effecting an improvement in the cotton of this Presidency may be read and acted on by the ryot, and read and acted on by the Government servants in a manner which would militate against the attainment of the end in view.

2. His Lordship in Council being, however, most desirous that this end should be ensured, has been pleased to authorise you to give such directions as you may deem proper, carefully watching how they work.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16 March 1850.

III.
Bombay.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 3 May 1850.—V. 6901 and 2.

(No. 1906 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

V. 6901. ADVERTING to your endorsement. No. 2043, dated the 16th ultimo, and enclosures, relative to the three propositions contained in Mr. Commissioner Shaw's letter, No. 576, of second idem, for the improvement of the cotton cultivation, I have the honour to transmit two memoranda, dated severally the 27th ultimo (No. 234), and 1st instant (No. 463), from the Collectors of Belgaum and Dharwar, to whom the above quoted documents were forwarded for information on the 21st ultimo (No. 1644).

2. I respectfully beg to express my entire concurrence in the remarks offered by Mr. Bell on the subject under reference.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Nehr, 12 April 1850.

V. 6902. (No. 234 of 1850.)

1st Order. The Collector of Belgaum is of opinion that the revenue should certainly be kept clear of injury by the carelessness of the ryots; if, however, a ryot picks his cotton well and still loses on its sale, in consequence of low prices, is he to have remission? The answer will be "No;" but remission may as well be made to depend on the state of the market as on the picking. It has always been the practice in Belgaum to look to the state of the weather as a criterion.

2d Order. I cannot but think that in promoting carcoons, the best rule will still be to look to the duty which they are intended to perform and their fitness for it. A carcoon or a coolcurnee is expected to be a good accountant, and a good carcoon we do not expect to see the good farmer or agriculturist.

3d Order. This order seems to me unexceptionable, and will be acted upon doubtless in the Collectorate of Belgaum.

(signed) *H. W. Reeves,* Collector.

Belgaum Collector's Camp, Khanapoor,
27 March 1850.

(No. 463 of 1850.)

THE Collector of Dharwar begs to state, that as annual remissions are not granted under the new assessment, Mr. Shaw's first suggestion would be inapplicable to his charge; otherwise he considers it objectionable. Any measures which tend to attach any restrictions to the cultivation of cotton, or to connect with it any stringent rules or strict inquiries, are calculated to deter cultivators from sowing it.

2. As respects Mr. Shaw's second suggestion, the Collector participates in the apprehension expressed by Government, that it would be acted on by native Government servants to the prejudice of the object of Government. The third suggestion is superfluous, as it is to be presumed the law will everywhere be enforced.

3. The prospects of the cotton experiments were never probably so promising as they now are in the Dharwar Collectorate, and the Collector deprecates any interference with the present freedom of the ryot as regards the cultivation of cotton, and any measures which can possibly induce a belief that Government has any wish to interfere with such produce.

(signed) *W. W. Bell,* Collector.

Dharwar, Collector's Office,
1 April 1850.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Honourable Mr. *Blane,* recorded.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
D. A. Blane.

20 April 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 9 October 1850.—V. 14,071 to 74.

(No. 939 of 1850.)

From the Collector of Belgaum to Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a letter (with that of its accompaniment) addressed by me this day to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, and to request that you will have the goodness to obtain the sanction of Government to my transferring the New Orleans cotton which is now in charge of Mr. Channing, the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, to the house of Messrs. King & Co., at Bombay. V. 14,071.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Reeves,* Collector.

Belgaum, Collector's Office,
11 September 1850.

(No. 938 of 1850.)

To *E. H. Townsend,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Poona.

Sir,

I BEG to submit copy of a letter from Mr. Channing, Superintendent of the Cotton Experiments (No. 118 of 1850), in which he forwards to me an original letter to his address from Mr. King, of Liverpool, desiring him to purchase 50 candies of New Orleans cotton, and dispatch them to his house at Bombay, Messrs. King & Co. I believe there is no necessity for my sending copy of Mr. King's letter. V. 14,072.

2. I concur in the views of Mr. Channing, but I recommend the transfer, not of a portion only, but of the whole of the New Orleans cotton in his charge to Messrs. King & Co., or, at any rate, as much of it as may meet the demand; my reason for this being that the object of the Government in purchasing and dispatching samples of cotton home will be equally (nay, better) answered if they are brought into market by private hands, while the opportunity of giving a respectable English firm a footing in this province (an end which Mr. Channing has adverted to as highly important, but the effects of which in improving the cotton trade cannot be adequately estimated) is really sufficient to warrant a sacrifice, were Government called upon to make one.

3. Messrs. King & Co. will of course be charged exactly what I have paid for the cotton now in store.

4. A copy of this letter has been sent direct to the Secretary to Government, as I am anxious to procure an early reply.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Reeves,* Collector.

Belgaum, Collector's Office,
11 September 1850.

(No. 108 of 1850.)

To *H. W. Reeves,* Esq., Collector, Belgaum.

Sir,

I DO myself the honour of laying before you a letter from Mr. King, of Liverpool, on the subject of New Orleans cotton, by which you will observe that the object aimed at is, to obtain a pure unmixed article for the purpose of testing its qualities in three of the factories in England. As it is now, however, too late in the season to meet Mr. King's wishes, the whole of the past season's crop being bought up, and mostly ginned, I would most respectfully suggest that, in order to meet so desirable an object, and with a view of eventually bringing Mr. King's house direct into the markets in these districts, a portion of the cotton now in my charge might, with the permission of Government, be sold to Mr. King, and be marked and dispatched to that gentleman's firm at Bombay; this would prevent any mistake being made, and the New Orleans cotton produced in these districts would have a fair opportunity of being tested as to quality, colour, cleanliness, and purity from admixture with native cottons.

2. The exact quantity of this kind of cotton now in the storerooms I am unable to say, but would suggest limiting the quantity for sale to Mr. King to (30) thirty instead of (50) fifty candies, as that quantity would be sufficient as a trial, or (10) ten candies for each of the three firms requiring it. And as the quantity now being planted is much larger than what was planted last season, I am led to hope that Mr. King's or any other mercantile firm will be able to obtain a good supply in the forthcoming picking season, if they have an agent, either European or native, purchasing in the districts, direct for their house, and who would deal liberally with the ryots. At present a great quantity is bought up by the petty dealers from the Dharwar districts, and from the high rates now ruling in Bombay I have no doubt is plentifully mixed with native cotton, of which Mr. King seems to be well

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well aware, but which would be entirely prevented by an agent being on the spot buying expressly for a firm, whilst at the same time it would afford encouragement to the ryots to increase the cultivation of this particular kind of cotton.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. W. Channing*,
Supt. of Cotton Experiments.

Belgaum,
11 September 1850.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* and *Blane*.

V. 14,073.

MR. REEVES should be informed that the instructions we have given relative to the supply required for the Honourable Court must be in the first instance complied with, and that after this is done we have no objection to the rest of the cotton being made over at a fair price to Messrs. King & Co., but the quantity and price, and calculations in which that price is determined, should be reported to us.

I have not here the correspondence relative to the supply of New Orleans cotton to be furnished for the Honourable Court from Dharwar and Belgaum, but as it is doubtful whether the former collectorate will be able to furnish the quantity required from it, and there would appear to be more than the prescribed quantity available at Belgaum, Mr. Reeves should place himself in communication with Mr. Bell.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

22 September 1850.

(No. 7166 of 1850.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet* to the Collector of Belgaum.

Sir,

V. 14,074.

I HAVE been directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 939, of the 11th instant, and to inform you that the instructions of Government relative to the supply of New Orleans cotton required for the Honourable the Court of Directors must be in the first instance complied with, and that after this is done his Lordship in Council has no objection to the rest of the cotton being made over, at a fair price, to Messrs. King & Co.; but the quantity and price, and calculations in which that price is determined, should be reported to Government.

2. As it is doubtful whether the Dharwar Collectorate will be able to furnish the quantity required from it for transmission to the Honourable Court, and there would appear to be more than the prescribed quantity available at Belgaum, I have been desired to request that you will place yourself in communication with Mr. Bell.

3. Copies of this letter will be sent to the Collector of Dharwar and Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
30 September 1850.

No. 2 of 1851.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

WE beg to transmit, for the information of your Honourable Court, copy of our proceedings, noted in the margin,* relative to the purchase of cotton in the Southern Mahratta country on account of Government.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Falkland.*
T. Grey.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

Bombay Castle, 3 January 1851.

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* Letter from the Collector of Belgaum, No. 1368, dated 24 December 1850, with enclosures. Reply to No. 28, dated 2 January 1851. To the Collector of Dharwar, No. 29, dated 2 January 1851. Letter from Thomas Lancaster, esq., dated 27 December 1850. To the Collector of Belgaum, No. 9911, dated 28 idem.

(No. 1368 of 1850.)

To *H. E. Goldsmid*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a letter (and that of its accompaniment) addressed by me this day to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, on the subject of the purchasing cotton on account of Government in this collectorate.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Reeves*, Collector.

Belgaum Collector's Camp, Ram Ghaut,
24 December 1850.

(No. 1367 of 1850.)

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Poonah.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, dated 31st August (No. 5149 of 1848), and its accompanying extract, paras. 2 and 4 of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, I have the honour to inform you that the demand for cotton of the American and native varieties, but especially the former, has this season become so great in the Belgaum Collectorate, that I shall be obliged to compete in the market with European and native merchants to obtain cotton for the sample consignment to England, in compliance with the orders conveyed by Mr. Secretary Escombe, under date 30th July (No. 3192 of 1847). Messrs. Lancaster & Co. have an agent in this province at the present moment distributing advances to the ryots for the supply of cotton at a rate in advance of the price which I fixed a month or two ago; and I am led to expect that the expenditure of that single firm in purchases will amount to not less than two lacs (2,00,000) of rupees.

2. The same state of things exists in the neighbouring Collectorate of Dharwar, where Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co. have an agent.

3. It seems to me, therefore, that as the sole object of Government in the purchase of cotton was the introduction and recommendation of the American and the improvement of the native cotton, the time has now arrived when the cultivation of these products may be safely left to itself.

4. It has been proved that cotton can be produced of a marketable quality in the Southern Mahratta country, and there is now a great demand for it. If it really can stand in the English market, it ought to and will now; and there appears no reason why Government should any longer interfere with the regular course of trade.

5. I would therefore recommend that no purchases of cotton be made in this collectorate.

6. The cotton received on the advances which have already been made this season to the ryots may be handed over to any merchant who may choose to take it at the price paid for it, or the ryots may refund their advances to Government, and sell their crops to private merchants at a higher price.

7. In support of the above representation, I beg to append copy of a letter just received from Mr. Davis, agent for Messrs. Lancaster & Co.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Reeves*, Collector.

Belgaum Collector's Camp, Ram Ghaut,
24 December 1850.

P.S.—As the subject of this letter requires immediate attention, I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy direct to the Secretary to Government, to whom I have sent the original of Mr. Davis's letter.

(signed) *H. W. Reeves*, Collector.

To *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Collector, Belgaum.

Sir,

1. I BEG leave to state, for your information, I have made a tour of the greater portion of the Belgaum Collectorate, for the purpose of making advances direct to the ryot to secure their kuppas from the coming crops; and since receiving the copy of your native order on the 23d ultimo, informing the ryots that all who had not received Government advances were at perfect liberty to dispose of their kuppas to Government, myself, or to others, as they pleased, I have had no difficulty in making large advances in the talookas of Saumpgaum,

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gaum, Pursghur, and the whole of Moongoond; but owing to the present restrictions, that all ryots receiving New Orleans seed from the Government ginning establishments are compelled to give their New Orleans kuppas into Government stores, the market in this staple is completely closed to the Bombay merchants, and must continue so, unless this restriction is taken off the present crop, to enable us to purchase kuppas this, and to secure seed for next year. The ryots are very willing to sell me their New Orleans kuppas, my prices being somewhat higher than those fixed for Government purchases, but cannot do so without breaking the hitherto understood arrangements among them, that all ryots receiving Government New Orleans seed are bound to give their kuppas to Government. Hitherto, there have been no other purchasers in the market; consequently, all ryots growing this description of cotton have received their seed from the Government godown, and must continue to do so, unless the restrictions are taken off the coming crop. I believe up to this date little or no Government advances of money have been made to the ryots on this account; they prefer having them from me.

2. I have always understood it is the most anxious wish of Government to encourage European capitalists and energy to deal direct with the ryot in this particular and most important branch of commerce; believing this, I have for the last three years given the subject my serious attention, and have come to the firm conviction that nothing but the merchants of Bombay coming forward, and having their own European agents, and plenty of gins on the spot, will ever carry out effectually the much-desired object of the Government of extending the growth, improving the quality and system of cleaning cotton in the Southern Mahratta country. To assist in carrying out their views, I have established myself an agent to the merchants of Bombay, for the Belgaum districts, and my constituents have intrusted me with very extensive orders to be shipped before the coming rains; one firm alone, Messrs. Lancaster & Co., amounting to 2,00,000 rupees, for native cotton and for every pound of New Orleans I can purchase. You are also aware I am incurring a serious outlay for gins at the Government establishments at Belgaum to execute this order; and our disappointment at finding the market closed for New Orleans cotton so completely is very great.

3. I beg to assure you we give the preference to this staple, and our united exertions will be used to extend its growth. The unwillingness hitherto shown by the ryots for planting this seed has arisen from the native dealers refusing to purchase the kuppas, as nothing but a powerful gin will separate the wool from the seed, consequently the ryots have had no other market for this produce than the few ginning establishments belonging to Government, sent hired at great distances; and in many instances have had to carry their kuppas many miles to the gin, at a serious loss of time to the ryot, in harvest. To remedy this evil, I am erecting my ginning-houses at distances of not more than five or six miles apart all over the districts; and powerful gins (the only ones fit to clean New Orleans cotton) will in a measure be placed at the ryot's door, with a ready market for his kuppas. A 20-saw gin, I would beg to observe, is an expensive article, and quite beyond the means of the ryot to purchase; but when he finds them placed within his reach, and a higher price given him for his New Orleans than native kuppas, little more, I apprehend, will be wanting to induce him to grow it in preference.

4. Under the above circumstances, I would respectfully, but earnestly, beg to solicit you will be pleased to strongly represent to Government the impolicy of such a restriction on the New Orleans kuppas, and request it may be at once taken off the coming crops, and it be made known to the ryots that all who have not received any money advances from Government are at liberty to sell their New Orleans to whom they please; I will engage to purchase, at a trifling advance of the Government "fixed price" for the season, every pound produced in the Belgaum collectorate up to April next.

5. I would further beg leave to state, that as the ryots have declined taking Government advances up to this date (except in a very few instances, I believe, in one or two villages, in Saumpgaum talooka, and one or two ryots at Sounduttee,) should it be of no importance to Government to continue their cotton experiments for this season, I will be glad to take the kuppas from the few ryots who have received Government advances, and refund the amount into your treasury; also, to rent the Government gins this season at their establishments of Naginhal, Sounduttee, Rohan, and Hoongoond, for as long as I may require them.

6. For your own satisfaction, that I have not advanced more than I have authority for, I beg to enclose for your private perusal my instructions with regard to my purchases of cotton for this season; and if Government will only withdraw the instructions now existing with regard to New Orleans kuppas, and allow the ryots to sell it as they best can, I am persuaded the merchants of Bombay are now adopting the only feasible plan, of having their own agents and plenty of gins on the spot, to carry out the long-desired object of Government, extending the growth, improving the quality and method of cleaning cotton now obtaining in the Southern Mahratta country.

I am, &c.

Belgaum, 23 December 1850. (signed) *W. Davis*,
Commission Agent.

P. S.—As the season is fast advancing, and the boon solicited is of the greatest importance, may I beg to solicit, if it is necessary to lay it before Government, will you be pleased to do so with as little delay as possible.

W. D.

(No. 28 of 1851.)

To *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Collector of Belgaum.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1368, dated the 24th ultimo, transmitting copy of one addressed by you to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, on the same day,* and to inform you that, under the circumstances mentioned by you, and on the clear understanding that there is not cotton sufficient for the European houses purchasing through their own agents in the Southern Mahratta country properly cleaned cotton, and for Government, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council authorises you to discontinue the purchase of cotton for consignment to the Honourable the Court of Directors, and to allow ryots who have received advances to refund the same, unless the ryots themselves wish you to adhere to the engagements into which you may have entered with them.

* No. 1367.

2. The cotton already in store or purchased should, of course, be consigned by you to the Collector of Customs for the Honourable Court.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 2 January 1851.

(No. 29 of 1851.)

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed to transmit to you the annexed transcript of a communication from the Collector of Belgaum, No. 1367, dated the 24th ultimo, to the address of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, and of the Government reply thereto, of this day's date, No. 28, and to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on you similar authority as that given to Mr. Reeves, it being left discretional with you, or, in your absence, with Mr. Goldfinch, to exercise it or not, according as the circumstances may or may not be the same as those represented by Mr. Reeves.

2. The cotton already in store or purchased should, of course, be consigned by you to the Collector of Customs for the Honourable the Court of Directors.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 2 January 1851.

From *Thomas Lancaster*, Esq., to the Secretary to Government.

My dear Sir,

THE following is an extract from the letter of Mr. Davis to which our conversation referred this morning; it is dated Sounduttee, 19th December 1850.

"On first coming out into the districts last month, I found (as named to you) the market completely closed, the mamlutdar telling me that the ryots were prohibited from selling any kuppas to any person till the Government was supplied. I had to write a letter to Mr. Reeves from Sampgaum, representing the injustice and impolicy of such a measure. In reply, he stated that the mamlutdar had misconstrued his orders; and the market for native kuppas was then at once broken open, and an order in the native language sent to me to show to the ryots, informing them they were at liberty to sell their kuppas to me or to Government, as they pleased; but at the same time a letter from Mr. Reeves to me compromised this order, intimating that all those ryots who had received New Orleans seed from the Government gin-houses were bound to give their kuppas to Government. Mr. Reeves added, however, that he would endeavour to have this description of the staple also thrown open to the merchants. The effect of this order is, that not a ryot will receive an advance for New Orleans kuppas from me; and the upshot will exhibit the same result next year, as this seed will again all fall into the hands of Government, and be by them issued under similar restrictions."

Reverting to the same subject, Mr. Davis writes in another part of his letter: "The sowcars will not purchase New Orleans seed kuppas because they have no gins to draw it; and the ryots would gladly sell me every maund, were the Government prohibition rescinded. It grieves me to see their kuppas ready to fall from the plants. The ryots will not gather it, hoping that the order compelling them to give it to Government at 13 annas per maund will be done away with."

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Thos. Lancaster.*

27 December 1850.

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(No. 9911 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Collector of Belgaum.

Sir,

It has been brought to the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that the ryots of your collectorate who have received New Orleans cotton seed from Government consider they are bound to dispose of the cotton produced therefrom to Government.

2. The Governor in Council is not aware whether this mistaken notion has arisen from any misunderstanding on the part of your subordinates, or from a strange misconception by yourself of the views and instructions of Government; but he desires it may be clearly understood that the only condition which is to be attached to the delivery to ryots of New Orleans seed is, that it should be sown and its produce picked apart from the seed and produce of the cotton of the country.

3. You are requested immediately to inform the ryots that they are at liberty to sell their cotton to whomsoever they may deem fit.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
28 December 1850.

No. 16 of 1851.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

With reference to paragraph 73 of our letter, dated the 2d August 1850, No. 70, we have the honour to forward copy of the accompanying papers,* from which your Honourable Court will learn the unfavourable result, as far as yet ascertained, of the experiments made in the districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Sattara, and Khandeish, in growing cotton from the sugar-loaf cotton seed, sent out in 1849 per ship "Grasmere."

We have, &c.
(signed) *Falkland.*
T. Grey.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

Bombay Castle,
15 February 1851.

Extract para. 73 of Revenue Letter to the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 2 August, No. 70, of 1850, alluded to in Revenue Letter, dated 15 February, No. 16 of 1851.

Forward a bill of lading for 12 barrels, containing 50 bushels of "sugar-loaf" cotton seed, shipped per "Grasmere" from Liverpool.†

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 31 July 1850.—V. 10,620 and 21.

(No. 1085 of 1850.)

From the Collector of Dharwar to the Secretary to Government.

V. 10,620. Forwarded to the Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department, with reference to his letter, No. 7644, dated the 27th December last.

(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office, 28 June 1850.

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* Cotton.—Reports results of the experiment for growing cotton from the "sugar-loaf" cotton-seed sent out in 1849 per ship "Grasmere." Rev. Cons., 1850: 31 July, V. 10,620 & 21; 20 November, V. 16,488 to 90; 31 December, V. 18,556. Rev. Cons., 1851: 8 January, V. 26 to 28; V. 1726 to 28.

† This seed arrived here on 24 November 1849, and was equally distributed between Khandeish, Sattara, Belgaum, and Dharwar districts; the Collectors and Commissioner of these districts were at the same time furnished with extract para. 2 of your Honourable Court's despatch of 31 January 1849, No. 2, and its accompaniment, which refer to this seed.

(No. 127 of 1850.)

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the seeds lately received from Bombay of the new variety of American cotton, denominated sugar-loaf, has been distributed to the ryots in the villages of Ingulghee, Bunkapoor, and Hoolgoor, and will be planted the present season. They have been cautioned to keep it free from mixture with the other varieties of cotton. V. 10,621.

I have, &c.

Dharwar, 26 June 1850. (signed) *J. M. Blount*,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* and *Blane*.

Recorded.

9 July 1850. (signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 20 November 1850.—V. 16,488 to 90.

(No. 1959 of 1850.)

From the Collector of Dharwar to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 7644, dated 27th December last, intimating that the Superintendent of stationery had been directed to send me some sugar-loaf cotton seed, received from the Honourable Court of Directors, I have the honour to report that the whole of this seed has failed to germinate. It was distributed to several parts of this district, and small quantities of it were sown, by way of experiment, in gardens, by gentlemen, but in all cases with the same unsuccessful result. V. 16,488.

I have, &c.

Dharwar Collector's Office, Camp, Hooblee, 8 November 1850. (signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Collector.

MINUTE by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, without date, subscribed to by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* and *Blane*.

THE Collectors of other districts to whom seed was sent, and Commissioner of Sattara, to be called on for report on the subject. V. 16,489.

(signed) *W. Cotton.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

(No. 8538 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Collector of Khandeish.

Sir,

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council has directed me to request that you will have the goodness to report the result of the experiment with the sugar-loaf cotton seed, adverted to in my letter, No. 7642, dated 27th December last. V. 16,490.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle, 20 November 1850. (signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 30 December 1850.—V. 18,556.

(No. 1301 of 1850.)

From the Collector of Belgaum to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*.

Sir,

I DO myself the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 20th November, No. 8539, calling upon me, with reference to a former letter, No. 7643, of 27th December last, to report the result of the experiment of the sugar-loaf cotton seed sent to this country by the Honourable the Court of Directors. V. 18,556.

2. Three barrels of this seed were forwarded to Belgaum by the Superintendent of stationery, under date January 10th last, and were received here on February 6th following.

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ing. Each of these weighed 98 lbs. though packed apparently as 100 lbs. (the weight lost may have been occasioned by drying).

3. The land sown with the whole of this seed extended to about 32 acres, situated at Sounduttee, two barrels full having been sown by one ryot, and one by another. Not a single seed of the former sowing vegetated, but a good quantity of the latter came up, although in a sickly manner.

4. The plants which have thus been produced are now reported as looking healthy, but small and inferior to the New Orleans, which however they very greatly resemble (Mr. Channing is of opinion that they are really New Orleans plants). It is too early yet to judge fully of them, however, and I shall be unable to report satisfactorily until they have produced cotton wool.

5. I would not recommend Government sending for any more of the sugar-loaf cotton seed until this year's produce shall have been fairly tested.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Reeves,*
Collector.

Belgaum, Collector's Office,
30 November 1850.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

AWAIT the report again called for on 26th ultimo.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

16 December 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 8 January 1851.—V. 26 to 28.

(No. 341 of 1850.)

From the Commissioner at Sattara to the Secretary to Government.

V. 26. TRUE copy forwarded with reference to Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter, No. 8540, dated 20th November last.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere,*
Commissioner.

Sattara Commissioner's Office,
16 December 1850.

(No. 34 of 1850.)

To *H. B. E. Frere,* Esq., Commissioner, Sattara.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Government letter to your address, No. 8540, dated 20th November 1850, with your endorsement, No. 1261 of 1850, requesting me to report as to the result of the sugar-loaf cotton experiments.

The sugar loaf seed has not grown well; a quantity was planted at Rymutpoor and Targaum, and a little in the Joolee Pettah, and also some at this village, but the reports are the same from all, viz., that the plants grew well till the middle of September, when (from the long drought) they began to wither, and from which the subsequent rains and dews have not recovered them. The sugar-loaf seed appears to me to be little different in quality from the New Orleans, and is not so hardy in the growth as the seed received from Dharwar.

I am sorry to add that from the same cause (the great drought) the New Orleans plants are all very much withered here; in a few cases the ryots have watered the plants artificially, once or twice during the drought, and in those places the plants are excellent, which shows that they would have grown well had there been an average fall of rain this season.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Vary,*
Supt. of Cotton Gin Manufactory.

Acklooze, on the Nera,
11 December 1850.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

WE must await reply from the Collector of Khandeish before reporting to the Honourable Court the results of the experiments with sugar-loaf seed, but we may forward copy of the report relative to the New Orleans cotton seed to the two Revenue Commissioners for information. V. 27.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

23 December 1850.

(No. 13 of 1851.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to subjoin for your information the following extract (para. 3) of a letter from Mr. George Vary, superintendent of cotton gin factory at Sattara, dated 11th December 1850, No. 34. V. 28.

Para. 3. "I am sorry to add, that from the same cause (the great drought) the New Orleans plants are all very much withered here (Sattara); in a few cases the ryots have watered the plants artificially, once or twice, during the drought, and in those places the plants are excellent, which shows that they would have grown well had there been an average fall of rain this season."

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 2 January 1851.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 6 February 1851.—V. 1726 to 28.

(No. 184 of 1851.)

From the Collector of Khandeish to the Secretary to Government.

SUBMITTED for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council with reference to Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter, No. 8538, dated the 20th ultimo. V. 1726.

(signed) *A. Elphinston,* Collector.

Khandeish, Collector's Camp, Dhurrumgaum,
27 January 1851.

(No. 14 of 1851.)

To *A. Elphinston,* Esq., Collector of Khandeish.

Sir,

WITH reference to your endorsement, No. 2294 of 10th December, on the Government call for information on the sugar-loaf cotton, I have the honour to hand up copies of Mahratta correspondence reports from the undermentioned mamlutdars, &c., paraphrased as follows: V. 1727.

Chopra.—From 30 lbs. of seed sown and cultivated by Patail Ramjee Wulud Gosloo, of the village Adgaun, 11 maunds of cuppas is being obtained; the patail stipulates for the whole of the seed for himself for sowing another year; and altogether this cotton has succeeded in this talooka to great perfection.

Erundole.—From 30 lbs. of seed divided between three patails, at 10 lbs. each, in only one instance did the seed come up, owing, it is stated, to too heavy a fall of rain directly after the sowing took place, from which 19¾ seers of cuppas was obtained; but this quantity, from oversight, or some other cause, was thrown in among the other New Orleans cotton.

Yawul.—From 30 lbs. of seed sown, 15 or 20 seers of cuppas will perhaps be had.

Sowdah.—From 60 lbs. of seed sown not more than 18 seers will, perhaps, be had here as well as at Yawul; it may be regarded quite a failure.

Jumnair.—From 40 lbs. of seed sown on three beeghas of land, a very little cotton has been obtained, and which has become mixed with other kinds.

Bodwur, in the same talooka.—From 20 lbs. of seed sown, one maund and three seers has been obtained here; the plants, as at some of the above places, seemed unhealthy.

III.
Bombay.

Nuseerabad.—From 50 lbs. of seed sown (2) two maunds of cuppas will, it is reported, be obtained.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Simpson,*
Supt. Govt. Cotton Expt.

Superintendent's Office, Dhurrumgaum,
11 January 1851.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

V. 1728. REPORT results of experiment as yet ascertained to Honourable Court.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. Grey.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

6 Febuary 1851.

REVENUE LETTER from the Government of Bombay, dated the 17th February (No. 19) 1851, to the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

IN continuation of our letter, No. 2, dated 3d ultimo, we beg to transmit herewith a copy* of our further proceedings relative to the purchase of cotton in the Southern Mahratta country on account of Government.

Rev. Cons, 22 Jan., V. 680 to 83.

2. From the documents noted in the margin, your Honourable Court will perceive that we have conferred on Mr. Elphinston, the Collector of Khandeish, similar discretionary authority as that given by us to the Collectors of Belgaum and Dharwar.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Falkland.*
J. Grey.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 5 February 1851.—V. 1139 to 42.

(No. 59 of 1851.)

V. 1139. From the First Assistant Collector in Charge, Dharwar, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 29, dated 2d January, forwarding extracts of correspondence regarding the discontinuance of the system of purchasing cotton on the part of Government, I beg to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, a letter from Mr. Blount, the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, and beg to add, that I concur in the opinion expressed by that gentleman.

2. It will be seen from Mr. Blount's letter, that there is a material difference between the state of the cotton trade in Belgaum and Dharwar. In Belgaum there is an agent empowered by his employers to buy up all the crop of New Orleans of the season; and as the quantity is, I presume, not very great, the purchase by Government would interfere with the operations of private traders. In Dharwar there is the newly arrived agent of one firm only, and however liberal his instructions may be, the anticipated crop being very considerable, there is no fear that his operations will be restricted by Government appearing in the market as a purchaser.

3. In the present state of the experiment I am decidedly of opinion that Government should not withdraw the support it has hitherto afforded to the trade in this collectorate; when, as appears to be the case in Belgaum, regularly established agents, who set up gins and make advances to ryots, and who are empowered by more than one firm to purchase largely, and on liberal terms, have settled in these districts, then it will be time

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* Cotton experiments, Southern Mahratta country and Khandeish. Purchase of cotton on account of Government. Rev. Cons., 1851: 5 February, V. 1139 to 42; 5 February, V. 1145 to 51; 8 January, V. 62 to 68; 22 January, V. 935 to 37.

time for Government to retire; to withdraw from the market before that time would, I am convinced, be prejudicial to the progress of the experiment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. A. Goldfinch,*
First Assistant Collector in Charge.

Dharwar Collector's Office,
Camp "Hangul," 15 January 1851.

(No. 5 of 1851.)

To *W. A. Goldfinch,* Esq., First Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the communications noted in the margin,* which were received under cover of Mr. Bell's endorsement, No. 20 of 1851. V. 1140.

In reference to the letter of Mr. Davis, it appears that he is prepared, on the part of Messrs. Lancaster & Co., to make large purchases of cotton, and particularly to take the whole American crop of that district at a price above that offered on the part of Government. I think Mr. Davis's offer most liberal, and that every encouragement should be afforded him. The establishment of European agencies in the districts for the purchase of cotton is most desirable, as it will relieve Government of the necessity of purchasing, and I think such agencies are calculated to stimulate improvement of the cotton crop to a greater extent than any encouragement that can be afforded by Government. Mr. Reeves, in his letter, 3d paragraph, intimates that the experiments in the Belgaum Collectorate have reached that degree of stability where Government might safely withdraw the encouragement heretofore afforded by making purchases, and leave the further progress of the improvement to the encouragement which will be afforded by private enterprise.

In the Belgaum Collectorate it would appear that greater success has attended the experiments than has been arrived at in Dharwar. In Dharwar I am happy to state that the experiments are progressing most favourably, but I am of opinion that they have not reached that degree of stability that Government can withdraw from the market without danger of its retrograding. In 1847 Government made no purchases; this, in connexion with other causes, influenced the great decrease in the cultivation of the American cotton in 1848, and it has required the greatest exertion and encouragement to revive it. The cultivation of the American cotton this year is only 31,000 acres; the number of gins worked will reach, perhaps, 100; and I do not think that either the cultivation is sufficiently extended, or the gin for cleaning cotton so extensively used, as to require no further encouragement from Government.

For the last two years the purchases on account of Government, and the gradually increasing competition among the native dealers, have furnished a ready sale for the American cotton at liberal prices; but up to this time no European agencies have been established for the purchase of cotton by advances to the ryots or to the local dealers on such terms as to enable them to effect purchases under any circumstances. I do not think Government should suddenly withdraw its support, but when permanent agencies are established, to do so gradually. For the present, I would advise a continuation of purchase on the part of Government, not of any definite quantity, but sufficient (be it more or less than the quantity heretofore required for shipment to England) to afford a steady market and encouragement for increased production and more extended use of the saw-gin.

Mr. Davis in his letter states that he cannot make purchases of the American cotton in Belgaum, owing to the ryots being prohibited from selling the cotton to other parties than Government; I beg to remark that there is no restriction of the kind in Dharwar, and that the trade is free to all who may wish to engage in it, and that every reasonable assistance will be extended to parties wishing to establish agencies.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John M. Blount,*
Supt. of Cotton Expt.

Dharwar, 13 January 1851.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

I WOULD allow the Collector, and in his absence Mr. Goldfinch, to use his discretion in this matter, doing what he may think best for the permanent interests of the district and the furtherance of the cotton trade.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. Grey.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

22 January 1851.

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* No. 1367 of 1850: From H. W. Reeves, esq., Collector of Belgaum, to E. H. Townsend, esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division. From W. Davis, esq., Commission Agent, to H. W. Reeves, esq., Collector of Belgaum, dated Belgaum, 23 December 1850. No. 28 of 1851: From H. E. Goldsmid, esq., Secretary to Government, to H. W. Reeves, esq., Collector of Belgaum. No. 29 of 1851: From H. E. Goldsmid, esq., Secretary to Government, to W. W. Bell, esq., Collector of Dharwar.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 740 of 1851.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the First Assistant Collector in Charge, Dharwar.

Sir,

V. 1142. I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 59) dated 15th instant, and enclosure, relative to the continuance of Government support to the cotton trade in the Dharwar Collectorate.

2. His Lordship in Council has been pleased to allow you, in the absence of the Collector, to use your discretion in this matter, doing whatever you may deem best for the permanent interests of the district and the furtherance of the cotton trade.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23 January 1851.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 5 February 1851.—V. 1146 to 51.

(No 23 of 1851.)

From the Collector of Belgaum to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

V. 1146. I DO myself the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, copy of a communication connected with the American cotton seed, addressed by me to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, which appears to me to require immediate attention, and to solicit early instructions.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Reeves,*
Collector.

Belgaum, Collector's Camp, "Hookeree," 10 January 1851.

(No. 22 of 1850.)

To *E. H. Townsend,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Poonah.

Sir,

V. 1147. WITH reference to Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter, dated 2d instant, No. 28 * of 1851, to my address, I have the honour to forward copies of a correspondence between Mr. Channing and myself on the subject of the discontinuance of the Government purchases of cotton in this collectorate.

2. The point to which I wish to attract your attention is the adulteration of the New Orleans wool, as a consequence of the measure just sanctioned by Government.

3. This rests, I am of opinion, with the mercantile class, inasmuch as it is so greatly to their own interest, and so completely within their own power, to prevent it; still it should be communicated to them, in order that such firms as have been, or may hereafter be, induced to enter our cotton districts may be placed on their guard, and so be careful to take the necessary precautions.

4. With reference to the concluding part of Mr. Channing's 3d para., and to my reply in also 3d para., I would suggest, with the view of assisting in the vital object of keeping the American and native cottons separate, that whenever the services of Messrs. Blount or Channing, or of any Government servant, be engaged by private firms of respectability for the purchase of cotton, and the preparation of it by the Government saw-gins, the seed of the American variety be considered the property of Government, all the expenses of ginning, &c. &c., being paid exclusively of it. The object of Government being the preservation of the purity of the seed, I think that no objection can be reasonably advanced to this proposal.

Belgaum Collector's Camp, "Hookeree," 10 January 1851.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Reeves,* Collector.

(No. 7 of 1851.)

To *H. W. Reeves,* Esq., Collector of Belgaum.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 17, dated 6th instant, calling for my opinion on its accompaniments, No. 1367, to Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, and No. 28, from Mr. Secretary Goldsmid, and, in reply, would respectfully state, that

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* Copy of which has, I understand, been supplied to you.

that the discontinuance of purchasing cotton on Government account is the most judicious measure that could be adopted. Now that European dealers are in the market, as it will do away with a great deal of the aversion the ryots have had heretofore of bringing their kuppas from any great distance to be ginned, and by the demand there will exist for New Orleans cotton, tend to spread its cultivation; but I would respectfully add, that the markets have heretofore invariably been left open, and cotton (kuppas) purchased for Government only from such ryots as of their own accord came willingly forward for advances, and brought their kuppas in a clean and good state to the gin-houses, where they received (until the last season) a higher price than they could obtain from the native dealers, but the great demand for cotton causing the price to rise higher than I was authorised to pay during the season, many have sold their produce to dealers who would otherwise have brought it to the Government gin-houses.

2. There is, however, one thing which requires consideration, the protection of the seed of the New Orleans plant from being mixed. This seed has been introduced by Government at a great expense, and if not prevented by some stringent measure, will in a few years become so mixed with the native variety as to become entirely useless for the purpose of cultivation; and when any may be required for transmission to other collectorates, as is now the case for Ahmedabad, it will be found mixed in the same manner as it was represented to have been last year, when sent to the Khandeish, and which of a necessity must have cost in carriage alone as much as the seed was worth.

3. Having learnt from Bombay that Government has been good enough to permit my purchasing cotton for Messrs. King & Co., or any other respectable merchants, I would respectfully suggest, with a view of supplying good and unadulterated seed for transmission to Ahmedabad, that I receive your permission to buy to such an extent as Messrs. King may require of the crop of New Orleans now standing, and from it supply the seed required, as by so doing only could I hope to forward such seed as will prove satisfactory.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. W. Channing,*
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Belgaum, 8 January 1851.

(No. 21 of 1851.)

To Mr. *Channing,* Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Belgaum.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 7 of 1851, dated 8th instant, I beg to inform you that you have well stated the difficulty which attends the discontinuance of the Government purchases of cotton; it may, however, be expected that the European and other respectable firms who purchase kuppas, and clean it with their own saw-gins, will preserve the New Orleans seed from admixture, it being their interest to do so.

2. With regard to the request and suggestion contained in your 3d para., I beg to refer you to the 6th para. of my letter to your address, dated this day (No. 20), and to convey to you my authority to your making such purchases for Messrs. King & Co. as they may require, reporting all particulars to me.

3. I have referred to Government for instructions as to the disposal of the seed of the American cotton cleaned for private firms by Government saw-gins, which perhaps should, considering the importance of preserving the purity of the wool, be deemed the perquisite of Government.

4. I request you will report the amount of cotton already in store supplied by ryots, or advances made by you on account of Government, adverted to by the Secretary to Government in the 2d para. of his letter, No. 28, dated 2d instant, forwarded to you under date the 6th instant by me.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Reeves,*
Collector.

Belgaum Collector's Camp, Hookerree,
10 January 1851.

Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. V. 1148.

I fully approve of Mr. Reeves' suggestion.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. Grey.

18 January 1851.

III.
Bombay.

V. 1149. MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*, dated 18 January 1851.

IT is quite true that Government must mainly depend on the mercantile community for the prevention of the adulteration of cotton, by refusing to purchase adulterated cotton; but Mr. Reeves should be informed that he should avail himself of every opportunity of enforcing the law against adulteration in the same manner as has been lately done with such good effect by the magistrate at Broach. I was this day informed, by a merchant of this place, that adulteration extensively prevails in the Southern Mahratta country and in Khandeish.

18 January 1851. (signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*

V. 1150. MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*, dated 18 January 1851.

I CONCUR in the approval of Mr. Reeves' suggestion pending some objection on the part of those affected by it.

Mr. Reeves might, I think, report what may be estimated to be the amount of the tax to be thus imposed, and I would intimate to him to the effect proposed by the Honourable Mr. Willoughby.

(signed) *D. A. Blane.*

18 January 1851.

(No. 742 of 1851.)

V. 1151. From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Collector of Belgaum.

Sir,

Copy forwarded to Government, with Collector's letter, dated 10 January, No. 23.

I HAVE been directed to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council approves of the proposition in para. 4 of your letter to Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated 10th January (No. 22), that "whenever the services of Messrs. Blount or Channing, or of any Government servant, be engaged by private firms of respectability for the purchase of cotton, and the preparation of it by the Government saw-gins, the seed of the American variety be considered the property of Government, all the expenses of ginning, &c., &c., being paid exclusively of it."

Government desire me, however, to observe, with reference to paras. 2 and 3 of that letter, that as the unintentional admixture of the New Orleans and indigenous seed will be prevented by that arrangement, they rely on your exerting yourself to the utmost to prevent the wilful admixture and false packing of the two descriptions of cotton obtained from those seeds, and also on your paying constant and particular attention to the instructions conveyed in Government Order, dated 7th December 1850 (No. 9072), relative to the enforcement of the provisions of Regulation III. of 1829, and the submission of quarterly reports of the measures taken, and their result.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Bombay Castle, 23 January 1851. Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department Revenue, dated 8 January 1851.—V. 62 to 68.

(No. 4722 of 1850.)

V. 62. From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

IN forwarding the above letter, the Revenue Commissioner would respectfully refer his Lordship in Council to his letters, dated 14th March 1850 (No. 1559) and 19th April (No. 1965), as expressing his opinions upon the present question. In their letter of 22d March (No. 2237) Government sanctioned an increase of the purchase of New Orleans cotton from 500 to 800 candies. Mr. Blount now proposes a further increase to one thousand candies; the increase is not very great, and the Revenue Commissioner sees no great objection to it, but he would respectfully draw the attention of Government to the fact, that purchasing the New Orleans cotton largely is the stimulating or "forcing system," and that while it continues, the experiment must be viewed as in a state of abeyance.

2. With regard to the prices proposed in Mr. Blount's third paragraph for the New Orleans and Indian cottons, the Revenue Commissioner is not aware according to what principle their respective amounts are fixed. He is of opinion that Government in their purchases should keep as near as possible to the market price on both sorts of cotton, and make the difference proposed between the prices of the two sorts, if the native dealers do so on their own account, not otherwise.

Poona Districts,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Karlee,
2 November 1850.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, S.D.

(No. 1970 of 1850.)

SUBMITTED through the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, for the favourable consideration and sanction of Government.

Dharwar Districts,
Collector's Office, Camp Hooblee,
11 November 1850.

(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

(No. 201 of 1850.)

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

IN reference to the communication quoted in the margin* regarding the quantity of cotton to be purchased on Government account for shipment to England, and the price to be paid for the same, I have the honour to submit for your consideration the following propositions:

2. As it appears from the communications accompanying letter No. 957 of 1850 from the Secretary to Government, that a larger quantity of cotton is required than has heretofore been purchased for Government, I would propose that of the present growing crop, the purchases of New Orleans cotton be increased to 1,000 candies, and native to 500; the quantities of both description may be further increased, should Government desire it.

3. As it is most difficult to fix an unchangeable price at which purchases are to be made, I would beg to request that I be given discretionary power as regards the price. From the time of purchase until the cotton reaches Bombay extends over an average period of twelve months; during that time there may be many fluctuations in the market; it may advance or recede, and an estimate made on its present value a month or two hence might not suit the state of the market. For American cotton, I would propose 100 rupees per candy of clean cotton of 784 lbs., and for seed cotton 14 annas per maund of 28 lbs. For native cotton, I would propose a maximum price of 80 rupees per candy for clean cotton of 784 lbs., and for seed cotton 10 annas the maund of 28 lbs.; this would make the cotton cost, laid down in Bombay for American, *Rs.* 112. 8.; native cotton, *Rs.* 98. 8.; at these rates, a sale in England at 5*d.* and 4*d.* per pound respectively for the cotton would realize a profit; of course I feel it my duty to make the purchases as much below these rates as it may be had.

Dharwar District, Annegherry,
2 November 1850.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *John M. Blount,*
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby.*

V. 64.

THE quantity of cotton required from last year's crop has been already stated to the Collector, and I conclude that the purchases have been made; the quantity required from each collectorate from this year's crop, for consignment to the Honourable Court, may be fixed at the same as that required last year. The price must of necessity be left to the discretion of the Collector, and for so long as no greater price is given by the Collector than the market price, there can be nothing unwholesomely "stimulating" or "forcing" in Government making moderate purchases instead of selling the cotton which may be purchased over and above the quantity required by the Honourable Court at Bombay, by public auction, as originally intended. I have no objection to its being sold to any very respectable firms at the Presidency, when we can depend on having it carefully conveyed to the coast, and shipped without being mixed with other cotton, and sent to England under a false denomination. I allude, in particular, to the request of Messrs. King & Co., made through Mr. Channing; and I would forward copy of the correspondence with the latter person to Mr. Blount, in order that they may place themselves in communication on the subject.

The quantity to be disposed of, the amount to be charged, and calculations on which that amount is determined, should of course be reported to us for approval.

9 December 1850.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.

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* Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 4th July 1848, No. 6, directing the purchase of 1,000 bales each, native and New Orleans. No. 2237 of 1850, from H. E. Goldsmid, Esq., Secretary to Government, to W. W. Bell, Esq., Collector of Dharwar, sanctioning an alteration in the relative quantities proposed by me to 1,800 bales American, and 1 to 200 native. No. 957 of 1850, from H. E. Goldsmid, Esq., Secretary to Government, to E. H. Townsend, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, quoting 3d para. of a despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, in reference to proposition from the Manchester Commercial Associations recommending larger purchases of cotton.

III.
Bombay.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

V. 65. IF the sales by auction at the Presidency, adopted for the purpose of ascertaining the local value, are to be abandoned, and there are respectable firms prepared to take the cotton on the spot, I do not quite see the object of purchasing on the part of Government more than is required by the Honourable Court; such purchases being undoubtedly, I think, calculated to operate more or less as a "stimulating" or "forcing" system, as remarked by the Revenue Commissioner.

2. There is, perhaps, no great objection to the Presidency firms being permitted to avail themselves of the agency of the Government officers, but it would be better were they to supply themselves through agency of their own; the terms conceded to one firm should at all events be impartially extended to all desirous of taking advantage of them.

12 December 1850. (signed) *D. A. Blane.*

FURTHER MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*.

V. 66. IT was not my intention to show partiality towards any particular firm; those who have spirit and enterprise enough to engage in speculations which, if successful, will in their ultimate results not only prove highly advantageous to themselves, but of the greatest benefit to the natives of India, and the Honourable Company ought, I think, to enjoy the fruits of their energy and foresight.

I concur with the Honourable Mr. Blane, that it would be much better were merchants to supply themselves through their own agents.

With the above explanations and such modifications as may be necessary consequent on my minute of this day's date* and the suggestions contained in the Secretary's memorandum of the 11th December, my minute of the 19th instant may be acted on.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. Grey.
J. P. Willoughby.

30 December 1850.

V. 67. FURTHER MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

SEEN.

2 January 1851. (signed) *D. A. Blane.*

V. 68. (No. 34 of 1851.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commisioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum, dated the 22d November last, No. 4722, on a letter from the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments at Dharwar.

2. The quantity of cotton required from last year's crop has been already stated to the Collector, and his Lordship in Council concludes that the purchases have been made; the quantity required from each collectorate from this year's crop, for consignment to the Honourable the Court of Directors, may be fixed at the same as that required last year, the price being of necessity left to the discretion of the collector; and for so long as no greater price is given by him than the market price, there can be nothing unwholesomely "stimulating" or "forcing" in Government making moderate purchases. On this point, however, you will direct the Collector's attention to the instructions contained in my letter of this day's date, No. 29, to the address of the Collector, copy of which has been furnished you.

3. You will have the goodness to forward to Mr. Blount the accompanying copy of the correspondence noted in the margin,† in order that he may place himself in communication with Mr. Channing on the subject thereof.

4. His Lordship in Council has no objection to Messrs. Channing & Blount acting as agents for Messrs. King & Co., or any respectable firms purchasing the cotton on their own account and cleaning it with the Government machinery, the firms to be of course charged all

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* On Mr. Reeve's letter, No. 1208, of the 24th December.

† From the Collector of Belgaum, No. 938, dated 11th September 1850, with enclosure to the address of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division. Reply to No. 7166, dated 30th idem (copy sent to the Revenue Commissioner, with Government endorsement, No. 7168, on the same day).

all expenses. The quantity of cotton to be disposed, the amount to be charged, and calculations on which that amount is determined should be reported to Government for approval.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 2 January 1851.

P.S.—Copies of this have been sent direct to the collectors of Belgaum and Dharwar; the correspondence alluded to in para. 3 has been sent to the Collector of Dharwar, who will furnish the same to Mr. Blount.

With Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 17 March (No. 38) 1851.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue; dated 12 March 1850—V. 2672 to 2675.

(No. 771 of 1851.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

TRANSMITTED to Government with reference to their memorandum (No. 30) of the 2d instant. The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, concurs in the Collector's 3d paragraph; of course, Mr. Reeves intends that when the seed of New Orleans cotton ginned in Government machines is retained, as proposed in paragraph 4, some deduction should be allowed from the expense of ginning proportionate to the value of the seed. V. 2672.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, S.D.

Ahmednuggur Districts,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Pathenwalay,
6 February 1851.

(Here follow letters from Mr. Reeves to Mr. Townsend, 10 January 1851; Mr. Channing to Mr. Reeves, 8 January 1851; Mr. Reeves to Mr. Channing, 10 February 1851.—*See* pp. 570 and 571.)

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

WE have already disposed of this subject, consequent on a direct reference from Mr. Reeves. V. 2674.

Mr. Townsend apparently forgets that the parties whose seed we are to take make use of the agency of persons paid by ourselves. Should, however, the parties object to our taking the seed without our paying for it, we can consider the point noticed by the Revenue Commissioner at close of his memorandum.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. Grey.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

11 February 1851.

(No. 1614 of 1851.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum, No. 771, dated 6th instant, submitting a correspondence between the Collector of Belgaum and Mr. Channing, relative to discontinuance of the Government purchases of cotton in that collectorate, and to inform you that this subject has already been disposed of in Government letter, No. 742, dated 23d ultimo, to the address of Mr. Reeves, of which a copy was forwarded to you under Government endorsement, No. 743 of same date. V. 2675.

2. Apparently you overlook the circumstance of the parties, whose seed Government are to take, making use of the agency of persons paid by Government; should, however, the parties object to Government taking the seed without paying for it, the Government in Council will consider the point noticed by you at close of your memorandum under acknowledgment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government,

Bombay Castle,
22 February 1851.

III.
Bombay.

With Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 17 March, No. 38 of 1851.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial, Department, Revenue; dated 30 October 1850.—V. 15,380 to 15,383.

(No. 1,771 of 1850.)

From the Collector of Dharwar to Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet*.

Sir,

V. 15380. I HAVE the honour to forward for submission to Government a letter from Mr. Blount, the superintendent of cotton experiments, remonstrating against the responsibility imposed upon him by Government in your letter, No. 7141, dated the 28th ultimo, for the supply of unmixed seed of the New Orleans cotton.

2. *I believe the New Orleans cotton seed which has been sent from this collectorate to Khandeish and elsewhere* has been as pure as it can be procured; but, as Mr. Blount states, there is always some portion of the native cotton mixed with the American cotton while undergoing the process of cleaning in the hands of the dealers. The one description of cotton is more valuable than the other, and, when passed through the saw-gin, the admixture of a small portion of native cotton does not perceptibly deteriorate the staple, nor can such admixture be discovered. It is, I respectfully submit, unreasonable to suppose that the dealers will refrain from increasing their profit by this means, and I cannot conceive that we have any legitimate means or authority to prevent such proceedings; we might as justly insist upon our subjects keeping certain breeds of cattle unmixed, because those breeds are of great value in the eyes of Government.

3. All that can be done by means of persuasion is done, and I am convinced that any attempt to enforce Mr. Channing's notions will at once check all the progress which the experiment has made in this collectorate. I cannot find any precautionary measures pointed out in Mr. Channing's letter which do not involve compulsion; and if compulsion in any shape or form is resorted to, I beg respectfully but distinctly to warn the Government that the cultivation of the American cotton will cease. I believe the correct policy of Government to insure the growth and purity of the American cotton is to stand aloof from all compulsory interference with either its cultivation or its cleaning, and to leave the mercantile community to exert the only influence which can ever be effectual in improving the cotton of the country.

4. As respects Mr. Channing's statement that the American cotton in the Belgaum Collectorate is preserved pure from all admixture, I must beg permission, if he refers to cotton not grown and purchased for Government, to doubt the accuracy of his statement, for it is impossible. The mixture will not be seen in fields grown from seed kept carefully pure by Mr. Channing himself, but it will be found in the seed which has fallen from the saw-gins in the hands of native dealers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Collector.

Collector's Office, Dharwar,
9 October 1850.

(No. 188 of 1850.)

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

V. 15381. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the communication noted in the margin,* under cover of your memorandum, No. 1717, of the 2d instant, and in reference to the letter of the Secretary to Government, No. 7141 of 1850, censuring me for having sent mixed cotton seed to Khandeish, I beg respectfully to state that unmixed seeds could not be procured, and that I sent the best seed that could be had. The New Orleans cotton in this district was mixed before my arrival here, for I well recollect having planted seed sent from Dharwar, in Khandeish in 1846, at the villages of Julgaum and Assoda, to the extent of near 100 acres. The seeds at that time were much mixed with the indigenous, which shows that the alteration took place here as early as 1845. Such being the fact, I deem it an extremely hard case that I should be held responsible for an evil which was in existence before my arrival in the district, and which I have no power to prevent or correct.

2. In my letter, No. 185 of 1849, I reported the mixed state of the cotton, and proposed a plan for purifying it, and which was least calculated to give offence to the ryots, that was to plant a larger quantity of land on Government account, and to purchase up all other American cotton seeds, and to destroy or sell them for forage. This plan was practicable at

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* Letter, No. 7141 of 1850, from the Chief Secretary to Government to the Collector of Dharwar. Letter, No. 2060 of 1850, from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to the Secretary to Government, with accompaniments. Letter, No. 802 of 1850, from the Collector of Belgaum to the Secretary to Government, with accompaniments. Letter, No. 7139 of 1850, from the Chief Secretary to Government to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division. Letter, No. 7142 of 1850, from the Chief Secretary to Government to the Collector of Belgaum.

at the time, but not so now; the cultivation has so far extended that it would require the sacrifice of a large sum to buy up the seeds and supply the ryots with others. There are now two plans for freeing the cotton of this mixture; one is to order the native plants to be pulled up, and will cause general dissatisfaction; the other to direct the ryots to pick the two cottons separately, and keep them unmixed; but I beg to remark that, no matter what steps may be taken for freeing the cotton, that it will not remain pure unless there is some punishment to deter the dealers and ryots from mixing it.

3. The American cotton is cultivated more or less extensively in 120 villages of this district (besides, some is grown in the Bellary Collectorate and the Nizam's dominions, which is purchased by dealers of this district, and brought to their gins for cleaning). It is a more valuable cotton than indigenous, their relative value being now as 140 rupees for American to 120 for native; and it is hardly to be supposed, unless there is some stringent check on the grower and cleaner of the cotton, that they will desist from mixing it, particularly the dealers; for, although the two cottons are dissimilar, yet in the cleaning process a slight mixture may be made, which it is impossible to detect, and it can only be known by examining the seeds after the cotton is cleaned. The cultivation of the American cotton here is not in the hands of Government; if it were I should have no difficulty in keeping it pure; but as it is private speculation I am without authority to interfere other than by persuasion and advice; and, as I have before remarked, I think it a hard case to hold me personally responsible for the mixture that has been or may hereafter be made, unless sufficient authority is given me to directly interfere in the cultivation of the cotton, and to punish any who may hereafter mix it.

4. I respectfully beg that Government will be pleased to reconsider that part of their letter, No. 7141 of 1850, which says that I am held personally responsible for any mixture that may be made in future, for I think that I have satisfactorily explained (and you are personally aware of it) that I am without power to control the cultivation, and therefore I think should not be held responsible for the mixture of this cotton.

5. I should much rejoice to see the American cotton freed of the mixture, and beg that you will instruct me what course I am to pursue to effect the wishes of Government in this matter; give me sufficient authority, and I will have it freed of the mixture.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John M. Blount*,
Supt. Cotton Experiment.

Dharwar,
5 October 1850.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* & *Blane*.

I DOUBT whether Mr. Bell understands our letter properly; what we hold Mr. Blount responsible for is, not that the cultivation of New Orleans and indigenous cotton shall not be carried on in the same field, but that seed furnished by him as New Orleans seed shall not be mixed with seed of the indigenous plant; in other words, that seed of the indigenous plant shall not be given out by Government authorities under the false denomination of New Orleans; for this much we have, I am of opinion, every reason for holding Mr. Blount and our superintendents responsible. V. 15382.

(signed) *Falkland*.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

18 October 1850.

(No. 7872 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1771, dated 9th instant, and its accompaniment from Mr. Blount, superintendent of cotton experiments in your collectorate, relative to the supply of unmixed seed of the New Orleans cotton. V. 15383.

2. His Lordship in Council doubts whether you understand Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, No. 7141, dated the 28th ultimo, as Government intended it should be understood what Government hold Mr. Blount responsible for, is not that the cultivation of New Orleans and indigenous cotton shall not be carried on in the same field, but that seed furnished by him as New Orleans seed shall not be mixed with seed of the indigenous plant; in other words, that seed of the indigenous plant shall not be given out by Government authorities under the false denomination of New Orleans; for this much Government hold Mr. Blount and the other superintendents responsible.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
26 October 1850.

III.
Bombay.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 4 December 1850.—V. 16,601 to 4.

(No. 2833 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to the Secretary to Government.

V. 16,601. SUBMITTED with reference to para. 6 of Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, No. 7139 of 28th ultimo.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Mahableshwur, 2 November 1850.

(No. 1881 of 1850.)

To *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

V. 16,602. As directed in your letter, No. 2375, dated the 14th instant, I requested Mr. Price, in the terms thereof, to submit a full explanation on the subject of the intermixture of the indigenous cotton seed with that of the New Orleans variety, and have now the honour to hand up an original letter from that officer, dated the 20th idem, containing the desired explanation.

2. You will see from this document that the mixture originated in Dharwar, from which district our supply of New Orleans seed has annually been received; that the extreme wetness of the monsoon for 1849 proved prejudicial, in a greater proportion, to the exotic plants than to the indigenous, of which fewer were killed, and this increased the proportion of indigenous seed which sprung up from that crop; and as there were then no Government cultivations, but only small patches of American cotton fields among many ryots scattered through the zillah, the increased intermixture of indigenous among American cotton plants or seed was not noticed at the time, and seems only to have been perceived when the next crop sprung up from this Khandeish propagated seed during this monsoon, when the evil had reached such a magnitude as to attract attention. The cotton superintendent fixes the rates of intermixture in the ryots' fields this season at about 3¼, indigenous cotton seed to 5½ New Orleans cotton seed. But I hope the strict orders I have repeated to the mamlutdars to tell the ryots to gather and keep the produce of each variety separately will check the evil; and the ryots have been also warned that they will not obtain an enhanced price for American cotton if it contains any admixture of country cotton.

3. As there are few Government bungalows in the districts of this collectorate to afford shelter, Mr. Price was precluded by the constant heavy rains from visiting during the monsoon the ryots' cotton fields scattered in different localities in this collectorate, and of becoming aware at the time of growth of this intermixture.

4. Mr. Price is a very willing attentive servant of Government, and I hope it will be considered that the accidental intermixture of seed in Dharwar and its increased propagation here, was under the circumstances detailed, an almost unavoidable accident.

5. It will be one of the great advantages of having some Government cotton plantations that the American cotton seed will be preserved pure in them for distribution.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Elphinston*,
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
28 September 1850.

To *A. Elphinston*, Esq., Collector, Khandeish.

Sir,

WITH reference to your endorsement, No. 1783 of the 16th instant, on a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 2375 of the 14th idem, handed to me by the superintendent for the explanation required by the latter gentleman regarding the mixture of the indigenous and New Orleans cotton seed, which is represented to have taken place during the time I had charge of the experiments, I beg respectfully to state the following facts of the case.

2. No mixture of the two varieties of any consequence was observed by me to exist earlier than October last, as noticed in my monthly report for that month, and as the circumstance connected with this discovery will go far to prove that the amalgamation of the two varieties of seed had not taken place at Khandeish, I will take the liberty to append two extracts, from which it will be seen that the seed sown in the locality noticed in the report was not supplied from that obtained in Khandeish from the preceding season's crop, but from the supply received from Dharwar in that year; hence it is to be concluded that the source of the evil is traceable to the seeds having been originally mixed at Dharwar, though I am ready to admit, from the known apathy and indolence of the ryots in general, that a portion of the mixture now complained of may have taken place in the province during the past season; other corroborative facts in support of this conclusion may also be traced in the reports recorded in this office from the several mamlutdars in whose districts seeds distributed from the Dharwar supply of 1849 had been sown, and found from the plants which sprung from them, also to contain the mixture observed by me at Betawud.

3. Presuming

3. Presuming I have shown that the mixture has originally taken place at Dharwar, I will now proceed to state the cause which appears to me to have increased it to the extent in which it is stated to have been found when the circumstance was brought to your notice by the superintendent.

4. I gather from the monthly reports made by me during the past rainy season, of the state and prospects of the coming New Orleans crop, that owing to the extreme wetness of the monsoon the exotic plants had suffered considerably, and in many places utterly destroyed, while the mixed seed had sprung up to maturity and produced cotton, and as this failure unfortunately was generally throughout the province, it had the effect of increasing the mixture more or less in all the districts where this species of cotton was grown; moreover, the continual heavy rains had in a great measure prevented my proceeding into the districts to ascertain the extent of the reputed mixture of plants which sprung up in the New Orleans cotton fields, and before I was at last able to inspect more than a few of them in the Betawud Mahall, the cotton throughout the province began to ripen, and to be too late for issuing any instructions on the subject; it soon, however, became apparent as the New Orleans seed cotton was brought in by the ryots to the factories, that the mixture with it of other varieties was proportionably large, and if I have not at that time brought the circumstance to your notice, I humbly hope it will not be inferred that I should not have subsequently solicited your co-operation, and taken the necessary steps for the removal of an evil so vitally important to the prosperity of the experiments.

I beg, &c.
(signed) *T. Price,*
Assistant Superintendent Cotton Experiments.

Dhurumgaum,
20 September 1850.

The explanation required, together with the original document under reply, are herewith handed up to the Superintendent for transmission to the Collector.

(signed) *T. Price,*
Assistant Superintendent Cotton Experiments.

Dhurumgaum,
20 September 1850.

(No. 223 of 1850.

THE accompanying documents are forwarded to A. Elphinston, Esq., &c. &c., with reference to his endorsement, No. 1783, of the 16th instant, and accompaniment from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division. The superintendent begs to add the expression of a hope that Mr. Price's explanation will prove satisfactory.

(signed) *S. Simpson,*
Superintendent Cotton Experiments.

Superintendent's Office, Dhurumgaum,
20 September 1850.

EXTRACT from Report for the Month of October 1849.

5. I BEG to report having inspected a few fields of New Orleans cotton in the Betawud Mahal, talooka Amulnair, and to state that the New Orleans plants appeared in a sickly and dry state, which the ryots allege to be from excessive rain; but the plants that have sprung up in the same fields from seeds which had apparently been mixed with the New Orleans seed at Dharwar are in a very thriving state, and are just now beginning to blossom.

(signed) *T. Price,*
Assist.-Supt. Cotton Experiments in charge.

EXTRACT of Statement showing the Quantity of Cotton Seed supplied to the several Mamlutdars in Khandeish, for Distribution to the Ryots in the Year 1849–50.

—	Talookas.	Georgean Cotton Seed.	New Orleans Cotton Seed.	Petty Gulph, Mexican Cotton Seed.	Red River, or Louisiana Cotton Seed.	Total Seed.
		Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
2	Amulnair - -	- -	720	33	- -	753

(signed) *A. Elphinston,*
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
13 October 1849.

(signed) T. Price,
Assist.-Supt. Cotton Experiments.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 1981 of 1850.)

To *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your Memorandum, No. 2601, dated the 3d instant, an extract of Government's letter, No. 7139, of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to refer you to the correspondence noted in the margin,* in which I hope I have submitted satisfactory explanation, as far as regards this department, respecting the intermixture of the indigenous cotton seed with that of the New Orleans variety. Mr. Price's explanation was forwarded to you on the 28th ultimo (No. 1881).

2. You will have perceived from the correspondence above quoted, that my letter, No. 1317, dated the 5th July last, was written agreeably to the terms of a communication which I had received from the superintendent, Mr. Simpson, who in general terms stated that "in separating the New Orleans seed from the country he had found the proportion of the admixture to be considerable." With this information before me, I did not consider it necessary to make further inquiry. On my sending, for the information of Mr. Simpson, a copy of my letter, No. 1317, above alluded to, that gentleman wrote to me to say that the large proportion of mixture complained of by him had reference to the Khandeish propagated New Orleans cotton seed, and that the seed received from Dharwar was much purer, the proportion of spurious seed in it being as 1 to 4, indicating that the evil had originated in Dharwar, but that the proportion of intermixture had subsequently increased in the propagation of the seed in Khandeish. The cause of this increase has been fully explained in Mr. Price's letter of the 20th ultimo, forwarded to you on the 28th idem.

3. I have also explained in sundry places in the above-mentioned correspondence, that the culture of the American seed cotton in this collectorate is in its infancy, having commenced only in the year 1848–49; the previous experiment had made no progress, and dwindled away. The culture of the American cotton has hitherto been scattered in small detached patches here and there throughout the districts, among the ryots to whom the seed had been distributed; the mixture therefore did not attract attention, and consequently was not brought to my notice, while, on account of the extreme wetness of the last year's monsoon (there being but few traveller's bungalows in these extensive districts to afford shelter), Mr. Price was precluded from going abroad in the rains to visit the ryots' cotton fields, as he would otherwise have done. Previously to the present season there has been no culture of American cotton for Government under the superintendence of Government agents. Had the assistant-superintendent in charge been aware of the existing necessity, I doubt not that he would have promptly brought the subject to my notice; and if so brought, I should have taken immediate steps to correct the evil;—but I entertain sanguine hopes that the arrangements which have since been made will check the evil of indigenous being mixed with American cotton.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Elphinston*,
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
10 October 1850.

V. 16,603.

Minute by the Honourable Board.

Our displeasure at the carelessness of the superintendent at Dharwar has already been expressed, and we should now, I am of opinion, state that we consider Mr. Price's excuses for not having brought the intermixture to the special notice of the collector is very unsatisfactory, and his neglect as blameable; nor are his explanations reconcileable with those formerly sent by Mr. Elphinston on the authority of Mr. Simpson.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

13 November 1850.

V. 16,604.

(No. 8588 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

With reference to your memorandum, No. 2833, dated the 2d instant, with enclosures, I have been directed to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers Mr. Price's excuses, for not having brought the intermixture of the indigenous cotton seed with that of the New Orleans variety to the special notice of the collector, to be very unsatisfactory, and his neglect blameable, and that his explanations do not appear reconcileable with those formerly sent by Mr. Elphinston on the authority of Mr. Simpson.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
22 November 1850.

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* Collector's letters to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division: No. 1406 of 19th July 1850; No. 1535 of 5th August 1850; No. 1639 of 29th August 1850; No. 1724 of 6th September 1850; No. 1881 of 28th September 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 8 January 1851.—V. 219 to 224.

(No 327 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to the Secretary to Government.

SUBMITTED with reference to para. 5 of Government letter No. 7139, of 28th September last, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council. V. 219.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw,*
Rev. Com., N D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Tannah,
24 December 1850.

(No. 2395 of 1850.)

To *A. N. Shaw,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your memorandum No. 2767, dated the 26th October last, and with reference to the 5th para. of the Government letter, No. 7139 of 28th September last, forwarded to me with your endorsement No. 2601, of the 3d October last, I have the honour to state, what I have already stated in the correspondence that has already passed on this subject, that I penned my letter No. 1317, dated the 5th July last, on the information I had from Mr. Simpson, in general terms. Subsequent inquiry has shown that the mixture of indigenous seed in the American cotton seed received from Dharwar, was not so considerable as I was first led to suppose, but that a mixture to a certain extent did exist in the supply received from Dharwar, which increased in its propagation in Khandeish, among the American seed, with which it sprung up. V. 220.

Calling for an explanation whether I meant it to be understood by my letter, dated the 5th July 1850, No. 1317,—"That the New Orleans seed received during the two previous years from Dharwar had been adulterated."

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Elphinston,*
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Camp, Malligaum,
20 December 1850.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

IT can answer no purpose discussing this case further; copy should be sent the Collector, Dharwar, and Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, for information. V. 221.

(signed) *Falkland.*
T. Gray.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A Blane.

30 December 1850.

(No. 127 of 1851.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

WITH reference to my endorsement No. 7140, dated the 28th September last, I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward for your information the accompanying copy of a letter from the Collector of Khandeish, No. 2395, dated the 20th ultimo. V. 222.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8 January 1851.

(No. 128 of 1851.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,

WITH reference to the letter from the Collector of Khandeish to your address, No. 1317, dated the 5th July last, and subsequent correspondence, I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward for your information the accompanying copy of a letter from the Collector of Khandeish, No. 2395, dated the 20th ultimo. V. 223.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8 January 1851.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 129 of 1851.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

V. 224. In acknowledging the receipt of your memorandum, No. 3278, dated the 24th ultimo, with enclosure, I have been directed to inform you that in the opinion of his Lordship in Council it can answer no purpose discussing this case further, * copies of the Collector's letter have been forwarded for the information of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, and Collector of Dharwar.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8 January 1851.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 22 January 1851.—V. 316 to 319.

(No. 5089 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to the Secretary to Government.

V. 316. True copy forwarded for the information of Government with reference to their memorandum (No. 7140) of 28th September last.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner,
Southern Division.

Sholapore District,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, "Wurwuda,"
21 December 1850.

(No. 5088 of 1850.)

To *A. N. Shaw,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

V. 317. I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 29th October (No. 2794), forwarding copies of your letters to Government, dated severally 23d July (No. 1911), and 12th August (No. 2060), for which I had applied to you, to enable me to dispose of the Government endorsement of 28th September (No. 7140), which transmitted copy of their letter to you of the same date.

2. The present correspondence originates in a letter from Mr. Elphinston, Collector of Khandeish, dated 5th July, to the address, Collector of Dharwar, in which the former officer states that of the New Orleans cotton seed received from Dharwar for the last two seasons, it was found on examination, that 370 lbs. were country seed, and only 209 lbs. New Orleans seed.

3. On the subject of this fraud you addressed Government on the 11th July, (No. 1804,) stating that from the above it appeared "that the seed received from Dharwar as New Orleans, is mixed with that of the common native cotton, in the proportion of nearly two-third parts native to one-third New Orleans," and on the same day you favoured me with copy of your letter; on the 16th of the same month I forwarded this correspondence for the report of the Collectors of Dharwar and Belgaum.

4. On the 23d July (No. 1911) you again addressed Government on the same subject, forwarding another letter from the Collector of Khandeish; copy of this latter document you have not sent me, from which I conclude that it contains nothing tending to throw further light upon the subject of this correspondence. As you remark in your letter to Government, "unless some very decisive steps are immediately taken to separate the seed of the native and New Orleans cotton, the whole of the experiments and expense incurred by Government for the last eight years will be in all probability lost." In this letter to Government you further propose that the "ryots should be fully and liberally compensated for eradicating all indigenous plants from their exotic fields, and that the patells of villages, mamlutdars, and collectors should be held responsible that the fields in each village are so preserved."

5. On the 25th July, the Collector of Dharwar addressed Government, and stated in the 2d paragraph that a letter from Mr. Simpson, superintendent in Khandeish, to Mr. Blount, showed that the mixed cotton complained of by the collector, Mr. Elphinston, was not supplied from Dharwar, but was the produce of Khandeish; and this information I find embodied in the 1st paragraph of your letter of 12th August to Government (No. 2060). This admission, however, it seems difficult to reconcile with the remainder of this same letter, in which you refer to the adulteration of the Dharwar cotton (paragraph 6,) as if it were an ascertained fact, whereas, if I understand this correspondence aright, the whole thing was a misapprehension of Mr. Elphinston's.

6. In the chief secretary's letter of 28th September (No. 7141) to the Collector of Dharwar, in reply to Mr. Bell's letter, which states that the mixed seed was not sent from Dharwar, but was the produce of Khandeish, Government remark that they are "much displaced

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* The adulteration of cotton seed from Dharwar.

displeased that seed at all mixed was sent to Khandeish." Government may have had before them some documents which I have not seen, and which would explain the above opinion, which is clearly at variance with the fact stated in the Dharwar Collector's letter of 25th July, and in yours of 12th August already quoted.

7. Mr. Reeves, in his letter of 6th August, replying to the reference of 16th July, distinctly states that the two sorts of cotton are not mixed in the fields in his collectorate; and though Mr. Blount does not speak with equal certainty, he says, "I saw personally most of the cultivation, and much of the cotton crop after it was gathered, and I do assure you that I have in no instance seen a mixture to the extent complained of."

8. These remarks fully agree with the observations which I made in passing through the Dharwar collectorate in 1849, when my attention was particularly directed to the state of the New Orleans cotton crop, on account of the great decrease that had taken place in its cultivation. In a letter to Government, dated 21st March 1849 (No. 1534), I made the following remark; "I was agreeably surprised to find so small a proportion of country cotton plants mixed with the New Orleans crop, in those villages that I have visited; and in those places I should hardly think that what little admixture did take place was the result of fraud." I then thought, and I think still, that any mixture of the two sorts of cotton in the fields is the result of carelessness, not of fraud.

9. This opinion is the result of two circumstances; 1st, the above inspection, which showed that the mixture was extremely small, so that a field of New Orleans cotton was as easily distinguished from one of country cotton as a rice field would be from a field of wheat. 2d. The fact (and of this I solicit your consideration) that a ryot could gain nothing by mixing the two sorts of cotton in his field. For, if he prefer the New Orleans, finding it a superior crop, why should he sow an inferior crop? If he has 20 acres of cotton land, and New Orleans seed for it all, and if he prefer the New Orleans cotton; why should he mix country seed, and waste his land on an inferior crop? The man must be a fool to do this.

10. But if he has New Orleans seed only for 10 acres, he can only sow half his land with foreign cotton; he will then from want of seed sow the remainder with country cotton, but he will sow them separate; one field may possibly be occupied by the two sorts, but they will be separately sown and grow up separately, as jowaree and cotton often do side by side in the same field, but unmixed; for what would be gained by mixing them in the field?

11. The mixture of cottons that will take place will be in the houses of the petty traders who buy it from the ryots; if a large price is procurable for a certain sort of cotton, no doubt inferior sorts, and rubbish, and dirt, will be mixed with it; not by the ryot in the fields, but by the trader in the warehouse. Against such frauds, Regulation 3 of 1829 was enacted, but no Government has in its hands power wholly to prevent frauds in trade (though it may check them), unless the community assist. This subject I brought to the notice of the Government on 10th July last (No. 3177); if the mercantile community at the Presidency desire pure cotton, they must have local agents to purchase and transmit it to them.

12. To return, however, to the question of the state of the cotton in the fields, and with reference to the second paragraph of your letter of 29th October, under reply, to pay the ryots for eradicating the country cotton, would, I conceive, put Government, in the first instance, to a large expense; and it would tempt the ryots to mix the two sorts purposely next year, in the hope of being paid for again weeding out the country plant; and it would not secure either Government or the European merchant against the frauds of native traders, from whom they procure the cotton. I would therefore suggest to the collectors that they and the cotton superintendents, should frequently inspect the New Orleans cotton fields, to see how far the practice of mixing the two kinds exists; and that they should try the effect of quiet reasoning with the owners of such fields, showing them how they will injure their own future profits by so foolish a practice. No one can, I think, compel the ryots to pull up anything that they may choose to grow in their fields, and any attempt at such interference would go far to render the New Orleans cotton an object of dislike.

13. Adverting to the remarks in your letters of 7th October (No. 2658), and 6th November (No. 2914), on the recent decrease of the New Orleans cotton cultivation in Dharwar, I feel it due to the collector, Mr. Bell, to state that, in my opinion, he is free from all responsibility on that account. The causes of that decrease, which were fully reported to the Government on 9th April 1849 (No. 1829), were such as no man in the Collector's position could have guarded against; one very formidable one was the want of gins to clean the cotton crop. Mr. Bell has always shown the greatest interest in his charge, and devoted much industry and intelligence to its improvement, inclusive of the important experiment to which this correspondence relates.

14. I will draw both the Collectors' attention to this subject, and invite their further opinions, as suggested by you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Revenue Commissioner,
S. D.

Solapoor Districts,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Wurwuda, 21 December 1850.

III.
Bombay.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

V. 318. IT would have been better if, instead of carrying on lengthened correspondence, the two Revenue Commissioners had placed themselves in personal communication on the subject when at Poona, as directed in paragraph 3 of our chief secretary's letter of 28th September 1850, No. 7139.

With reference to para. 6 of this letter, we may refer the Revenue Commissioners, Southern Division, to para. 2 of Mr. Blount's letter of 22d July 1850, No. 149.

We may also forward Mr. Townsend copy of our letter, No. 7872 of 1850, dated 26th October, to Mr. Bell, and of that officer's letter of 9th idem, No. 1771, and accompaniment, as also of Mr. Shaw's memorandum of 2d November 1850, No. 2833, and its accompaniments, and Government letter of 22d November 1850, No. 8588.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. Grey.
30 December 1850. *J. P. Willoughby.*
D. A. Blane.

(No. 179 of 1851.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*, to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

V. 319. IN acknowledging the receipt of your memorandum,* No. 5089, dated the 21st ultimo, with enclosure, I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you that it would have been better if, instead of carrying on a lengthened correspondence, you and Mr. Shaw had placed yourselves in personal communication on the subject while at Poonah, as directed in para. 3 of Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, No. 7,139, dated the 28th September last.

2. With reference to para. 6 of enclosure to the memorandum under acknowledgment, you are referred to para. 2 of Mr. Blount's letter, No. 149, dated 22d July last, copy of which is herewith forwarded.

3. I have also been directed to append, for your information, copies of my letter, No. 7872, dated 26th October last, to Mr. Bell, collector of Dharwar, and of that officer's, letter, No. 1774, dated 9th idem, and accompaniment, as also of Mr. Shaw's memorandum, No. 2833, dated 2d November last, and its accompaniment, and of my letter, No. 8588, dated 22d November last.

I have, &c.
Bombay Castle, (signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
10 January 1851. Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 19 February 1851.—V. 1982.

(No. 423 of 1851.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

V. 1982. IN reply to your letter of 10th instant, No. 179, I would respectfully observe that the chief secretary's indorsement of 28th September, No. 7140, reached me on the last day of that month, and that as it referred to several previous letters, while the subject was one of importance requiring to be carefully considered, I was unable to dispose of it during the few days that remained of Mr. Shaw's stay at Poona. That officer left Poona on, I believe, the 9th or 10th October (on Wednesday or Thursday); his departure was fixed for the Monday previous, and delayed only by the rain.

2. Finding by a reference to my records that I had not copies of Mr. Shaw's letters to Government of July and August, I applied to him for them on 21st October; on the 29th he supplied them, and on the 21st December I addressed him the letter, copy of which I forwarded to Government; no other "correspondence" has passed on the subject.

3. The reason of my troubling Government with a copy of my letter was, that the Collector and cotton superintendent of Dharwar appeared to have been accused of sending mixed cotton to Khandeish, on the authority of a letter from the Collector of the latter district, written on imperfect information, and I thought it but justice to Messrs. Bell and Blount to point this out. The correspondence received with your letter under reply contains nothing to alter this opinion, and that Government have come to the same conclusion, I infer from your letter to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, of 22d November, No. 8588.

4. To

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* Mixed cotton seed sent from Dharwar to Khandeish.

4. To one other subject I wished to draw Mr. Shaw's attention, and that of Government, viz., the great improbability that the ryots would intentionally mix the two sorts of cotton in their fields. This was important, for upon this question the whole thing turned. If the ryots did not purposely mingle the cotton in their fields, the evil was probably to be met in a different manner from that proposed, viz. paying the ryots "for eradicating all indigenous plants from their exotic fields."

5. That there is an admixture of native with foreign cotton, and that to an extent very injurious to the trade, I have no doubt; but the first step to counteract an evil is, I submit, to ascertain its real place and cause. Till this is done, every effort for its prevention will be ineffectual.

6. The foregoing explanation will, I trust, plead my excuse for having written to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, the letter of 21st ultimo, No. 5088, and for not having placed myself in personal communication with him.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Ahmednuggur Districts,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, "Jam Khair,"
20 January 1851.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 12 March 1851.—V. 2646 to 2650.

(No. 29 of 1850.)

From the Collector of Belgaum to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.* V. 2646.

Sir,

IN reply to Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, No. 7142, dated 28th September last, I have the honour to report that, after careful inquiry, I am led to maintain the opinion stated in my letter of the 5th August last, No. 802, that the American and native cottons are not sown indiscriminately, so as that the cotton will be mixed in the fields.

2. Sometimes they are sown in separate fields or numbers, but more frequently they are sown in the same number; the native plant occupying about three-fourths of the land, and the American variety one-fourth.

3. Any admixture which occurs in the two kinds takes place in the hands of the dealers, who have an interest in mixing them, and will, we may be sure, not purchase them mixed from the ryots.

I have, &c.
(signed *H. W. Reeves,*
Collector.

Belgaum, Collector's Camp, "Hookeree,"
11 January 1851.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby.* V. 2647.

I DO not read this letter as confirmatory of what is advanced in para. 2 of Mr. Reeves' report of 5th August, No. 802; copy of it, and of Government letter which led to it, being written, may however be sent Mr. Bell.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. Grey.
J. P. Willoughby.

24 January 1851.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Blane.* V. 2648.

THIS letter appears, I think, to explain what Mr. Reeves meant to express in para. 2 of his report of 5th August, viz. that the two kinds of cotton were not actually sown intermixed.

(signed) *D. A. Blane.*

29 January 1851.

FURTHER MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Board. V. 2649.

MY honourable colleague, Mr. Blane, may be correct, but if so, this letter is an interpretation of Mr. Reeves' former letter, which it would hardly seem to bear as he says,

III.
Bombay.

"I have examined a good many fields of New Orleans, and never yet saw any native cotton plants growing in them."

All, however, I propose is, that a copy of Mr. Reeve's letter of 11 January 1851 be sent to Mr. Bell's successor.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. Grey.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

11 February 1851.

(No. 1598 of 1851.)

V. 2650. From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the First Assistant Collector in Charge, Dharwar.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward for your information the accompanying copy of a letter from the Collector of Belgaum, No. 29, dated the 11th ultimo, being a reply to the Government letter to him, No. 7142, dated the 28th September last, a copy of which was furnished to Mr. Bell, with Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter No. 7141 of the same date.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 22 February 1851.

With Bombay Revenue Letter, dated 16 April (No. 58) 1851.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 22d January 1851.—V. 622.

(No. 231 of 1850.)

V. 622. To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you of a further despatch of New Orleans cotton to Coompta, consigned to Mr. G. N. Smith, at that place, with instructions to forward the same without delay to the Collector of Customs, at Bombay.

Mark.	DESCRIPTION.	Bales.	Numbers.	GROSS.		NET.	
				Candies.*	Lbs.	Candies.*	Lbs.
A.	American - - -	213	788 to 1,000 -	36	605 ½	34	689 ½
D.	Ditto - - - -	314	1 to 314 - -	57	143 ½	54	297 ½
	TOTAL - - -	527		93	749	89	203

I have, &c.
(signed) *John M. Blount,*
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Dharwar Districts, Bunkapoor, 19 December 1850.

(No. of 1850.)

TRUE Copy forwarded to the Collector of Customs for information.

(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office, Camp, Tilwallee, 21 December 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 5 February 1851.—V. 1206, 1207.

(No. 29 of 1851.)

V. 1206. From the Collector of Dharwar to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

TRUE copies forwarded to the Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department Revenue, for the information of Government.

(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office, Camp, Hangul, 8 January 1851.

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* Of 784 lbs.

(No. 3 of 1851.)

To *W. W. Bell*, Esquire, Collector, Dharwar.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you of a further despatch of New Orleans cotton to Coompta, consigned to Mr. G. N. Smith at that place, with instructions to forward the same to the Collector of Customs, Bombay. V. 1207.

Mark.	DESCRIPTION.	Bales.	Numbers.	GROSS.		NET.	
				Candies.	Lbs.	Candies.	Lbs.
D.	American - - -	686	315 to 1,000 -	128	511	120	707
E.	Ditto - - -	1,000	1 to 1,000 -	180	510	171	564
K.	Ditto - -	163	1 to 163 - -	29	54	27	481
	TOTAL - - -	1,849		338	291	320	184

Raneebednoor, 3 January 1851.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. Blount*,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

(No. 28 of 1851.)

TRUE copy forwarded for the information of the Collector of Customs.

Dharwar Collector's Office, Camp, Hangul, 8 January 1851.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Collector.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 19 February 1851.—V. 1763 and 1765.

(No. 16 of 1851.)

To *W. A. Goldfinch*, Esq., First Assistant Collector in Charge, Dharwar Collectorate. V. 1763.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you of a further despatch of cotton to Coompta, consigned to Mr. G. N. Smith at that place, with instructions to forward the same to the Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mark.	DESCRIPTION.	Bales.	Numbers.	GROSS.		NET.	
				Candies.	Lbs.	Candies.	Lbs.
K.	American - - -	111	164 to 274 -	18	450	17	457
B.	Native - - - -	279	1,722 to 2,000 -	48	752	46	367
C.	Ditto - - - -	8	1 to 8 - -	1	431	1	375
	TOTAL - - -	398		68	749	65	415

Koosigul, 24 January 1851.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. Blount*,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

(No. 50 of 1851.)

To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Poonah. V. 1765.

Sir,

WITH reference to the accompanying copy of a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, I have the honour to state that I have now despatched to Bombay all the cotton I was able to procure and clean of last year's crop. No. 7166 of 185(dated Sept. 30.

2. The quantity amounts to:—

Candies of New Orleans - - - - -	59
Ditto of Native - - - - - -	97
TOTAL Candies - - -	156

Note, at 784 lbs. per Candy.

III.
Bombay.

3. By the Government letter, dated 15th April last, No. 283 of 1850, I was permitted to clean either 500 or 300 candies of cotton, according as Mr. Channing, the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, might have or not have an assistant. Mr. Channing was allowed an assistant, under date 11th May 1850, No. 3890, but cotton was not procurable to a greater extent than what was actually passed through the gin, private traders having entered the market and bespoken much of the crop before the advances for the cotton destined for the Honourable the Court of Directors were given out.

4. I have thus been unable to complete the quantity I expected to procure, and have therefore rendered no assistance to the Collector of Dharwar in making up his consignment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Reeves*,
Collector.

Belgaum Collector's Camp, "Hookeree,"
21 January 1851.

EXTRACT from the Proceeding of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 12 March 1851.—V. 3187 to 89.

(No. 89 of 1851.)

V. 3187. To *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Poonah.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward a correspondence between Mr. Channing and myself, on the subject of the price to be paid this year for the cotton which is to be purchased and ginned for consignment to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Para. 4 of Mr. Channing's Letter to the Collector of Belgaum, dated 16 January 1851, No. 12. Para. 2, Collector's Reply, No. 51, of 1851, dated 21 January. Para. 2, Mr. Channing's Letter, No. 20 of idem, dated 24 January.

2. You will observe, that it is the wish of Mr. Channing that he be allowed to purchase pure, unmixed New Orleans cotton, at 1 anna more per maund than the market price next March; and the same for first-class well picked native cotton.

3. It is, however, the order of Government, that not more than the market rate be given, and that no undue stimulus be given to trade.

4. Now, I am convinced that if a ryot be offered 1 anna more than the market rate for cotton, if he brings out pure and unmixed, he will exert himself to produce it in that state; but I do not think that the article, as purchased at the market rate, can be depended upon. The pure unmixed article may be said to be unobtainable in the market, and thus I am induced to offer it, as my opinion that Government will not interfere unduly with trade, by offering the small addition per candy which Mr. Channing proposes.

5. Again, the grand object of Government in sending home cotton is the production, before the British mercantile community, of a sample which shall serve as a specimen of what can be done in the Southern Mahratta country with care. Every care, therefore, ought to be bestowed in the production of it; and the extra one anna per maund cannot be ill laid out, and I request permission to pay it accordingly.

6. I am making this proposal only on the understanding that there is enough cotton in this collectorate to meet the wants of the Bombay European firms, and Government too, which I was led to believe is not the case, though Mr. Channing now maintains the contrary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Reeves*,
Collector.

Belgaum, Collector's Camp, "Bheelowdee,"
3 February 1851.

EXTRACT, being Paragraph 4 of a Letter from Mr. *T. W. Channing*, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, to the Collector of Belgaum, dated 16 January 1851 (No. 12).

Paragraph 4. To fix a price at present for any description is scarcely practicable, but I would respectfully suggest that as none but good cotton is received by me, that I should be permitted to give for pure, unmixed New Orleans, one anna more per maund than it may be selling at in March, and one anna per maund more for well picked, or first class native, so as to procure it good. From the second class kuppas I can always select what is good, and can obtain it without interfering with the market price.

EXTRACT, being Paragraph 2 of the Belgaum Collector's Letter, No. 51, dated 21 January 1851, to Mr. *T. W. Channing*, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Paragraph 2. WITH reference to your wish to pay one anna more than the market price of next March for pure mixed New Orleans and first class native cotton, I beg to refer you to the 2d para, of Mr. Goldsmid's letter, No. 34, dated 2d January of 1851, forwarded to you with my letter, No. 20, of 10th instant, in which it is supposed that Government gives no more than the market price, and so avoids unwholesomely stimulating or forcing the market. You must, therefore, explain your reasons fully, for proposing an advance on the market price.

EXTRACT, being Paragraph 2 of a Letter from Mr, *T. W. Channing*, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, to the Collector of Belgaum, dated 24 January 1851 (No. 20).

Paragraph 2. WITH reference to the 2d paragraph, my reasons for wishing permission to pay one anna more per maund for New Orleans and first class native kuppas, than the ruling or market price of the same may be in March, is for the purpose of stimulating and encouraging the ryots to plant the former to a greater extent, and to pick the latter in a clean marketable manner, as if left without some such stimulant, ryots will seldom take the trouble, as they term it, to pick clean, and the New Orleans will soon become mixed up and passed off on native dealers in an impure state. The prices I proposed, should be strictly limited to pure and unmixed New Orleans and cleanly picked native kuppas.

(True extracts.)

(signed) *Henry Reeves*, Collector.

(No. 1034 of 1851.)

To *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Collector of Belgaum.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt on the 17th instant, of your letter of 3d instant (No. 89), proposing to give one anna per maund more than the market price for pure unmixed New Orleans cotton, "which is to be purchased and ginned for consignment to the Honourable Court of Directors."

2. Your letter, though in three places alluding to former correspondence, does not distinctly quote any, either with Government or this department, of the inconvenience and possible misapprehensions likely to result from so indistinct a manner of reference, I need hardly here remind you,

3. With reference, however, to your letter under reply, the last document on my records with reference to this question, is the Government letter of 2d ultimo (No. 28), which, at your recommendation, "authorised you to discontinue the purchase of cotton for consignment to the Honourable Court." No further communication has, that I am aware of, been received from you, modifying the opinion contained in your letter of 24th December, to which that above quoted was a reply. Should further inquiry have induced you to modify the opinion there expressed, Government will naturally expect some fuller information of the causes of the change in your opinion, than is contained in the 6th paragraph of your letter under reply.

4. To prevent delay, however, I will request the sanction of Government to the proposal contained in your letter under reply, with reference to their letters of 20th January 1848, (No, 384) and 31st August 1848 (No, 5113), which I presume are the authorities alluded to in your 1st and 3d paragraphs.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Ahmednuggur Districts,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Rypoor,
21 February 1851.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

V. 3188.

WITH the proviso mentioned in para. 6 of Mr. Reeves' letter, I approve of the suggestions.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. Grey.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

27 February 1851.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 1962 of 1851.)

V. 3189. From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

WITH reference to your Memorandum (No. 1036), dated the 21st ultimo, submitting a correspondence with the Collector of Belgaum, I have been directed to inform you that, with the proviso mentioned in para. 6 of Mr. Reeves' letter (No. 89), dated the 3d idem, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has, under the circumstances detailed, been pleased to approve of Mr. Channing's suggestion to give one anna more per maund than the market price that may be ruling in this month for pure unmixed New Orleans, and for first class well picked indigenous cotton required for transmission to the Honourable Court.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Goverment.

Bombay Castle, 1 March 1851.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 12 March 1851.— V. 3452.

(No. 28 of 1851.)

V. 3452. To *W. A. Goldfinch*, Esq., First Assistant Collector in Charge, Dharwar.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you of a further despatch of cotton to Coompta, consigned to Mr. G. N. Smith, at that place, with instructions to forward the same to the Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mark.	DESCRIPTION.	Bales.	Numbers.	GROSS.		NET.	
				Candies.	Lbs.	Candies.	Lbs.
K.	American - - - -	52	275 to 326 -	9	567	9	203
C.	Native - - - - -	243	9 to 251 -	39	582	37	449
	TOTAL - - - -	295		49	365	46	652

I have, &c.
(signed) *John M. Blount,*
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Dharwar, 8 February 1851.

With Bombay Revenue Letter, dated 3 November (163) 1851.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 12 March 1851.—V. 2721 to 23.

(No. 121 of 1851.)

V. 2721. From the Collector of Customs, Bombay, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

WITH reference to the instructions of Government conveyed in Mr. Acting Secretary Courtney's letter, No. 2726, dated 23d April 1849, limiting the annual exportation to England of New Orleans cotton, from the district of Dharwar, to 1,000 bales of half a candy each; I have the honour to report that advices have been received from the Collector of Dharwar of the despatch this season of 558 candies and 304 lbs. of New Orleans cotton, which will make about 1,117 bales of half a candy each, being 117 bales more than the authorised quantity. I beg to solicit the instructions of Government as to the disposal of the same.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Young,*
Collector of Customs.

Bombay Custom House;
17 February 1851.

V. 2722. MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

ACCORDING to the concluding part of the Board's minute of 30 December last (No. 51), the excess should be forwarded to Honourable Court.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

5 March 1851.

(No. 1632 of 1851.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 121), dated 17th instant, and to inform you that the 117 bales of New Orleans cotton, therein referred to as being in excess of the quantity limited for annual transmission to England from the Dharwar district, should be forwarded to the Honourable Court. V. 2723.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 25 February 1851.

EXTRACT from Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 16 May 1851.—V. 8227 to 8229.

(No. 336 of 1851.)

From the Deputy Collector of Customs in Charge, Bombay, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.* V. 8227.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 25th February last, No. 1632, sanctioning the shipment to England of 117 bales of New Orleans cotton from Dharwar, in excess of the authorised quantity, I have the honour to bring to your notice that there are 8½ candies, or 17 bales, still remaining in hand on account of this year's consignment from that collectorate, and request the favour of your obtaining the instructions of His Lordship in Council as to their disposal.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. D. Robertson,*
Deputy Collector of Customs in Charge.

Bombay Custom House,
12 May 1851.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board. V. 8228.

ALSO to be sent to Honourable Court. Mr. Young should have explained in his letter of 17th February, No. 121, that there was this quantity in addition to that mentioned by him.

(signed) *Falkland.*
D. A. Blane.
A. Bell.

16 May 1851.

(No. 5319 of 1851.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Deputy Collector of Customs in Charge, Bombay. V. 8229.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 336, dated 12th instant, and to inform you that the 17 bales of New Orleans cotton therein referred to, should also be forwarded to the Honourable Court.

2. Mr. Young should have explained in his letter of 17th February last, No. 121, that there was the above quantity in addition to that mentioned by him.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13 May 1851.

With Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 2 January (1) 1852.

No. 3227 of 1851.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

SUBMITTED for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw,*
Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Bombay,
17 November 1851.

III.
Bombay.

No. 3240 of 1851.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *E. G. Fawcett*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum, No. 3794, of the 15th instant, intimating the quantity of land planted with exotic cotton in the Dharwar collectorate to be 23,921 acres; and to observe that the Collector, on the 18th ultimo only, reported in his letter No. 1794, that from the information he had obtained, the estimate of the land planted was 39,000 acres.

2. It is a melancholy fact, that while the New-Orleans cotton is admitted to be a larger yielder than the indigenous, giving also a greater proportion of wool to seed, and being a more valuable staple, its cultivation advancing in other collectorates, that it has retrograded, or at least been stationery, since the year 1847, in the Southern Mahratta country.

3. I beg also to add, from the reports I have heard from several houses of agency during my recent sojourn at the Presidency, that the native cotton shipped from Compta, which used to be received in a purer condition than the produce of Goozerat, has been more adulterated than any cotton imports during the past season.

4. As a transcript of this letter will be laid before Government, I cannot do better than conclude with an extract from Mr. Mackay's "Western World," representing the importance to England of cotton trade, page 121:—

"As regards the supply of cotton, we are as much at the mercy of America as if we were starving, and to her alone we looked for food. She need not withhold her wheat; America could starve us by withholding her cotton. True, it is as much her interest as ours to act differently, and so long as it continues no difficulty will be experienced. But a combination of circumstances may be supposed, in which America, at little cost to herself, might strike us an irrecoverable blow. A crisis might arise when, by momentarily crippling our industry, she might push in and deprive us of the markets of the world; and who, should the opportunity arise, will guarantee her forbearance. Fill England with provisions, let her harbours be choked and her granaries bursting with their stores,—what a spectacle would she present on a stoppage of one year's supply of cotton! It would do more to prostrate her in the dust than all the armaments which America and Europe combined could hurl against her. What a tremendous power is this in the hands of a rival! The day may come, even should inclination be dead, when self-interest may drive her to the policy of shutting up our English factories and crushing our English trade; she has, as it were, at her command the great dam from which all our motive power is derived, and has only to close the sluices when she wishes the machinery to stop. It is the consciousness of this absolute dependence that induces many to look anxiously elsewhere for the supply of that for which we are now wholly beholden to a rival. The cultivation of cotton in India is no chimera; the time may come when we may find it our safety."

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Bombay,
17 November 1851.

No. 3950 of 1851.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*.

FORWARDED for the information of Government with reference to the communications quoted in the margin.*

2. The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, concurs in the remarks and suggestions of the Collector.

(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Rutnagherry Districts Camp, "Vingorla,"
8 December 1851.

(No. 2005 of 1851.)

From *J. S. Law*, Esq., Collector of Dharwar, to *William Courtney*, Esq., Acting Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

WITH reference to your endorsement, No. 3837, dated the 19th instant, on a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, dated 17th idem, No. 3240, relating to a supposed falling off in the cultivation of exotic cotton in this collectorate, I have the honour to

* 1. Cotton Cultivation Return, accompanying the Government letter, No. 10,734 of 13 November 1851. 2. Letter of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 3240 of 17 November 1850.

III.
Bombay.

to observe, that Mr. Shaw has evidently overlooked the number of acres of enam land, which, together with the Government land, make a total of 42,647 acres and 25 g. planted this year with New Orleans cotton, being an excess of the quantity estimated in my letter No. 1794, dated the 18th ultimo, viz., 39,000 acres by 3,647 acres and 25 g., and an increase, as compared with the previous year, of 10,978 acres 28 g. 11 as.

	Acres.	G.
Government land - -	23,921	22
Enam land - - -	18,726	3
TOTAL - - -	42,647	25

2. I beg further to explain, that in the year 1847–48 the land planted with exotic cotton, including Government and enam, amounted to 20,176 acres 36 g.;* and hence it will be apparent that, so far from this description of cultivation having retrograded or been stationary, since that year it has more than doubled, although in 1848-49 it had fallen to 3,238 acres 19 g. in consequence of the abandonment of the forcing system previously practised.

	Acres.	G.
In 1851-52 - - -	42,647	25
In 1847-48 - - -	20,176	36
INCREASE - - -	22,470	29

3. Adverting to the 3d para. of Mr. Shaw's letter, I have only to state that every exertion has been made during the past year to check the adulteration of cotton, in so far as that can be done under the inadequate law now in force. On this subject I beg to refer you to the accompanying copy of a report submitted direct to Government by my first assistant, Mr. Goldfinch, when in charge of this collectorate, dated 28th April last, No. 612. It is with much truth that he observes, that quite enough comes from the Nizam's territory and from the Bellary collectorate to give Coompta cotton a bad name; and I would add, that whatever measures may be taken here for the suppression of fraud are likely to be in vain, unless similar measures can be adopted in the Madras Presidency. If traders are bent on fraudulent practices, they have only to wait till the cotton has crossed the frontier. I trust, therefore, that if the legislative Act proposed for the Island of Bombay should be made applicable to the Mofussil, it will be extended to the Madras Presidency.

4. As it appears that the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, has laid a transcript of his letter before Government, I would venture to suggest that a copy of this communication should also be transmitted immediately to the same high authority.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Law*,
Collector.

Dharwar Collector's Office,
24 November 1851.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

A COPY of this communication should be immediately sent to the Honourable Court, with a view of removing any impression that may have been received from the information contained in Mr. Shaw's letter of 17 November, No. 3240, the substance of that letter having, the Board are given to understand, become known. As regards Coompta cotton, Mr. Law has lately shown the produce of other than the Bombay Districts is also so designated.

Copy of this letter to be sent to Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, with reference to Mr. Shaw's letter dated 17 November 1851, No. 3227.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. Grey.
D. A. Blane.
A. Bell.

22 December 1851.

No. 12,118 of 1851.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

WITH reference to your predecessor's memorandum, No. 3227, dated 17th ultimo, submitting copy of a letter, No. 3240, of the same date, addressed by him to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, relative to the extent to which New Orleans cotton is now cultivated in the Dharwar collectorate, I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit herewith copy of a communication from the Collector of that district to the address of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, by whom it was submitted to Government, under date the 8th instant, No. 3950.

2. From Mr. Law's letter you will perceive that there is no ground for the apprehension entertained by Mr. Shaw that the cultivation of New Orleans cotton is falling off in the Dharwar collectorate.

3. A copy of Mr. Law's communication just referred to will be sent to the Honourable Court by the next overland mail.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
21 December 1851.

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* *Vide* statement forwarded with Collector's letter, No. 381, dated 2 March 1849.

REVENUE LETTER from the Government of Bombay, dated 19th June (No. 31) of 1854, to the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

WITH reference to your Honourable Court's despatch, No. 19, dated the 21st December 1853, enclosing copies of account sales of cotton consigned by the ships noted in the margin,* we do ourselves the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter from the Accountant-general, No. 2263, dated 20th April last, and of its accompanying statements, exhibiting the out-turn of the cotton in question.

2. These statements further show that the net profit realized by Government on the cotton, amounted to (*Rs.* 62,733. 8. 3.) sixty two thousand seven hundred and thirty three rupees eight annas and three pies, as particularized in the tabular statement annexed to Mr. Young's letter, No. 229 of the 11th April last, to the address of the Accountant-general, a copy of which is also herewith forwarded.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Elphinston.*
John Warden.
J. G. Lumsden.

No. 2263, 1853-54.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *H. E. Goldsmid*, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter No. 649, of the 31st January last, enclosing copies of account sales received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, of cotton consigned by the ships "India," "Marion," "Aliwal," "Armide," "David Clark," "Theodore," "Chancellor," "Loch Lomond," and "Anglesey," and desiring me to furnish the usual account of out-turn; I have the honour to submit for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying nine original statements received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, exhibiting the out-turn of the cotton shipped to England by those vessels. These statements further show that the net profit realized by Government on this account amounted to *Rs.* 62,733. 8. 3., as particularised in the tabular statement annexed to Mr. Young's letter, No. 229 of the 10th instant, a copy of which is herewith enclosed for the information of Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. E. Elliot,*
Accountant-General.

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
20 April 1854.

No. 229 of 1854.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

From *H. Young*, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, to *E. E. Elliot*, Esq., Accountant-General, Bombay.

Sir.

WITH reference to your letter No. 1793, dated 2d February last, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of Government, nine out-turns of the sale of cotton consigned to England in the years 1850, 1851, and 1852, for vessels noted in the margin,† from

---

* "India," "Marion," "Aliwal," "Armide," "David Clark," "Theodore," "Chancellor," "Loch Lomond," and "Anglesey."

† Vessels' Names.	Net Loss on the Sale.			Net Profit on the Sale.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
"India"	-	-	-	58,416	6	4
"Marion"	-	-	-	7,494	13	3
"Aliwal"	-	-	-	8,926	13	3
"Armide"	14,595	10	5	—		
"David Clark"	2,179	7	3	—		
"Theodore"	-	-	-	179	12	6
"Chancellor"	-	-	-	1,989	13	9
"Loch Lomond"	-	-	-	1,868	3	1
"Anglesey"	-	-	-	632	11	9
TOTAL *Rs.*	16,775	1	8	79,508	9	11
Deduct Loss				16,775	1	8
Net Profit				62,733	8	3

from which it will be gratifying to observe that the result of the total consignments is a net profit of *Rs.* 62,733. 8. 3., after deducting the loss suffered on the sale of cotton, per the vessels "Armide" and "David Clark."

2. The account sales accompanying your letter under reply, are herewith returned, as therein requested.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Young*,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium

Bombay, Office of
Commissioners of Customs, Salt and Opium,
10 April 1854.

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the Out-turn of the Sale of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Khandeish Cotton shipped to England per "India," in April 1850.

DESCRIPTION of COTTON.	Number of Bales Shipped.			Number of Bales Sold.			Net Amount realised in England		Value of Cotton as per Invoice.	Profit on the Sale.	Loss on the Sale.
	Whole.	Half.	Bundle.	Whole.	Half.	Bundle.	In	In Rupees, calculated at 2*s.* per Rupee.			
							£. s. d.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
DHARWAR COTTON:											
New Orleans Cotton	681	–	–						35,572 12 5		
Ditto - ditto	38	–	–						1,991 1 1		
Ditto - ditto	1	–	–						37 5 9		
Native Cotton	104	20	–						5,381 14 10		
Ditto - ditto	–	32	–						679 10 6		
Broach Cotton	7	1	–						367 14 4		
BELGAUM COTTON:				1,390 and 54 packages.	60	2	13,555 10 –	1,35,555 – –		58,416 6 4	–
New Orleans Cotton	135	1	–						6,817 14 7½		
Native 1st and 2d Class Cotton	62	1	1						3,008 10 3½		
KHANDEISH COTTON:											
Indigenous Cotton	451	7	1						21,972 8 –		
New Orleans Cotton	25	1	–						1,308 13 10		
TOTAL	1,504	63	2	1,390 and 54 packages.	60	2	13,555 10 –	1,35,555 – –	77,138 9 8	58,416 6 4	–

REMARKS.—Besides the amount realised in England, viz., *Rs.* 1,35,555, a sum of *Rs.* 2,957. 8., has been recovered in Bombay from Messrs. Forbes & Co., the underwriters, being the proportion of general average on the cotton which suffered damage from stress of weather during the voyage.

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay,
Office of Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium,
10 April 1854.

(signed) *H. Young*,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Out-turn of the Sale of Khandeish Cotton shipped to England per "Marion," in August 1850.

DESCRIPTION of COTTON.	Number of Bales Shipped.			Number of Bales Sold.			Amount realised in England		Value of Cotton as per Invoice.	Profit on the Sale.	Loss on the Sale.
	Whole.	Half.	Bundle.	Whole.	Half.	Bundle.	In	In Rupees, calculated at 2*s.* per Rupee.			
KHANDEISH COTTON:							£. s. d.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
New Orleans Cotton	65	1	–	65	1	–	611 2 3	6,111 2 –	3,366 7 4	2,744 10 8	–
Indigenous Cotton	213	–	–	213	–	–	1,504 10 2	15,045 1 4	10,294 14 9	4,750 2 7	–
TOTAL	278	1	–	278	1	–	2,115 12 5	21,156 3 4	13,661 6 1	7,494 13 3	–

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay,
Office of Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium,
10 April 1854.

(signed) *H. Young*,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

No. 3.—STATEMENT showing the Out-turn of the Sale of Belgaum and Dharwar Cotton shipped to England per "Aliwal," in April 1851.

DESCRIPTION of COTTON.	Number of Bales Shipped.			Number of Bales Sold.			Net Amount realised in England		Value of Cotton as per Invoice.	Profit on the Sale.	Loss on the Sale.
	Whole.	Half.	Bundle.	Whole.	Half.	Bundle.	In	In Rupees, calculated at 2 s. per Rupee.			
							£. s. d.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
BELGAUM COTTON:											
New Orleans Cotton	122	1	–	122	1	–	777 18 4	7,779 2 8	6,425 12 –	1,353 6 8	—
Native 1st Class Cotton	113	1	–	113	1	–	608 10 11	6,085 7 4	5,632 3 2	453 4 2	—
Native 2d Class Cotton	79	15	–	79	15	–	457 10 7	4,575 4 8	3,766 7 1	808 13 7	—
DHARWAR COTTON:											
New Orleans Cotton	677	1	–	677	1	–	4,177 2 3	41,771 2 –	35,459 13 2	6,311 4 10	—
TOTAL	991	18	–	991	18	–	6,021 2 1	60,211 – 8	51,284 3 5	8,926 13 3	—

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay,
Office of Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium,
10 April 1854.

(signed) *H. Young*,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

No. 4.—STATEMENT showing the Out-turn of the Sale of Dharwar Cotton shipped to England, per "Armide," in May 1851.

DESCRIPTION of COTTON.	Number of Bales Shipped.			Number of Bales Sold.			Net Amount realised in England		Value of Cotton as per Invoice.	Profit on the Sale.	Loss on the Sale.
	Whole.	Half.	Bundle.	Whole.	Half.	Bundle.	In	In Rupees, calculated at 2 s. per Rupee.			
							£. s. d.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
DHARWAR COTTON:											
New Orleans Cotton	172	–	–	172	–	–	806 3 10	8,061 14 8	8,737 7 10	– –	675 9 2
Native Cotton	820	16	–	820	16	–	2,520 17 2	25,208 9 4	39,128 10 7	– –	13,920 1 3
TOTAL	992	16	–	992	16	–	3,327 1 –	33,270 8 –	47,866 2 5	– –	14,595 10 5

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay,
Office of Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium,
10 April 1854.

(signed) *H. Young*,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

No. 5.—STATEMENT showing the Out-turn of the Sale of Dharwar and Khandeish Cotton, shipped to England per "David Clerk," in July 1851.

DESCRIPTION of COTTON.	Number of Bales Shipped.			Number of Bales Sold.			Net Amount realised in England		Value of Cotton, as per Invoice.	Profit on the Sale.	Loss on the Sale.
	Whole.	Half.	Bundle.	Whole.	Half.	Bundle.	In	In Rupees, calculated at 2 *s.* per Rupee.			
							£. s. d.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
DHARWAR COTTON:											
New Orleans Cotton	458	–	–	458	–	–	2,105 11 4	21,055 10 8	22,970 12 9	– –	1,915 2 1
Native Cotton	–	11	–	–	11	–	18 19 2	189 9 4	299 7 –	– –	109 13 8
KHANDEISH COTTON;											
New Orleans Cotton, 1st quality	87	–	–	87	–	–	437 7 7	4,373 12 8	4,329 9 8	44 3 –	—
Ditto ditto, 2d ditto	200	–	–	200	–	–	979 18 1	9,799 – 8	9,928 14 5	– –	129 13 9
Ditto ditto, 3d ditto	36	–	–	36	–	–	171 3 11	1,711 15 4	1,790 3 8	– –	78 4 4
Indigenous Cotton	–	27	–	–	27	–	60 – 2	600 1 4	590 9 9	9 7 7	—
TOTAL	781	38	–	781	38	–	3,773 – 3	37,730 2 –	39,909 9 3	53 10 7	2,233 1 10
									Deduct Profit		53 10 7
									Net Loss		2,179 7 3

Bombay,
Office of Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium,
10 April 1854.

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) *H. Young*,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

No. 6.—STATEMENT showing the Out turn of the Sale of Khandeish, Dharwar, and Ahmedabad Cotton, shipped to England, per "Theodore," in July 1851.

DESCRIPTION of COTTON.	Number of Bales Shipped.			Number of Bales Sold.			Net Amount realised in England		Value of Cotton, as per Invoice.	Profit on the Sale.	Loss on the Sale.
	Whole.	Half.	Bundle.	Whole.	Half.	Bundle.	In	In Rupees, calculated at 2 *s.* per Rupee.			
							£. s. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
KHANDEISH COTTON:											
New Orleans Cotton, 1st quality	20	–	–	20	–	–	102 6 –	1,023 – –	964 6 9	58 9 3	—
Ditto ditto, 2d ditto	214	–	–	214	–	–	1,068 17 6	10,688 12 –	10,350 14 10	337 13 2	—
Ditto ditto, 3d ditto	9	1	–	9	1	–	44 10 6	445 4 –	462 15 6	– –	17 11 6
Sugar-loaf Cotton	1	1	–	1	1	–	7 11 3	75 10 –	69 10 1	5 15 11	—
DHARWAR COTTON:											
Native Cotton	–	1	–	–	1	–	1 14 3	17 1 4	25 9 10	– –	8 8 6
Ahmedabad Cotton	12	–	–	12	–	–	45 12 1	456 – 8	652 6 6	– –	196 5 10
TOTAL	256	3	–	256	3	–	1,270 11 6	12,705 12 –	12,525 15 6	402 6 4	222 9 10
									Deduct Loss	222 9 10	
									Net Profit	179 12 6	

Bombay,
Office of Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium,
10 April 1854.

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) *H. Young*,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

No. 7.—STATEMENT showing the Out-turn of the Sale of Dharwar Cotton shipped to England per "Chancellor," in June 1852.

DESCRIPTION of COTTON.	Number of Bales Shipped.			Number of Bales Sold.			Net Amount realised in England		Value of Cotton as per Invoice.	Profit on the Sale.	Loss on the Sale.
	Whole.	Half.	Bundle.	Whole.	Half.	Bundle.	In	In Rupees calculated at 2 *s.* per Rupee.			
							£. s. d.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
DHARWAR:											
New Orleans Cotton - -	500	–	–	499*	–	–	3,120 7 6	31,203 12 –	29,213 14 3	1,989 13 9	—

* One bale is found short in the account sale.

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay,
Office of Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium,
10 April 1854.

(signed) *H. Young,*
Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

No. 8.—STATEMENT showing the Out-turn of the Sale of Dharwar, Sehwan, Hydrabad, Ahmedabad, and Khandeish Cotton, shipped to England per "Lochlomond," in June 1852.

DESCRIPTION of COTTON.	Number of Bales Shipped.			Number of Bales Sold.			Net Amount realised in England		Value of Cotton as per Invoice.	Profit on the Sale.	Loss on the Sale.
	Whole.	Half.	Bundle.	Whole.	Half.	Bundle.	In	In Rupees, calculated at 2 *s.* per Rupee.			
							£. s. d.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
DHARWAR:											
New Orleans Cotton - -	961	9	–	961	9	–	5,951 1 7	59,510 12 8	56,678 9 5	2,832 3 3	—
Schwan, or Scindh Cotton -	18	–	–	18	–	–	85 18 11	859 7 4	1,492 9 3	– – –	633 1 11
Hydrabad Cotton - -	6	1	–	6	1	–	31 7 –	313 8 –	419 10 5	– – –	106 2 5
AHMEDABAD:											
New Orleans Cotton - -	5	1	–	5	1	–	30 17 7	308 12 8	562 10 5	– – –	253 13 9
KHANDEISH:											
New Orleans Cotton - -	5	–	1	5	–	1	31 12 7	316 4 8	287 2 9	29 1 11	—
TOTAL - - -	995	11	1	995	11	1	6,130 17 8	61,308 13 4	59,440 10 3	2,861 5 2	993 2 1
								Deduct Loss - - - - -		993 2 1	
								Net Profit - - - - -		1,868 3 1	

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay,
Office of Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium,
10 April 1854.

(signed) *H. Young,*
Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

No. 9.—STATEMENT showing the Out-turn of the Sale of Belgaum Cotton, shipped to England per "Anglesey," in July 1852.

DESCRIPTION of COTTON.	Number of Bales Shipped.			Number of Bales Sold.			Net Amount realised in England		Value of Cotton as per Invoice.	Profit on the Sale.	Loss on the Sale.
	Whole.	Half.	Bundle.	Whole.	Half.	Bundle.	In	In Rupees, calculated at 2 s. per Rupee.			
Belgaum Cotton:							£. s. d.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
New Orleans - - -	31	1	–	31	1	–	197 10 9	1,975 6 –	1,650 9 6	324 12 6	—
Ditto - - - -	18	–	–	18	–	–	109 5 2	1,092 9 4	944 13 3	147 12 1	—
Native Cotton - - -	73	1	–	73	1	–	448 11 2	4,485 9 4	4,325 6 2	160 3 2	—
Total - - -	122	2	–	122	2	–	755 7 1	7,553 8 8	6,920 12 11	632 11 9	—

(Errors excepted.)

Bombay,
Office of Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium,
10 April 1854.

(signed) *H. Young*,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Extract Revenue Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay, dated 30 April (No. 4) 1856.

Para. 2. We observe with satisfaction that the cotton consigned to us by you in the years 1850, 1851, and 1852, and sold under our orders in this country,* produced a net profit of *Rs.* 62,733. 8. 3.

Territorial Department, Revenue, 17 January (No. 5) 1850.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

With reference to para. 5 of your Honourable Court's despatch, No. 16, dated the 12th September last, we do ourselves the honour to transmit the annexed copies of our proceedings, as noted in the margin,† and to state that we will do our best to effect the required consignment of cotton.

2. We trust your Honourable Court will consider as satisfactory the intention of a person now unconnected with Government, except in so far as he is using some of its machinery, to send saw-ginned cotton to his constituents in England.

3. We may here mention that in a report, dated 19th May last, No. 756, relative to the cultivation, &c. of cotton in Dharwar, for the half-year ending 31st May 1848, Mr. Bell, the Collector, informed the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, that he had much satisfaction in expressing his belief that a crisis on the fate of the experiment had been passed; that its prospects were then brighter than they had been for some time, for that a prejudice against the American cotton which had extensively existed, was by the results of the past season in a great measure removed, and that he had every expectation that the American cotton would be largely cultivated during the next (current) season. Under date the 2d instant we requested Mr. Bell to inform us how far his anticipations had been realised; we have not as yet received his reply, but anticipate from what we have indirectly heard that it will be favourable.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Falkland.*
Willoughby Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

Bombay Castle, 17 January 1850.

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* Invoice value of cotton, *Rs.* 3,37,961. 3 *a.* 9 *p.*

† Rev. Cons. 1849, 14 November, V. 14,167 to 70; 5 December, V. 15,004. Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 2669, dated 31 December, with enclosures. Minute by the Honourable Board, dated 9 January 1850. Reply to No. 441 of 1850, dated 15 January.

III.
Bombay.

EXTRACT Para. 5 of Revenue Letter from the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 12th September, No. 16 of 1849 (alluded to in Revenue Letter, dated 17th January, No. 5 of 1850.

Para. 5. UNDER the circumstances represented in your letter of the 11th May last, No. 71, we approve of your having directed 100 candies of Broach cotton, cleaned by the saw-gin, to be sold by auction at Bombay, with the view of ascertaining the relative value in the local market of cotton so cleaned, and in the hope of influencing the native growers and dealers in favour of that mode of preparing it. You will, however, continue to forward to us the annual consignment agreeably to our former orders, as the point which it is most necessary to ascertain is the value set on the different descriptions of Indian cotton by the manufacturers in this country, a correct knowledge of which is of the greatest importance as regards the future conduct of our experimental operations.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 14th November 1849.—V. 14,167 to 14,170.

(No. 2211 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

V. 14,167. WITH reference to para. 2 of Mr. Acting Secretary Courtney's letter, No. 7183 of 15th November 1848, I have the honour to transmit, for the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying letter, No. 1458 of 22d ultimo, from the Collector of Khandeish, with enclosure from Mr. Price, relative to the purchase of a portion of the New Orleans cotton, the growth of that province, for transmission to the Honourable the Court of Directors, in conformity with instructions conveyed in despatch No. 6 of 4th July 1848, para. 2, an extract of which was forwarded to this department with Government letter, No. 5114 of 31st August 1848.

2. Mr. Price, the assistant superintendent, proposes that the ryot should be paid for his New Orleans crop a price equal to that which he might expect to realise for his indigenous cotton, but Mr. Elphinston, the Collector, differs in this opinion, advocating an enhanced price should be offered for the New Orleans, in which view I concur; and as that staple rules in the Bombay market a value of from 15 to 25 per cent. higher than the indigenous cotton, I would respectfully suggest that the Collector should be permitted to offer for New Orleans an advanced price of 10 per cent. over the current rate at which the indigenous cotton is selling in the local market, as this low valuation is not likely to interfere with the speculations of private merchants, and will prevent its character being deteriorated, from either the unwillingness of local dealers to purchase it or their combination to injure it.

3. With respect to the extent to which the purchase should be undertaken, I beg to observe, that as the Honourable the Court of Directors does not limit the amount, but requires to "be supplied annually with a moderate quantity of saw-ginned cotton of both the indigenous and American descriptions," perhaps, therefore, if so large an amount was procurable, and could be cleaned in the gins, 300 candies of each description might be required, fixing the price of the indigenous at the local market rate, and of the exotic at 10 per cent. advance; and in the event of local merchants coming forward to purchase New Orleans at a still greater price than that proposed, I would respectfully suggest that Government should require a lesser quantity, leaving it to the discretion of Mr. Elphinston to fix the amount and the price to be given for it, so that Government, in entering the market to obtain a sample of the cotton, might have only in view the protection of the cultivators against a combination amongst the purchasers to injure the experiment, without in any way unnaturally enhancing the marketable value of the staple.

4. In regard to cleaning the cotton, gins sufficient for preparing the whole consignment destined for England should be retained in the hands of the Collector, beyond which those belonging to Government might be sold to private dealers at a cost price (as others can readily be made up by Mr. Price) or rented to individuals, giving the preference to those desirous of cleaning New Orleans cotton.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw,*
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioners' Camp, Khandalla,
1 November 1849.

(No. 1458 of 1849.)

To *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

WITH reference to your predecessor's memorandum, No. 2269, dated the 21st November, relative to the purchase, on account of Government, of a portion of the New Orleans cotton raised in this province, I do myself the honour to submit, for the instructions of Government, an original letter, No. 155 of the 1st instant, from Mr. Price, the assistant superintendent in charge of the cotton experiments in this province, and copy of my reply to him of this day's date on the subject.

V. 14,168.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Elphinston*,
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
22 October 1849.

(No. 155 of 1849.)

To *A. Elphinston*, Esq., Collector, Khandeish, Dhoolia.

Sir,

ADVERTING to your endorsement, No. 1188 of the 29th August last, on a letter to the address of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, and with reference to the instructions conveyed in the 2d para. of Government letter, No. 3676 of the 4th June last, to endeavour to induce the ryots and dealers to undertake the disposal of the New Orleans cotton which will be produced in the province this year on their own account, I would respectfully beg to state, that in order to carry out the wishes of Government, it would appear to be desirable to preclude the offer of a premium, or a price on a candy of New Orleans cotton above that of the ruling rate for the same quantity of the indigenous kind, as in no other way, I think, can the object of Government be better attained than by adopting the course above suggested; however, as this department will necessarily have to buy up some of the New Orleans cotton with reference to the instructions of the Honourable Court conveyed in their despatch, No. 6 of the 4th July 1848, and those of Government, expressed in their letter, No. 7183 of the 15th November last, to report to them the price proposed to be offered per candy, and the quantity of New Orleans cotton to be purchased, when the season is sufficiently advanced and the state of the market known, the following proposal is respectfully submitted for your approval, and instructions for my guidance.

2. That the price for a candy of New Orleans cotton be equalised to that which the ryot will obtain for the same quantity of his indigenous cotton, and in all districts where gins by the present year's arrangement will be available for the separation of its seed, the local dealers be allowed the preference of buying the cotton, but in no case to allow the ryot to resort to them for the disposal of his crop to his disadvantage.

3. In districts where there will be no means available for the separation of the seed by the use of the saw-gin machinery, that this department be allowed to purchase the whole of the American produce of such districts.

4. That the extent of the purchases by this department be made with due regard to the convenience of the ryots, but at the same time to endeavour by every means to restrict the quantity to about half the entire produce of the American cotton crop of the province.

I beg, &c.
(signed) *T. Price*,
Assistant Superintendent in Charge
Cotton Experiments.

Superintendent's Office, Dhurrumgaum,
1 October 1849.

(No. 1457 of 1849.)

To Mr. *Thomas Price*, Assistant Superintendent Cotton Experiments, Dhurrumgaum.

Sir,

1. I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter, No. 155 of the 1st instant, relative to the purchase of a portion of the New Orleans cotton crops of the current season on account of Government.

2. I think so much more price should be given for cotton, the produce of the American seed, as it may be worth, compared with the indigenous produce of this province, but that the preference in purchasing this cotton should, as you propose, be shown to the inhabitants of districts where a difficulty of sale, or a want of gin machinery for freeing this cotton of its seed exists.

3. As it is highly desirable that the quality of the cotton from the above-mentioned seed should be practically ascertained, to enable the authorities in England to decide whether the foreign varieties of cotton now under culture in this province are deserving of further propagation, I think it would be preferable if three-fourths of the consignment required to be sent home should be of the foreign varieties of cotton raised in this collectorate, if the ryots are willing to sell it at a fair price (that is, at such enhancement beyond the price of the indigenous cotton as you may deem it worth to offer).

4. I have, therefore, submitted this question to the Revenue Commissioner for his instructions.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Elphinston*,
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Office,
Dhoolia, 22 October 1849.

III.
Bombay.

V. 14,169.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* and *Blane*.

I APPROVE of the suggestions of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

The two Revenue Commissioners should correspond with each other and report to Government the quantity of country and New Orleans cotton which each collectorate in their respective divisions will probably be able to furnish this year for the Honourable Court.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

5 November 1849.

(No. 6725 of 1849.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

V. 14,170.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 2211, dated the 1st instant, submitting a letter from the Collector of Khandeish, with one from Mr. Price, relative to the purchase of a portion of the New Orleans cotton, the growth of that province, for transmission to the Honourable the Court of Directors, I have been directed to inform you that the suggestions made by you are approved of by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

2. You are requested to correspond with the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, and report as soon as possible, in a joint letter to Government, the quantity of country and New Orleans cotton which each Collector of your respective divisions will probably be able to furnish this year for the Honourable Court.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
8 November 1849.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 5th December 1849.—V. 15,004.

(No. 7139 of 1849.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

V. 15,004.

WITH reference to Mr. Acting Secretary Courtney's letter to your address, No. 2841, dated the 28th April last, I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit herewith an extract, para. 5, from a despatch, No. 16, dated the 12th September last, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and to request that you will ascertain and report whether a consignment of Broach cotton could not be provided this year by the Collector purchasing it, and having it ginned by the machinery now in Mr. Landon's charge; and if so, whether such an arrangement would be advisable.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
30 November 1849.

(No. 2669 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, with reference to your letter, No. 7139 of 30th ultimo, to submit a copy of a letter from Mr. Landon, addressed to the Collector of Broach, dated 17th instant, forwarded to this department under endorsement, dated 20th idem, in which he regrets his inability to furnish Government with any saw-ginned cotton this season for shipment to England, as desired by the Honourable Court's orders, dated 12th September last; but as Mr. Landon appears to have entered into private arrangements to forward 1,000 or 1,200 candies of saw-ginned cotton to Manchester direct, which will be about 2,347 bales, the object of the Honourable Court will be probably realised by this consignment, the particulars of the sale of which may be ascertained through the Manchester agents or general price current.

2. The reply of the Collector of Khandeish has not been received; he has been required to expedite it; and as soon as it arrives it shall be forwarded to Government: I would therefore, with reference to your letter, No. 6725 of 8th ultimo, directing a joint report with the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to "the quantity of country and New Orleans cotton which each Collector of our respective divisions will probably be able to furnish this year for the Honourable Court," respectfully hope, as Mr. Townsend and myself are, I fancy, at the extreme ends of the Presidency, that a joint report may be dispensed with.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw,*
Revenue Commisioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Ahmedabad,
31 December 1849.

To *J. M. Davies*, Esq., Collector of Broach.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 434 of the 14th instant, requesting to be informed whether, in the event of your purchasing 300 candies of cotton, or any lesser quantity, this season on Government account, I could undertake to gin the same; and also whether I could supply Government during the present season with any quantity of exotic or New Orleans seed cotton, and upon what terms.

2. In reply, I beg to inform you that, with a view of ascertaining its relative value when applied in large quantities, and to what extent a demand for it can be relied on, I have already made arrangements for the supply of from 1,000 to 1,200 candies of ginned cotton out of the present crop, if I can prepare that quantity, to be forwarded direct to Manchester for sale in that market.

3. These arrangements will render it out of my power to undertake to gin any cotton for Government during the present season, which, under other circumstances, I should have been most willing to do.

4. As regards your inquiry respecting New Orleans cotton, I regret to inform you that, owing to the heavy rains of the last monsoon, as the ryots allege, the American seed planted in this district has failed to produce anything, with almost the single exception of about half a beega planted by me at the Umjud Bogh, from which I have already gathered 90 lbs. seed cotton, and expect to get about 20 lbs. more before it ceases bearing.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Landon.*

Broach,
17 December 1849.

(No. 445 of 1849.)

TRUE copy respectfully transmitted for the information of Government and the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, with reference to the latter's endorsement, No. 2490 of the 8th instant.

(signed) *J. M. Davies,*
Collector.

Broach Collector's Camp, Hansote,
20 December 1849.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

COPY of the correspondence which has already passed on the subject may be sent to the Honourable Court, with a letter mentioning that we will do our best to effect the required consignment, but that we trust they will consider as satisfactory the intention of a person now unconnected with Government, except in so far as he is using some of its machinery, to send saw-ginned cotton to his constituents in England.

Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to be informed that no portion of the required quantity of cotton can be procured from Broach, and that the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, will inform him direct of the quantity obtainable from Khandeish.

Both Revenue Commissioners to be informed that the joint report is dispensed with, and was only required, as it was thought desirable that each of the Revenue Commissioners should, before reporting what quantity could be furnished from his own division, know what quantity could be supplied from the other. This object will perhaps be sufficiently attained by the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, informing the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, as to the utmost quantity procurable from Khandeish, and by our letting the latter officer know that more is to be had from Broach.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

9 January 1850.

(No. 441 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council your letter, No. 2669, dated the 31st ultimo, submitting copy of a communication from Mr. Landon, in which that gentleman regrets his inability to furnish Government with any saw-ginned cotton this season for shipment to England.

2d. The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, will be informed that no portion of the required quantity can be procured from Broach, and that you will inform him direct of the quantity obtainable from Khandeish.

3d. As recommended in your concluding para., the joint report is dispensed with. It was only required, as it was thought desirable that each of you should, before reporting what quantity could be furnished from your own division, know what quantity could be supplied from the other.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secy. to Government.

Bombay Castle,
15 January 1850.

III.
Bombay.

Territorial Department, Revenue.—No. 17 of 1850.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

WITH reference to para. 1 of our letter, No. 5, dated 17th ultimo, we have the honour to state, that from reports received from the two Revenue Commissioners, it appears that the following quantity of saw-ginned country and New Orleans cotton is procurable this year for transmission to your Honourable Court.

——	Country.	New Orleans.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*
From Khandeish - -	200,000	50,000
From Dharwar - -	392,000	392,000
From Belgaum - -	392,000	78,400
TOTAL - - *Lbs.*	984,000	520,400

We have, &c.

(signed) *Falkland.*
Willoughby Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

Bombay Castle, 15 February 1850.

With Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 18 November (104) 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 3 May 1850.—V. 5873 to 85.

(No. 759 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

V. 5873. IN submitting the accompanying correspondence for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, with reference to the Honourable Court's despatch, No. 20, of the 5th December last, enclosing a letter from the Manchester Commercial Association, I have the honour to remark, that Mr. Elphinston, the Collector of Khandeish, recommends, at the suggestion of Mr. Price, the cotton planter in that zillah—

1st. To purchase native cotton on account of Government, to the extent of (*Rs.* 1,00,000) one lac of rupees next season.

2d. To commence a farm of 100 beegahs of cultivation of New Orleans cotton, to be distributed in plots of 20 beegahs, through five districts of the collectorate, embracing a circuit of 200 miles.

2. Regarding the first of these suggestions, I would submit that the object of Government is to improve the condition of the cotton as presented in the market, and not profit, and this result would hardly be attained by the adoption of Mr. Price's suggestion, viz., of making an advance beforehand to the ryot, with whom he would be necessarily compelled to deal; I would rather that, Government having determined the quantity of native cotton to be purchased, the order should be transmitted early in the season to the Collector, say October or November next, to be circulated throughout the district, so that any person may tender for its acceptance, either wholly or in part, provided the cotton offered is cleanly gathered.

3. That India can produce excellent cotton, is a question I consider as settled, and I think the proposition I have made is more likely to stimulate the dealers to supply a good and fair article, and to show them the importance and advantage of clean picking, than the plan suggested by Mr. Price.

4. I would

4. I would, as I have already recommended in my letter of the 20th instant, No. 733, take all New Orleans produce grown by ryots at five per cent. above the market price of the native staple, as this would insure to the cultivator a certain remunerating sale, if he is unable (which is not likely after the first year or two) to find a better market.

5. I beg respectfully to advocate that Mr. Elphinston may be allowed to expend (*Rs.* 1,000) one thousand rupees per annum on an experimental farm for the culture of New Orleans; it might, I submit, be better rather more to concentrate his operations than to extend them over so large a circuit as 200 miles, as saw-gins are required to clean this produce; it might perhaps also be desirable to hire cattle, &c., than to purchase; but I would leave all these minor details to Mr. Elphinston's discretion, and merely requesting that he took the best means, in his own opinion, to introduce the simultaneous use of the saw-gin and culture of New Orleans cotton, require of him at the end of the year to furnish an account to Government of profit and loss of the concern.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Tannah Districts, Gorebunder, 25 March 1850.

(No. 561 of 1850.)

To *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement, No. 442, of the 13th ultimo, forwarding (for my "report on the points alluded to, particularly on the third Manchester proposition, as to any measures to be adopted for improving the culture and condition of cotton in particular localities,") copies of a letter from Government to your address, No. 956, dated 5th ultimo, transmitting "copy of a despatch, No. 20, dated 5th December last, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and of its enclosure, being copy of a letter from the president of the Manchester Commercial Association, offering certain suggestions as to the best mode of conducting the measures in progress for improving the cultivation of cotton in India." 5874.

2. Copies of the above correspondence having been transmitted for the opinion and remarks of Mr. Price, assistant superintendent in charge of cotton experiments in Khandeish consequent thereon, I now do myself the honour herewith to submit that officer's reply, No. 55, dated 13th instant, which I request may be laid before Government, with your favourable recommendation for the adoption of the two plans, which in conformity with those originated by the president of the Manchester Commercial Association, and approved of by the Honourable the Court of Directors, will secure the objects in view by those authorities.

3. Mr. Price first suggests that Government may be pleased to sanction the purchase by his department next season in Khandeish of 1,00,000 rupees worth of cotton, the half of which, after public notice, to be sold in Bombay, and the remainder to be consigned to the Honourable the Court of Directors for disposal in England. To carry out this suggestion, he requires that 18,000 rupees should be at once placed at his disposal, that he may be enabled to make advances through this department, on good security, at the rate of 10 rupees per candy, to such cultivators as may be willing to enter into engagements with him, before the monsoon, to furnish 1,800 candies of cotton. At the present price of cotton, this transaction will prove very remunerative to Government, and no means are better calculated to induce the cultivators (relying on the certainty of thus obtaining a fair price from the Government officers for their crops) to extend the cultivation of this necessary article of export to England.

4. That Government may feel some security against loss in authorising the disbursement of the sum of rupees (1,00,000) one lac in purchasing cotton for sale, I beg leave to submit the undermentioned details, ascertained from Mr. Price, as data to go upon. He states the amount required to prepare one candy of clean indigenous cotton of Khandeish is as follows (New Orleans seed cotton will realise a higher price, without more expense in the cultivation):

		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
1 candy of seed cotton, at 35 rupees each candy (the candy consisting of 784 lbs.)		65	–	–
Ginning a candy of 784 lbs.		4	–	–
Bagging		4	–	–
Carting to Bombay		10	–	–
	Rs.	83	–	–
Deduct price of seed		14	–	–
TOTAL Amount	*Rs.*	69	–	–

III.
Bombay.

The price obtainable now for one candy of cotton in Bombay is 106 rupees. A native merchant at this place [Dhurrumgaum] having purchased two American saw-gins made in the Government factory here, sold his saw-ginned clean cotton at Bombay for 106 rupees, which is at the rate of 2 *a.* 1 *p.*, or 3 *d.* per lb. in English money. On the above transaction this will give a profit of 31 rupees per candy, or 45 rupees, per cent. gain.

5. It may not perhaps be going out of my way to point out that, as the encouragement of raising an exportable produce is an object of paramount importance to Government, and as Indian cotton is subjected to a severe competition in the home market with American cotton, which has the advantage of railway or steamboat carriage from the localities where it is grown in the interior to bring it to the ports of shipment for England, and then has only the comparatively short voyage of little more than 2,000 miles across the Atlantic, and as I believe it is the intention of Government to establish a toll on the road between Khandeish and Bombay, as it will be observed that 10 rupees cartage forms a very heavy item of expense in the landing of Khandeish cotton in Bombay, I would suggest that cotton-laden carts going to Bombay be exempted from the proposed toll, and receive a ticket to be presented on their return, when, if empty, to be allowed again to pass through without charge.

6. Mr. Price suggests that besides being allowed to purchase next season for Government the above specified quality of 1,800 candies of cotton, he may be also permitted practically to ascertain for Government whether the cotton cultivation of this zillah, as it now exists, is a losing or profitable concern, and if the latter, to what extent; as it is important to gain this knowledge, and put it beyond all dispute and cavil, it seems to me very desirable that he should be allowed to manage the cultivation of cotton under his own superintendence, in different localities within this zillah, to the extent of 100 beegahs of land, which he professes his ability to do, as for the last two years he has proved to his own satisfaction by actual trial, that the New Orleans cotton plant may be profitably cultivated. I therefore request you will be good enough to obtain Government's early sanction to the above undertaking, and that a sum of money to the extent of 1,000 rupees may be held available at his disposal for the above purpose, of which sum it is necessary that 500 rupees should be placed immediately at his command, as this is the season in which the ploughing and manuring of land ought to be completed, to fit it for the reception of the cotton seed with the first showers of the monsoon.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Elphinston*,
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Camp, Dhurrumgaum,
15 March 1850.

(No. 55 of 1850.)

To *A. Elphinston*, Esq., Collector, Khandeish, Camp Dhurrungaum.

Sir,

ADVERTING to your endorsement, No. 443 of the 28th ultimo, with accompaniments, relative to the suggestions of the President of the Manchester Commercial Association, contained in the Government letter, No. 956 of the 5th idem, in the Territorial Department, as to what is the best mode of conducting the measures in progress for improving the cultivation of cotton in India, and with reference to the instructions contained in the 4th para. of the Government letter above alluded to, I beg to report that, even if there were spare gins available for cleaning it, there is little chance of my being able to procure more seed cotton in the market at this advanced state of the season, with the view to increase the quantity of clean cotton beyond that which it was estimated would be sent by this department to Bombay for shipment to England during this season. The recent sanction of Government to construct 40 gins in addition to 26 already constructed for Government use, and seven for that of private individuals, will however enable this department to carry out in the ensuing year the first proposition suggested by the President of the Manchester Commercial Association, when I have reason to hope the total number of available gins for cleaning cotton on account of Government will amount to 45, for the full occupation of which during five months, ending April, of the ginning season, 1,800 candies of seed cotton will be required to be purchased, at an outlay, including charges for ginning and baling, of 1,00,000 rupees, being at the rate of 40 rupees per candy of seed cotton, the price this year having been 38 rupees per candy of the same; if therefore this measure, to the extent above stated, be adopted by Government, an estimate detailing the expenses will hereafter be submitted with the annual report which will be due at the close of the official year. In the meantime, I would beg to state, that in order to enable me to effect arrangements for the purchase of so large a quantity of seed cotton advantageously for Government, it is necessary that a sum of money be placed at my disposal before the advent of the ensuing monsoon, that it may be judiciously and timely advanced to the ryots, from whom the seed cotton is to be purchased; and as the prevailing custom among native merchants is to advance to the cultivating ryots at the rate of 10 rupees per candy, which gives them the preferential right of buying the crop on favourable terms, and of stimulating the production of cotton, I would respectfully beg you will kindly obtain the early sanction of Government for

for placing at my disposal the sum of 18,000 rupees for the above purpose. The necessary measures will be taken to give effect to the instructions contained in the latter part of this proposition, in respect to publishing regularly full information regarding the cotton purchased and sold, the place of growth, &c., &c.

2. The plan of selling yearly a moiety of the ginned cotton belonging to Government, at Bombay, as recommended to be adopted in the second proposition, is, I believe, desirable, as it will be the means of enabling the merchants at the Presidency to perceive the difference of the market value between it and churkaed cotton, and it will show what can be done in the way of preparing and furnishing good clean cotton, and the Bombay merchants, when they can get a clean article, will no longer be constrained to buy that which is dirty.

3. With reference to the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, in the third proposition, it is recommended that the Government experiments should be extended to the various districts in which the improved culture has not hitherto been introduced; and the Government, in the 6th para. of the same letter, is pleased to consider it unnecessary to depart from the plan of operations now pursued, I would respectfully beg to suggest the expediency of a limited trial of the New Orleans cotton cultivation being made in such districts of this Province, where the ryots have not as yet had the benefit of learning the mode of its culture from example; and as I have, I hope, proved my knowledge of it, acquired by me during two years of actual trial, and willing to undertake the supervision of the cultivation during my leisure hours, I trust the proposal now made by me will meet with your support.

4. I would beg to propose that I be permitted to cultivate the New Orleans cotton to the extent of 100 beegahs of land in the five districts of this collectorate noted in the margin, embracing a circuit of about 200 miles, each plot of ground to be about 20 beegahs in extent; this will not only enable me to ascertain and report on the capability of the soil and climate of these districts to yield this species of cotton, but by keeping a register of the expenses of each farm, and comparing one with another, the exact profit and loss of the cultivation will also be understood, and be the means of the removal of any doubts which may at present exist of the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton being a profitable speculation.

Errondole, Betawud, Choprah, Yawull, Jamnair.

5. But, as the above undertaking will necessarily require that this quantity of land be ploughed and manured before the arrival of the rains, I beg you will kindly see the necessity of placing at my disposal 500 rupees of the amount of expenses estimated below, in anticipation of the sanction of Government.

ESTIMATE of Expenses for Cultivating 100 Beegahs of Land with New Orleans Cotton.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Five carkoons, at 5 rupees a month for eight months	200	–	–
Five pairs of bullocks, at 40 rupees each	200	–	–
Five ploughs, &c., &c., at 8 rupees each	40	–	–
Feed of bullocks for eight months	80	–	–
Five servants for eight months, at 3 rupees each per month	120	–	–
Contingent expenses	260	–	–
	900	–	–
Land rent of 100 beegahs of land	100	–	–
TOTAL *Rs.*	1,000	–	–

The bullocks and ploughs, &c., will be sold after the season is over.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. Price,*
Assistant Superintendent
Cotton Experiments in Charge.

Superintendent Office, Dhurrumgaum,
13 March 1850.

EXTRACT MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

V. 5875.

I HAVE no objection, if the Honourable Mr. Blane concurs, to the adoption of the arrangement suggested in para. 2 of the Revenue Commissioner's letter, although half a lac of rupees' worth of cotton will not help the trade much in Bombay. As regards the proposal, that Mr. Price be allowed to cultivate cotton on account of Government, we may sanction it, simply because Mr. Shaw, the Revenue Commissioner, recommends it should be sanctioned; but such experiments enable neither Government nor the people to obtain the knowledge contemplated by Mr. Elphinston in para. 6. I consider that past facts have

 shown

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shown that no good results from the institution of Government experimental farms, or Government model farms; and as there are other means for obtaining the New Orleans seed necessary for distribution among the ryots, I should at once refuse to sanction the plan were it not supported by such high authority as Mr. Shaw.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.

1 April 1850.

(No. 778 of 1850.)

V. 5876.

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

In submitting the letters noted on the margin,* relative to the culture of New Orleans cotton in Khandeish, I have the honour to remark, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, I am of opinion this plant will generally thrive both in Khandeish and Goozerat, if cultivated from acclimatised seed; there may, however, be difficulties in its way, but these, I think, will all yield to perseverance. I am also disposed to believe, if any reformation is to take place in the production of Indian cotton in the export market, that it will be from the introduction of the varieties of American seed, rather than from improvements in our indigenous staple.

2. These, I believe, also, to be the sentiments of the merchants at Manchester, who are the best judges in the matter; in support of which I enclose an extract of a letter dated 18th of February, received by the last mail from a mercantile gentleman well qualified to speak on the subject: "We have high prices of cotton here, Bombay being worth 4½ to 5*d.* per lb., this is in consequence of the short crop of American this season, said to be only 20,00,000 to 22,00,000 bales, these prices will I hope give some little spur to Indian cotton, but it is extraordinary, that so far the high price of American has not caused an increased consumption of Surat, which formerly it always did, the manufacturers, as the price of American advanced, consuming more Indian cotton." Again, the same letter says: "It is certainly most encouraging to hear that there are 20,000 acres of American cotton planted this season in Belgaum and Dharwar. I am satisfied that if India is to go a-head as a cotton exporting country, it must be by the American description, for the indigenous cottons are clearly not suited to the generality of our manufactures, and the fact I have above stated of the advance in the price of American, not causing an increased consumption of Indian cotton is a striking one."

3. I will not intrude on the time of his Lordship in Council, by offering any lengthy observation on these remarks, but would respectfully submit as the relative yield of the New Orleans and native cottons at Khandeish as given by Mr. Price, appears to be in a larger proportion in favour of the former than that considered by Mr. Blount, to be the case in Dharwar, that copy of this correspondence, should be sent to the Collector of that zillah as well as to Mr. Davies at Broach, for Mr. Landon's information.

4. The accompanying specimens of cotton may be submitted to the Chamber of Commerce, but I hardly consider it is necessary to divert attention of the country to numerous experiments. We know that the New Orleans cotton is an article well adapted to our home manufactures; that it will thrive in this country; that it is a larger yield than any other variety, and the most profitable cotton culture yet attempted. I would rather, therefore, turn our whole energies to promote this culture, to the supersedure of the indigenous, than divide our attention in speculations that may not succeed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw,*
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Tanna Districts, Gorebunder,
27 March 1850.

(No. 566 of 1850.)

V. 5877.

To *A. N. Shaw,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

No. 43, of 5th March 1850.

I have great pleasure in submitting the accompanying very interesting and encouraging report from Mr. Price, Assistant Superintendent in charge cotton experiments, on the results of a field of American cotton grown under his own superintendence, together with two specimens of cotton accompanying it, as per margin.†

2. It

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* From the Collector of Khandeish, No. 566, of 16th March 1850, with accompaniment.

† One parcel containing saw-ginned New Orleans cotton; one parcel containing saw-ginned Georgean cotton.

2. It appears from this document that the field in question was $1\frac{1}{2}$ beegah in extent, which is equal to one acre and $4\frac{68\frac{1}{2}}{1089}$ goontahs of the survey measurement, or one acre 18 square poles, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ yards of the English square measure; of this, five-sixths were cultivated with the acclimatised New Orleans cotton-seed received from Dharwar, and the remainder of its area was sown with Georgean cotton seed received from America, *viâ* England.

3. After detailing the mode of culture adopted, Mr. Price, in para. 5, gives the quantities of cotton obtained from the field at five pickings as follows:—

	QUANTITY OF SEED COTTON in Lbs. Avoirdupois.	
	From $1\frac{1}{4}$ Beegah, cultivated with New Orleans Cotton.	From $\frac{1}{4}$ Beegah, cultivated with Georgean Cotton.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*
1. Picking on the 15th October 1849	200	36
2. Picking on the 25th October 1849	175	30
3. Picking on the 1st November 1849	137	27
4. Picking on the 10th November 1849	106	21
5. Picking on the 30th November 1849	62	6
TOTAL *Lbs.*	680	120
Giving the yield per beegah, of	544	480
Giving the yield per acre of about	731	656
Or produce of clean cotton, after ginning:		
Per beegah, of about	$181\frac{1}{3}$	160
Per acre, of about *Lbs.*	$243\frac{2}{3}$	$218\frac{2}{3}$

I have in the preceding table assumed the proportion of cotton wool to the seed at one-third, which I believe is below the maximum ratio allowable to American cottons, especially the New Orleans species.

4. In para. 6, Mr. Price shows the cost of this experimental cultivation to have amounted to sixteen rupees and six annas (*Rs.* 16. 6.), and proves that the cultivation of American cotton would leave to the grower a profit of 18 per cent. upon capital and labour, if he sold his produce in an unmarketable state, *i. e.*, cotton with its seed, at the spot; or upwards of 43 per cent. if he freed the cotton from its seed and laid it down at the Presidency for sale on his own account. Assuming these as the maximum rates of return, I would say that the crop expected from the New Orleans plant was too moderate, as its yield has been shown to have exceeded that of the Georgean, in a given area of land, in the proportion of $1\frac{7}{61}$ to 1, and consequently the employment of a common calculation to both the species would not do strict justice to the more prolific plant of New Orleans. But as allowances ought to be made for contingencies, such as damages committed by cattle, the depredations of which it would be difficult for individual cultivators to guard their fenceless fields against, the rates of returns specified by Mr. Price might be assumed as derivable by the growers of New Orleans cotton, provided the crop were a fair one, and they did not afterwards suffer from the extortionate demands of Banians, to whom their necessities compel them to resort for advances of money at exorbitant rates of interest, and premium.

5. Mr. Price concludes his report with a brief sketch of the progress of the culture of American cotton in this province, which for the shortness of the period during which trial has been given to it, is highly promising.

6. The results now reported will show to Government that under proper management, and with acclimatised seed, there is every prospect that the American cotton will thrive so as to become, with each yearly increase, an extensive agricultural product in Khandeish, in conjunction with the indigenous cotton. From its having been found that the indigenous plant prefers the black alluvial soils, and the American the brown diluvial beds containing a considerable portion of sand, but of inferior estimated value in this province, and paying less rent to Government, each kind of cotton plant will exist independently of the other, unless in the course of years the American becomes at least so acclimatised as to be enabled to bear the black soil, which is not impossible. The discovery of the brown sandy soil

suiting the American species of cotton plant, seems of recent origin, and the ignorance before of this fact is one cause of the hitherto inferior success to that which I consider to be attainable, having attended our efforts to introduce the American cotton; and this fact only came to my knowledge when I met the mamlutdars to settle the revenue, and heard them express themselves unanimously on this point.

7. As the subject of the prosperity or otherwise of the cotton trade, as regards the production of cotton in this zillah, and the profit or loss attendant on its cultivation, engages attention, I have suggested to Mr. Price to collect information from the different districts of the zillah, and submit a more elaborate report on the subject than the present mere notice of the success of fields cultivated with cotton under his own superintendence; and I have a strong conviction that these results, which I hope soon to submit, when brought to the notice of Government, will not in this zillah (especially with reference to the New Orleans cotton), prove discouraging or unsatisfactory.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Elphinston,*
Collector.

Khandeish, Collector's Camp, Dhurrumgaum,
16 March 1850.

(No. 43 of 1850.)

To *A. Elphinston,* Esq., Collector, Khandeish, Camp, Dhurrumgaum.

Sir,

HAVING undertaken the cultivation on a small scale, in the factory compound, of some of the New Orleans cotton seed obtained last year from Dharwar, and a portion of the Georgean cotton seed transmitted by Government to Khandeish for trial, I beg to hand up to you for transmission to Government, for the inspection and opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, the accompanying two parcels, one containing a sample of the New Orleans cotton, and the other of Georgean cotton, obtained in the current season from the field above alluded to, and cleaned by the "cottage-saw gins" recently received from Government, and as the results obtained are such as I believe surpass the most sanguine expectations that could have been under the circumstance formed, I hope that the following description of the process by which they were brought about, may not be deemed out of place.

2. The cotton seeds above alluded to were received by me early in June, and as the spare land in the factory compound, amounting to one beegah and a half, had already been ploughed and manured, and had also been perfectly saturated with moisture by the first falls of the monsoon, it was ready for the reception of the seed, which was accordingly sown on the 19th June. It sprouted in four days, and by the latter part of June the plants had risen to the height of four inches, when it became necessary to harrow and weed the field, to remove the luxuriant rank vegetation that had sprung up with the cotton plants; this process was repeated three times at intervals of 10 days, after which, the plants, having attained height and strength enough to resist the noxious influence of this extraneous vegetation, it was discontinued.

3. At this stage of their growth I had the rows of the plants thinned to such an extent as to leave the remaining plants about a foot and a half apart from one another, and I was glad to observe that this precaution produced a considerable change for the better in the plants in the course of a week, arising from the admission of a free circulation of air, as well as from the greater space of ground allowed to each plant having provided it with more sustenance than it had before received from the crowded situation of the plants. No other care was necessary after this than that of guarding the field against the depredations of stray cattle. These did occur to a small extent, notwithstanding the precaution taken to obviate them; to prevent their occurrence altogether is difficult. This, in fact, is one of the greatest of nuisances which a ryot has to contend with in his agricultural operations. The plants having attained the height of about two feet and a half by the 20th of July, a few of them began to put forth blossoms, which, towards the end of that month, displayed a few pods, quite healthy and promising, while others that had previously been formed had withered and fell off very young, owing, I believe, to premature fructification. From this time to the 15th October there was a rapid increase of the pods, so that by that date it became necessary to make the first gathering of the ripe cotton.

4. I must here observe that, of the extent of land alluded to, a beegah and a quarter was cultivated with New Orleans cotton, and a quarter of a beegah with Georgean cotton, from which, in the first picking, 200 lbs. and 36 lbs. respectively were gathered; the second gathering took place on the 25th of the same month, and the quantities obtained of the respective species in question were 175 lbs. and 30 lbs. The third, fourth, and fifth gatherings took place on the 1st, 10th, and 30th of November, and the number of pounds obtained at each time were 137 (New Orleans cotton), and 27 (Georgean cotton), 106 and 21, and 62 and 6 respectively, making 680 lbs. of New Orleans seed cotton, and 120 lbs. of Georgean seed cotton, giving the yield for beegah* at 544 lbs. of the former kind, and 480 lbs. of the latter.

5. Having

* A beegah consists of a superficial area of 3,600 square yards.

5. Having given a detail of the process which was pursued in the rearing and gathering of these cottons, I shall now proceed to state the expenses which were incurred in the prosecution of this experiment, premising that, as the greater portion of the same land had been cultivated last year with cotton, which is an exhausting crop, I considered it expedient to incur some additional expense to meliorate the fertility of the soil by the application of manure, which the experience of the rotation system of cropping observed in Khandeish, teaches us is very necessary.

6. The ground was begun to be ploughed in the middle of May, and carried through all its stages of preparation by the latter part of the month, when it was manured by the application of 120 cart-loads of decayed vegetation and cow-dung,

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Which operation, together with that of ploughing, &c., &c., cost	5	2	–
Cost of harrowing and weeding, three times	4	8	–
Cost of gathering cotton, 5 times	3	10	–
Cost of thinning the rows of the plants	2	–	–
	13	6	–
Rent of 1 ½ begahs of land paid to the Government	*3	–	–
TOTAL *Rs.*	16	6	–

7. Thus the total expense incurred was *Rs.* 16. 6, and the quantity of seed cotton obtained was 10 maunds, or 800 lbs., while the amount which a ryot would obtain for this quantity of cotton from the Government agent, at the rate at which all who brought the produce of these species of cotton were paid, is *Rs.* 19. 4. This would leave him a clear profit of about 18 per cent. were he to dispose of his seed cotton on the spot, and upwards of 43 per cent. had he the means to gin his seed cotton, and transmit it to the Presidency for sale; but this would be giving an imperfect idea of the remuneration which a ryot would derive by undertaking the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, as the payment in money of a portion of the expenses which I had to incur in the preparation and weeding of the land, and in the gathering of the cotton, would be dispensed with by the application of labour on the part of the ryot and his family; this would considerably alter both the expenditure and profit of the cultivation to the advantage of the ryot.

8. It now remains for me to contrast the profit of the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton with what would be derived if the land in question were cultivated with the indigenous species, in order to show the benefit a ryot would secure to himself by the abandonment of the cultivation of the indigenous cotton, which is daily becoming a less remunerative as well as a less valuable crop, from the seed of the plant having been allowed to deteriorate to such an extent. However, as the result of the New Orleans cotton from the field in question is about the maximum produce, the yield of the indigenous cotton under the same circumstances would be about 7 ½ maunds, or 600 lbs. Assuming, then, the quantities of the produce of both species in the same quantity of land to be 800 lbs. and 600 lbs. respectively, the following is calculated to be about the difference of their value in favour of the New Orleans cotton, when offered for sale at the Presidency in a marketable state:

In produce	50 per cent.
In fibre	38 „
In price	13 „
TOTAL Difference	101

9. In conclusion, I trust the result of this experiment is satisfactory, and that it will go far to remove any doubts that may have hitherto been entertained of the applicability of the soil and climate of Khandeish to the growth of exotic cottons, for which purpose I shall make it my duty to disseminate the information which I have been able to collect on this subject throughout the districts, that the ryots may be taught to appreciate the superiority of the New Orleans and other varieties of exotic cotton over the indigenous article, both in the quantity of yield and the fineness of the staple, as well as its proportion to the seed, and that they may also see the folly of not adopting the cultivation of a plant capable of repaying so abundantly, and at the same time requiring no inordinary care or labour, in supercession of the less prolific native plant. But it is gratifying to observe, that owing to the steadiness and patience with which the experiment has been persevered in, and to the liberal encouragements with which it has been fostered under the sanction of Government during the past two years, the foreign varieties of cotton are gradually but steadily gaining ground,

* The rent paid by me for the land to the Government is what a ryot would have to pay if the land were held by him.

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ground, amidst the disadvantages incidental to the outset of almost all innovations, and adversities in season, and it is hoped that, if sustained with like energy, they will eventually supplant the native cotton: few words will suffice to narrate the history of the progress in this province:

In 1846–47, one hundred and thirty-two beegahs were sown with New Orleans cotton seed received from Dharwar, and only 2,502 lbs. of seed cotton was obtained, owing to the seed not having acclimatised, and also to an unfavourable monsoon; this quantity of seed cotton was ginned, and produced about 834 lbs. of cotton wool, and dispatched to Bombay in the same year.

In 1847–48, in consequence of the failure in the preceding season, the trial dwindled down to a very small scale, and a few beegahs were only sown with the stock of seed that had been preserved, and the yield amounted to 219 lbs. of cleaned cotton, which in the same year were dispatched to Bombay.

In 1848–49, fresh seed was obtained from Dharwar, and 200 beegahs were sown with it; but owing to the delay in the sowing, caused by the late arrival of the seed, the crop was not very satisfactory. The yield amounted to 9,046 ½ lbs. of seed cotton, and on being ginned produced 2,956 lbs. of cotton wool; this was the aggregate amount of New Orleans cotton consigned last year to Bombay.

In 1849–50, fresh New Orleans cotton seed was this year also obtained from Dharwar, and that of a few other exotic varieties received from Government, which were sown in 1,743 beegahs of land, and but for the mixture in the former of extraneous seeds of the indigenous variety and its late arrival in Khandeish for distribution, would have produced a good crop, the yield of the New Orleans and other cottons, will however amount to about 2,00,000 lbs.; but owing to some localities in which the trial of the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton was made, being too far away from the Government factories, the growers of it were obliged to dispose of their individual produce to local dealers, while the yield in other parts was purchased on account of Government, amounting to 1,12,000 lbs. of seed cotton, and will, on being ginned, be dispatched to Bombay.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Price*,
Asstt. Supt. Cotton Experiments in Charge.

Superintendent's Office, Dhurrumgaum,
5 March 1850.

P. S.—I beg also to forward for your personal inspection, the packets marked Nos. 1 and 2, containing samples of the New Orleans and Georgean cottons submitted for transmission to Government.

V. 5878.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

MR. SHAW should, I think be informed, that we are of opinion, experiments limited to 1 ½ beegahs of land, situated within the limits of a compound, and carried on under the immediate superintendence of a Government establishment, can afford no data in which the out-turn of lands of the description which are available to any extent for cotton culture by our ordinary ryots, can be estimated.

And that, after the opinions which have been expressed by mercantile gentlemen at Bombay, as to the inutility of sending them a few ounces of cotton taken from a small quantity, which for all that is shown to the contrary, may have been cultivated in peculiarly favourable localities and has been picked with unusual care, we think it would answer no good purpose our sending the small parcels, forwarded from Khandeish, to the Chamber of Commerce.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.

1 April 1850.

V. 5879.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Blane.*

I THINK we might express our satisfaction at the result of the experiments so far as it goes, and intimate that we consider the interest in his duties displayed by Mr. Price, in the manner in which it has been carried out and reported upon as creditable to that gentleman, though we might remark on the value of such experiments generally in the terms of the Right Honourable the President's minute; I would also add that we shall await the more comprehensive report alluded to as called for in the concluding para. of the Collector's letter. The progress on the introduction of the superior description of cotton, the New Orleans, would seem to have been considerable, and the advancement of this object must be considered as of the highest importance and deserving of every encouragement.

3 April 1850. (signed) *D. A. Blane.*

(No. 652 of 1850.)

From the Collector of Khandeish to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

V. 5880.

Sir,

I DO myself the honour directly to submit to Government (as the subject may be at this moment under final decision), copy of my reply of this date, to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, on his having forwarded to me with his endorsement, copy of his communication to your address, No. 759, dated the 25th ultimo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Elphinston,*
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
3 April 1850.

(No. 651 of 1850.)

To *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

V. 5881.

Sir,

WITH reference to your remarks in your letter to Government, No. 759, dated the 25th ultimo, forwarding my letter, No. 561, of the 15th idem, with Mr. Price's proposition to purchase 1,00,000 rupees' worth of cotton on account of Government, making immediate advances to the ryots for that purpose, and offering to undertake to farm 100* begahs of land for the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, I have the honour to request that you will have the goodness to oblige me by submitting my further remarks on this subject, to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

2. In regard to the first proposition † stated in your letter, I beg to observe, that to stimulate and encourage the planting of cotton by the natives, more especially the exotic varieties, or to introduce any ameliorations of the system by voluntary efforts on the part of the natives, it is necessary to stimulate them with advances given for this very purpose, in the same way that the native merchants customarily do (who generally make advances to the extent of one-third, or even half of the price of the candy at its first cost, purchased from the cultivator on the spot, or from about 7 rupees to 11 rupees per Surat candy of 784lbs. seed cotton. Without advances such as all native cotton merchants make, Government will enter the field on worse terms than the native cotton merchants, who will buy up all the cotton, and Government may be unable to buy it except from second or third hands, at an enhancement of the price, which it would be desirable to avoid. Advances are necessary to gain a command over the agricultural operations of the ryot, to ensure the weeding of fields, and to cause proper attention to be given to the growth of the plants, careful picking, &c., which are essential to the production of good clean cotton; the ryot to save his labour in the first instance, cares little if the crop turns out indifferent, and he will not bestow sufficient labour on it unless urged by those who are to receive the crop. The poverty and imbecility of the mass of the ryots, make them prefer grain crops that yield a return of grain to them in four months, to a crop like cotton, that is nearly eight months before the various operations are performed on it that render it of full market value. Adverting to your suggestion that Government should send orders to the Collector in October or November, I should, with deference say, they were then out of time, for advances are made to the ryots by the native cotton merchants in April or May, or at the latest in June, and I do not wish the Government agents to be later in the field than private persons. To depend on the zeal or honesty of the country dealers to supply good and clean cotton, which if they had it, they would prefer sending to England or Bombay, would be to remain at their mercy, as they sell adulterated dirty cotton, and I therefore wish to be in a position to buy direct from the growers.

3. Referring to your 4th paragraph, I would recommend the increased price to be given for American cotton grown by ryots, to be kept up from 5 to 10 per cent. above the market price of the native staple, as I would not, just yet, wish the premium to be lowered to five rupees, and Government will not lose by this, as the quality will repay the enhancement of price.

4. Adverting to your suggestion that the operations of the proposed farm should be concentrated at one place, I beg to observe that the difference of seasons and soils, in the collectorate make me wish the trial more extensive, by proving the various soils and climates to be met with in the zillah, because if the crop fails in one place, the rest of the farms may redeem the loss and prevent discouragement or condemnation, and Mr. Price feels himself equal to undertake the superintendence necessary for the cultivation of the spots chosen, as they would all be under the different mamlutdars mentioned by Mr. Price, would consequently receive some supervision from them; the extension of the

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* Subsequently recommended to be increased to 200 begahs. [*Vide* Collector's letter, No. 619 of 26th March 1850, to the Revenue Commissioner.]

† Viz., purchasing cotton to the extent of 1,00,000 rupees, and to ensure their making advances to the ryots.

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the operations would besides disseminate a knowledge of the superior culture and quality of the cotton experimented on.

5. With these views of the arrangement proposed through me by Mr. Price, I am induced to solicit that they be sanctioned for one year at least without alteration of the plan proposed. To avoid delay, I have taken the liberty to send a copy of this letter direct to Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Elphinston*, Collector.

Khandeish, Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
3 April 1850.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

RECORD, (*see* my further minute of this day's date on letter from Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 759.)

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
D. A. Blane.

10 April 1850.

(No. 875 of 1850.)

V. 5882.

From the Revenue Commissioner, North Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter, No. 759, of 25th ultimo, relative to the purchase of 1,00,000 rupees' worth of cotton on account of Government through the agency of Mr. Price, a copy of which I gave Mr. Elphinston, I have the honour, in advertence to his letter No. 651, of 3d instant, a copy of which he has forwarded direct to Government to observe, that I am still of opinion that were I in Khandeish, I should, as superintendent, be inclined to adhere to the opinions therein expressed, but as I know Mr. Elphinston has a great deal of practical knowledge on the subject, and is much interested in promoting this national object, viz., of improving our cotton exports, I respectfully beg his Lordship in Council will be pleased to give every consideration to his propositions, and allow him to follow his own plan, as requested, for one year.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Tannah District, Ghorebunder,
8 April 1850.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

RECORD, (*see* my further Minute of this day's date, on the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, letter, No. 759.)

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
D. A. Blane.

10 April 1850.

V. 5883.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

MY own opinion is opposed to the extension of the Government purchases for the purpose of improving the local market, on the grounds that a demand so raised, can hardly fail to be attended with reaction, when the Government competition is withdrawn. Theoretically, as supposed by Mr. Shaw, Government is to step in and retire precisely at the proper instant; but it is much to be doubted, how far this can be relied upon in practice.

2. Private enterprise, though less rapid in its development, and therefore a less acceptable theme for the advocacy of the enthusiast, appears to me so undeniably the [redacted] sound foundation upon which any permanent improvement can be based, that I would perseveringly resist the desire to persuade Government to thrust itself within the province peculiarly appertaining to the trader or agriculturist. The prosperity of the former can best, I think, be promoted, by opening out the internal communication and removing any vexatious fiscal impediments to the freest prosecution of mercantile transactions, and although encouragement and assistance in the introduction of improved culture and superior descriptions of produce should be afforded to the latter to the full extent to which he can be convinced of the advantage to be anticipated; I consider it to be essential that the operation be carried out through his own instrumentality. Meddling with the markets, and experiments through the means of Government establishments seem to me, as in a great measure confirmed by past experience, to afford no promise of attracting the confidence of those for whose

whose imitation the example is designed, and consequently to be fraught with nothing but ultimate disappointment.

3. The precise extent to which the purchases are to be continued under the existing orders of the Honourable Court, for the purpose of bringing the article into notice in the home market, is, however, an open question; but I would request the Revenue Commissioner to take into consideration the scope of the instructions already furnished on that head, and inform us more specifically with reference to those instructions, of the reasons which occur to him to render an extension of the sanction desirable.

4. Mr. Simpson having in the interim proceeded to resume his duties in this department in Khandeish, his sentiments on Mr. Price's proposals should likewise, I think, be called for and communicated.

5. The experimental cultivation proposed by Mr. Price should in the meantime, I think, be negatived.

5 April 1850. (signed) *D. A. Blane.*

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Honourable Mr. *Blane*. V. 5884.

THERE is much truth and force in the arguments of my honourable colleague against Government entering the cotton market; there will, however, be sufficient time to admit of our obtaining the instructions of the Honourable Court on this head, before the next picking season.

I observe from Mr. Elphinston's letter of the 3d instant, that he wishes to make advances to the ryots; his doing so should not, however, be sanctioned. And as Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have informed the secretary that they have established an agency for the purchase of cotton, it is probable the ends in view will be more legitimately obtained by Mr. Elphinston affording them every aid in his power towards the purchasing of more cleanly picked cotton, and this he should be authorised to do.

As regards the farms, I would allow them to be established to the extent of 200 beegas only, but I do this in deference to the opinion of Mr. Shaw, and but for one year.

There is no time to consult Mr. Simpson, and as until we get a reply to our reference of the 30th ultimo, it is by no means certain that he and Mr. Price will be associated together in the same duties, I would not refer the proposal to him.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
10 April 1850. *D. A. Blane.*

(No. 3012 of 1850.)

Extracts:— From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division. V. 5885.

Sir,

I HAVE placed before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council the following papers relative to the cotton experiments in Khandeish.

1st. Your letter of 27th March 1850. No. 778, and its accompaniments, being letter from Mr. Elphinston, dated 16th idem 1850, No. 566, and letter from Mr. Price to Collector, dated 5th March 1850, No. 43.

2d. Your letter of 25th ultimo, No. 759, and its accompaniments, being a letter from Mr. Elphinston, dated 15th idem, No. 561, and copy of a letter from Mr. Price to Mr. Elphinston, dated 13th idem, No. 55.

3d. Mr. Elphinston's letter to Government, of 3d April 1850, No. 652, and its accompanying copy of one he addressed you on same date, No. 651; your letter of 8th idem, No. 875, referring to these two letters.

2. In reply to the first set of papers, I have been directed to inform you that his Lordship in Council is of opinion that experiments limited to one beegah and a half of land situated within the limits of a compound, and carried on under the immediate superintendence of a Government establishment, can afford no data on which the outturn of lands of the description which are available to any extent for cotton culture by ordinary ryots can be estimated.

3. And that after the opinions which have been expressed by mercantile gentlemen at Bombay as to the inutility of sending them a few ounces of cotton taken from a small quantity, which, for all that is shown to the contrary, may have been cultivated in peculiarly favourable localities, and has been picked with unusual care, it would answer no good purpose for Government to send to the Chamber of Commerce the small parcels forwarded from Khandeish.

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4. The two last sets of papers contain the following propositions:

1st. That plots of ground to the extent, on the aggregate, of 200 beegahs, be cultivated with cotton by Mr. Price during the approaching season.

2d. That one lac of rupees worth of cotton be purchased on account of Government during the approaching season, and advances be made to the ryots who are to supply it.

5. As regards the former of these two propositions, I have been directed to inform you that his Lordship in Council authorises the cultivation for one year of 200 beegahs by Mr. Price, as you recommend that the experiment should be allowed. In sanctioning, however, this arrangement, in deference to your opinion, his Lordship has desired me to mention that it appears to him that such experiments will enable neither Government nor the people to obtain the knowledge contemplated by Mr. Elphinston in para. 6 of his letter of 15th March, for past facts have shown that no good results from the institution of Government experimental farms or Government model farms; and as there are other means for obtaining the New Orleans seed necessary for distribution among the ryots, his Lordship in Council would at once refuse to sanction the plan were it not supported by such high authority as yourself.

6. Mr. Elphinston is to forward, through you, to the civil auditor, contingent bills for the expense which may from time to time be incurred for the cultivation of the 200 beegahs.

8. The latter of the two propositions Government consider it unnecessary to sanction, for Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. having established an agency for the purchase of cotton, his Lordship in Council is of opinion that the ends in view will be more legitimately attained by Mr. Elphinston affording them every aid in his power towards the purchasing of cleanly-picked cotton, and this Mr. Elphinston is authorised to do.

9. Copy of paras. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 of this letter will be sent direct to Mr. Elphinston, for information and guidance.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16 April 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 20 March 1850.—V. 3801 to 3.

V. 3801. Extract Para. 3 of a Letter from the Chamber of Commerce, No. 11, dated 23 February 1850.

Para. 3. THE committee would be farther gratified by receiving a similar statement as to the condition and prospects of cotton growing in Khandeish; and I am directed respectfully to solicit that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will be pleased to order that such information be obtained and supplied to the Chamber accordingly.

V. 3802. MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

I AM of opinion that there is much truth and good reasoning in what has been stated by the Chamber of Commerce in their present letter.

2. Mr. Shaw may be requested to furnish us with the information required in para. 3 of present letter, in a form in which it can be at once placed before the Chamber of Commerce.

Copy also to be sent to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, with reference to Government Letter of 11 February 1850, No. 979.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

18 March 1850.

(No. 1927 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

V. 3803.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter, No. 980, dated 11th ultimo, I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 11, dated 23d idem, from the Chamber of Commerce, and to request you will have the goodness to furnish Government with the information required in para. 3 thereof, relative to the condition and prospects of cotton growing in Khandeish, in a form in which it can be at once placed before the Chamber of Commerce.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13 March 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 9 October 1850.—V. 14,503 to 14,506.

V. 14,503.

(No. 2433 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to the Secretary to Government.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 1927 of 13th March last, I have the honour to lay before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council a letter from Mr. Elphinston, the Collector of Khandeish, No. 1764 of the 13th instant, containing a history of the past and present condition and future prospects of the cultivation of foreign varieties of cotton in that zillah, and the progressive advancement of the saw-gins.

2. It appears that at this moment there are 59 saw-gins of all descriptions in actual use, and 40 additional machines are also in the course of being constructed in this collectorate.

3. I beg also to transcribe the following extracts from Mr. Elphinston's letter:

"2. I cannot yet furnish a correct estimate of the extent to which American cotton may be cultivated in the present season, as returns of the cultivation have not yet been received from the districts; but I am sanguine that it will exceed by more than double the quantity cultivated last season, for all the stock of the New Orleans seed propagated last season in Khandeish, as well as that sent here this year from Dharwar, and the unexpended balance of last year's Dharwar New Orleans seed, which remained here in store, have all been sown here this season."

"I. Mr. Simpson, in his monthly report for June 1850, says: 'The seed* sown at Choprah and Yawul in May, and irrigated from wells, have so far surpassed my most sanguine expectations; some of the plants have attained to three feet in height, and generally range from 18 inches to two feet high, and are beginning to throw out flowers and young fruit; these plants have the most vigorous and healthy appearance, with the finest developed leaves I have ever seen in India, some of them measuring nearly six inches in diameter, and altogether bid fair to yield a good crop.'

* American seed.

"II. Again, in his report for July, he says: 'The plants† reared from irrigation are from waist to breast high, and are well filled with bolls and blossoms.'

† American cotton plants.

"III. Mr. Simpson, writing more recently of the American seed cotton crops growing in Choprah and Yawul by irrigation, says, in one of his notes to me, 'I never before saw better cotton crops in India; they are equal to those of Louisiana.'

"I quote this last from memory, as I have not the note now by me.

"IV. In another note, dated the 3d instant, he speaks of the same plants in the following words: 'The cotton‡ plants at Chopra and Yawul, reared by irrigation, are superb; I should like very much if you could see them, as I am sure you (or any one indeed) would derive many useful hints from a review of these flourishing fields.'

‡ American cotton plants.

"The foregoing account relates to the fields in which, at my suggestion, Mr. Simpson sowed some of the American cotton seed in May, long before any rain fell, and while the other cotton crops are in a tolerable state of growth, this irrigated American cotton cultivation has approached perfection."

3. These favourable opinions on the New Orleans cotton cultivation require no comment from me; but as much has recently been written in the public papers of this Presidency in deterioration of this exotic, I would respectfully suggest that the extracts I have embodied in this communication from Mr. Elphinston's letter should be either given to the editor of one of the public papers, or be published in the Government Gazette, to counteract the evil influence of what has been written on minds wholly ignorant of the subject.

4. It

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4. It is to be regretted that the New Orleans culture has met with so many opponents since its commencement in this Presidency; but as it has withstood these, and weathered the several ill-natured attempts to injure its reputation, and neither lost the numerous advantages it was found to possess on its introduction into India in 1842, nor degenerated, it is to be hoped that those who have most calumniated it will suspend for a time their judgment, and, if not inclined to place any confidence in the opinions of the planters and revenue authorities of Dharwar, Belgaum, Broach, and Khandeish, that they will cease to defame a national and laudable undertaking, of whose merits they can really know nothing but what is communicated by interested or disappointed parties.

5. Mr. Elphinston has submitted in this report a proposition to exempt ryots from the payment of a rate for the use of water for irrigating their fields from the 1st of May till the end of the month of October, a privilege which, it would appear, he proposes should be permanent, and applicable to all cultivations, and extending to well and stream irrigation.

6. Pending the sanction of Government on this application, I have authorised Mr. Elphinston to allow the cultivators of his zillah to so use the water for the purpose of irrigating their early crops for this season rent-free, but informed him no permanent arrangements can be made without special authority of Government, and that they are not at present desirable, as it is in contemplation to survey the collectorate and generally revise the rates; besides, in a season like the present, when the rain has no doubt been deficient, it might be a matter of policy as well as of liberality to expend the water usually reserved for after cultivation on the monsoon crops to save them from destruction; still so long as Government keeps the tanks and watercourses at a considerable annual expense in repair, it is unreasonable to expect, as a permanent arrangement, that a light rent on the use of the water should not be demanded.

I have, &c.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Poona,
21 September 1850.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

(No. 1764 of 1850.)

V. 14,504.

To *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, as directed in your memorandum, No. 717, dated the 16th March last, on the Government letter, No. 1927, dated the 13th idem, to submit a letter, No. 144, of 4th June last, from the Superintendent of the cotton experiments in this collectorate, containing the information called for by Government as to the past history, present condition, and future prospects of the cultivation of foreign varieties of cotton, and the progressive advancement in the use of saw-gins in this province.

2. I cannot yet furnish a correct estimate of the extent to which American cotton may be cultivated in the present season, as returns of the cultivation have not yet been received from the districts, but I am sanguine that it will exceed by more than double the quantity cultivated last season; for all the stock of the New Orleans seed propagated last season in Khandeish, as well as that sent here this year from Dharwar, and the unexpended balance of last year's Dharwar New Orleans seed, which remained here in store, have all been sown here this season.

3. The accompanying Table, No. 2 in the Appendix, will enable you to perceive the date of the cotton cultivation in Khandeish during a series of years.

4. As the extended cultivation of cotton of a quality fit for exportation is an object of paramount importance to India and England, I take advantage of this opportunity to suggest a measure which, it appears to me, would be promotive of this object without detriment to the revenue. You are aware that the periodical rains, which, in the Bombay Presidency, are due about the end of May or the beginning of June, and which, with little intermissions, ought to fall almost continuously for four months, did not this year begin till the middle of July last; that consequently the absence of rain at this essential season, hindered the ryots from sowing their fields early enough, and that the season of sowing many kinds of seed passed away before rain fell in sufficient quantity to enable them to sow with a fair prospect of success.

5. Many of the cultivators have wells in their fields, from which they could irrigate their crops; but as they are aware that they would have to pay for one day's use of water as much as if they used their wells for a year, they irrigate only their wheat, and a few other valuable crops which grow in the cold season, and generally abstain from drawing water for their fields in the rainy weather, because they are in hourly expectation that water for their fields will be supplied from the skies, for which they have to pay nothing; in this expectation (at the risk of losing the time for sowing their fields, or of allowing their already sown crops to suffer from want of rain), the ryots will long wait, rather than (as it seems to them) run the risk of needlessly incurring the expense of a water tax. Some cultivators also fear to use their wells at the end of the hot season, lest there should not be a sufficient supply

supply of water in them to bring the crops to maturity, in which case the expense of a water tax (laid on the land watered) would be fruitlessly incurred by them.

6. Under the present system of charge, therefore, the ryot seldom uses his well, except in the dry season, and during the cold weather, when the rubbee crops are supplied with water from streams or with well-water, for which those valuable crops can afford the increased rate of assessment, and I do not propose this charge should be disturbed or abated; but is is unusual, under existing circumstances, for the ryots to draw water from their wells in the rainy season, and consequently Government under the existing system gains little revenue at that season from water-tax on land capable of being supplied with water from wells; because the ryot, to avoid the payment of the extra water charge, is encouraged to depend on a precarious monsoon for his supply of water, so indispensable for his crops, rather than pay the extra Government charge for water drawn from wells and reservoirs; if his crop fails, though he had not used the water within his reach, he yet would expect remission of the revenue due by him equal to the amount of the failure.

7. I would therefore propose, with a view to afford the necessary encouragement to healthy cultivation and agricultural improvements, that, with the sole exception of rice crops requiring large quantity of water and able to pay for it, Government be pleased to grant permission to the ryots to draw water from their wells or watercourses, from the 1st May to the end of October, for the purpose of irrigating their fields of every other description of crop cultivated, without subjecting the occupiers of the land thus irrigated to the payment of an increased charge or water assessment for availing themselves of this privilege. By such a concession the ryots would gain a great advantage without a corresponding diminution of the Government revenue. Indirectly perhaps Government might gain, as the free supply of water would do away with one of the causes of the failure of crops, otherwise so entirely dependent on the periodical rains (often precarious in their quantity and regularity of fall), which would obviate the necessity for, or lessen the amount of the Government's remissions on the revenue payable by those ryots to Government.

8. The concession which I propose would enable the New Orleans cotton seed to be sown so early as between May or June, whereas if the sowing is allowed to remain entirely dependent for its supply of water on the rain, the sowing may be retarded too long, or if sown early, and not irrigated, the crop may die, or suffer injury. As, for instance, rain did not fall this year till the middle of last July, and then in quantity insufficient to risk the seed sown, the consequence of which was the loss of a most valuable portion of the vegetating season, ever since which the rains have been insufficient in quantity for the crops. By sowing American cotton seed in May or June, and supplying water from wells when necessary, one or two months of irrigation would be gained to the crop before the monsoon commences, though if only starting a fortnight before the monsoon it would give the American cotton crop a decided advantage, as the plants would be more mature at the time of blossoming in October, and the seed sown early in the season also possesses the advantage of growing quicker, as the fermentative process on newly moistened earth disengages gases favourable to quick vegetation. Mr. Simpson, the Superintendent, states that the cotton crop in America is sown almost simultaneously throughout the United States, within a period of about ten days. Moreover, the period of sowing would be prolonged by beginning early, which would enable each individual to sow in the rains a greater breadth of land, and the cotton plant would be benefited by a regular supply of water during four or five months whenever it was wanted, which is likely to ensure a full crop of American cotton of a good quality: in proof of which I beg to quote below extracts from the communications I have received from the cotton superintendent.

I. Mr. Simpson, in his monthly report for June 1850, says: "The seed* sown at Choprah and Yawul in May, and irrigated from wells, have so far surpassed my most sanguine expectations; some of the plants have attained to three feet in height, and generally range from eighteen inches to two feet high, and are beginning to throw out flowers and young fruit. These plants have the most vigorous and healthy appearance, with the finest developed leaves I have ever seen in India, some of them measuring nearly six (inches) in diameter, and altogether bid fair to yield a good crop." * American seed.

At this time the indigenous unirrigated cotton crop was very backward.

II. Again, in his report for July, he says: "The plants† reared from irrigation are from waist to breast high, and are well filled with bolls and blossoms." †American cotton plants.

III. Mr. Simpson, writing more recently of the American seed cotton crops growing in Choprah and Yawul by irrigation, says, in one of his notes to me: "I never before saw better cotton crops in India; they are equal to those of Louisiana."

I quote this last from memory, as I have not the note now by me.

IV. In another note, dated the 3d instant, he speaks of the same plants in the following words: "The cotton plants† at Choprah and Yawul reared by irrigation are superb. I should like very much if you could see them, as I am sure you (or any one indeed) would derive many useful hints from a review of these flourishing fields." ‡ American cotton plants.

The foregoing account relates to the fields in which, at my suggestion, Mr. Simpson sowed some of the American cotton seed in May, long before any rain fell; and while the

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other cotton crops are in a tolerable state of growth, this irrigated American cotton cultivation has approached perfection.

9. If, therefore, the privilege recommended by me be granted to the cultivators, and proper drainage be only used to carry off the often superabundant water from the fields when heavy and continued rain fell, it would, in my opinion, be hardly possible for the American cotton crops in Khandeish to fail. Its cultivation would then be rapidly further extended, as knowledge of the advantages and success of irrigation spread.

10. Last year, when the Dharwar New Orleans cotton seed arrived too late in the season from Bombay to be sown with a prospect of success, if solely dependent on rain water, this mischance would have caused its rejection by the ryots; to prevent which it was sown at the end of the rains in 52 beegahs and 4 pauds of irrigable land, on which, with the permission of Government, the irrigational assessment was relinquished to the amount of two hundred and twenty-six rupees, thirteen annas, and five pies (*Rs.*226. 13. 5.); but if this exemption had not been promised, the water would not have been laid on to the land, and the difference between the dry and wet land assessment would not have been realisable. The amount foregone should not, therefore, be viewed in the light of an actual sacrifice of public revenue, but only a nominal one.

11. It may perhaps be supposed that, as the cotton crops are not likely in general to be removed from the ground before the cold weather sets in, their occupation in some places of ground susceptible of irrigation would by so much lessen the production of wheat and other rubbee crops, sustained by irrigation (and for that reason yielding Government a baghayet or enhanced charge on account of water when it is laid on to the land); but for the following reasons, I do not apprehend that any reduction of the baghayet revenue is likely to accrue from granting the concession advocated by me. At present, according to the custom of the country, cotton is always grown without irrigation, if indigenous, on the ordinary black soils; and if American, on either black or brown soils. On account of the extra expense and trouble attendant on irrigation from wells, by the use of bullocks and a driver to draw the water, if this species of cultivation were freed from the extra charge for water drawn between May and October inclusively, it is likely the boon would only be partially availed of in favour of cotton crops, and that chiefly in bad seasons when the rains were deficient, and the crops liable to perish from want of water. But cotton seed would not often be allowed to intrude into land with wells usually appropriated to wheat, indigo, sugar-cane, and other valuable rubbee crops, that cannot do without water, to be supplied in the dry season. In such land cotton is only likely to enter as a part of the rotation of crops cultivated on it, which otherwise would lay fallow and unproductive, and in that state no assessment is chargeable.

12. It is impossible not to observe that there are numerous fields of ordinary land in nearly every village having wells not made use of during the rains, in which lands the ordinary crops, such as bajree, jowaree, &c., are sown in the rainy season, and the extra assessment for supplying water is not realised by Government, as, to avoid its payment, none is at that season drawn by the ryot.

13. It would, therefore, in my humble opinion, be judicious if Government would be pleased to concede the free privilege to cultivators of allowing them to draw water from their wells or other reservoirs between the 1st May and the end of October, to compensate for any deficiency or irregularity in the supply of the monsoon rain, and thus enable them to sow earlier, in the full confidence of having an artificial free supply of water at their command, even if the rain should hold off. This, as I have said, could not interfere with the ordinary baghayet revenue derived from lands watered for the maintenance of rubbee crops in the dry weather, and which occupy the ground from about November to March (excepting the sugar-cane, which requires about 11 months' irrigation). A few years' experience of the working of the measure submitted will, it is hoped, show its policy, and tendency to bring about agricultural improvements, which this country so much needs.

I have, &c.

Khandeish Collector's Office,
Dhoolia, 13 September 1850.

(signed) *A. Elphinston*,
Collector.

No. II.

RETURN of COTTON Cultivation in the Khandeish Collectorate from 1828-29 to 1849-50.

Years, reckoned from May to May.	Indigenous Cotton.				American Cotton.			
	Extent of Land Cultivated.		Cotton and Seed, Estimated Quantity of Yield.		Extent of Land Cultivated.		Cotton and Seed, Estimated Quantity of Yield.	
	Beegahs.	*pauds.*	*Candy.*	*lbs.*	*Beegahs.*	*pauds.*	*Candy.*	*lbs.*
1828-29	27,201	7¾						
1829-30	43,009	11¾						
1830-31	49,187	14						
1831-32	42,267	5¾						
1832-33	41,415	6⅓						
1833-34	51,786	17						
1834-35	91,432	15						
1835-36	1,19,493	16						
1836-37	94,756	19¼						
1837-38	1,21,193	12½	About 240 lbs. seed cotton per beegah of 32,400 square feet.		None grown.		None grown.	
1838-39	89,435	13½						
1839-40	92,272	11						
1840-41	76,014	2¾						
1841-42	1,23,763	6						
1842-43	1,08,955	18½						
1843-44	87,911	12¾						
1844-45	1,19,799	10¼						
1845-46	1,29,533	7¾						
1846-47	1,14,801	2¾	- - - -		132	-	Partial failure.	
1847-48	1,74,089	7	- - - -		- - -		None grown.	
1848-49	1,49,203	1½	37,753	438	221	5½	11	422½
1849-50	1,21,471	18	30,171	374	2,569	¼		
			Deduct failure - - -		826	-		
			Balance - - -		1,743	¼	218	257¾

The beegah here used is equal to 32,400 square feet.
The candy is the commercial candy of 784 lbs.
The American cotton seed cultivation, it will be perceived, is of recent introduction and still in its infancy, but if it meets with suitable encouragement its successful establishment need not be despaired of.

Khandeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
13 September 1850.

(signed) *A. Elphinston,*
Collector.

(No. 144 of 1850.)

To *A. Elphinston,* Esq., Collector of Khandeish.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 834 of the 20th April last, forwarding true copies of communications noted in the margin*, and in reply, have the honour to state that the first attempt towards the growth of New Orleans cotton in this zillah was made by this department in the season of 1846-47; the amount of land taken up on that account was about 132 beegahs; the result was not then considered very satisfactory, the experiment was on so small a scale, and confined to two talookas, namely, Errundole and Nusseerabad, that it was judged not to have been a fair trial, and it was recommended to Government to give it a further trial the following season (of 1847-48); but owing, as I believe, to a report from the then Acting Collector, who doubtless was actuated by the best of motives, Government directed, in Mr. Secretary Pringle's letter, No. 2010 of the 28th May 1847, "that no direct efforts need be made for the introduction of the New Orleans cotton into Khandeish," which order remained in force, and nothing more was attempted on Government account, until the season of 1848-49, in which years 200 beegahs were brought under cultivation of New Orleans cotton, and which yielded 2,956 lbs. of rooee or cotton fibre.

In

* Letter, No. 1927 of 1850, from H. E. Goldsmid, Esq., Secretary to Government, to A. N. Shaw, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division. Letter, No. 11 of 1850, from the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to H. E. Goldsmid, Esq. Endorsement, No. 717 of 1850, from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to the Collector of Khandeish.

In the season 1849-50, 2,569 beegahs were sown with New Orleans cotton seed, out of which 826 failed from an excess of rain, consequently this land was reploughed and sown in something else, and therefore it may be more correctly assumed the actual quantity of land cultivated this season in New Orleans cotton was 1,743 beegahs, from which 33,000 lbs. of cotton fibre were obtained, and this completes the history of the past. The estimates for the season of 1850-51 show a very large increase over the previous years, with which estimates you are fully acquainted.

The number of saw-gins imported into Khandeish, and others manufactured at this establishment, are as follows:

In the season of 1845-46 four gins of 18 saws each, and one of 25 saws (of American manufacture), making altogether five gins, were sent to this zillah from Bombay, all of which were kept steadily at work through the season, in part on Government account and in part on account of native cotton merchants.

In the official year of 1847-48 an establishment was formed at Dhurrumgam for the repair and manufacture of saw-gins, though the season was too far advanced before this was effected to enable me to do more than repair those on hand and to construct one gin of ten saws, all of which were kept regularly employed throughout the ginning season of this year. In the meantime, several offers to purchase gins were made by the cotton merchants, but not having the gins, their wants could not be supplied.

In 1848-49, the establishment being organised and supplied with the requisite "tools," materials, and workmen, the manufacture of gins commenced in regular and systematic order on a moderate scale, and 22 efficient machines were turned out that year, and two gins of 20 saws each were sold to native merchants.

In 1849-50, 19 gins of 20 saws each have been completed up to this date, and nine of the same size and one of 12 saws have been sold to native dealers. The establishment at present is capable of completing three new gins per month.

Besides the above-named gins, there are at this factory nine small cottage gins of sizes. The following table will show the number of gins of all kinds now on hand, and the total number in the zillah of Khandeish:

Number of Serviceable Gins belonging to Government.	Number of Unserviceable Gins belonging to Government.	Number of Gins belonging to Native Merchants.	Number of Gins in Khandeish.
2 gins of 19 saws each	4 gins of 18 saws	1 gin of 12 saws	
35 ditto 20 ditto	1 gin of 25 saws	11 gins of 20 saws	
1 ditto 10 ditto	—	—	
4 cottage gins of 4 ditto	—	—	
3 ditto ditto	—	—	
1 ditto ditto	—	—	
1 ditto ditto	—	—	
47 Gins.	5 Gins.	12 Gins.	64 Gins.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Simpson*,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Superintendent's Office,
Dhurrumgam, 4 June 1850.

(signed) *A. Elphinston*, Collector.

V. 14,505. MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* and *Blane*.

THE Revenue Commissioner may be informed that the prospects of the cultivation of foreign cotton in the Khandeish collectorate, as set forth in these papers, are satisfactory, but that we do not think the papers in their present form are adapted for publication in the Government Gazette. We should prefer publishing tabular statements, as suggested by him some time since to the Revenue Secretary; those statements might exhibit, in a form to be drawn up by him and the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, the following particulars:

1st. The number of acres, or equivalent to acres, in beegas, Government and alienated, sown with New Orleans seed.
2d. Ditto, with indigenous.
3d. The prospects of the season as regards the condition of each description of crop.
4th. The period when the packing of each description of crop will commence and be completed.
5th. The number of gins in use worked by private individuals.
Ditto, worked by Government.

2. This return may be republished at stated intervals during each season, the necessary alterations being made each time regarding condition of crop (Head 3).

3. Without further information I cannot approve of Mr. Elphinston's suggestion for remitting the Patusthal and Motusthal assessment on all lands watered between the months of May and October, both months inclusive. Mr. Elphinston proposes that the assessment be levied during the remaining months that the water is used, and urges that they "will have to pay for one day's use of the water as much as if they used their wells (and paths?) for a year;" but as this is the case, and as the water is to be used for other crops during the rest of the year, what will it advantage the ryots to remit the tax from May to October, and to levy the full amount which would have been leviable had it not been remitted in months following? On this point full and clear information should be submitted by the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, and he should also explain how the arrangement proposed by Mr. Elphinston will, if we have not read it properly, work well with the arrangements made when the Jinuswar assessment was abolished and a Begotee established. On receiving Mr. Shaw's answer, it is probable that I shall propose a reference to the former executive engineer in Khandeish, Captain Short, as to the effect which the proposed arrangement will have on our Baghaet revenue; for, with every desire to enable the ryots to make the best use they can of their water, and to subject them to a very light assessment, I cannot lose sight of the necessity of obtaining a return for the expenditure incurred by Government on account of works of irrigation in Khandeish; nor of the propriety of taxing garden lands (at any rate, Patusthal Baghaet) higher than those which have not the means of irrigation.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

28 September 1850.

(No. 7396 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*, to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

V. 14,506.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council your letter, No. 2433, dated the 21st ultimo, with its enclosed communication from the Collector of Khandeish, containing a history of the past and present condition and future prospects of the cultivation of foreign varieties of cotton, and the progressive advancement in the use of saw-gins in that collectorate.

2. In reply, I have been desired to inform you that the prospects of the cultivation of foreign cotton in the Khandeish collectorate, as set forth in the above papers, are satisfactory, but that his Lordship in Council does not consider the papers in their present form are adapted for publication in the Government Gazette. He would prefer publishing tabular statements, as suggested by you some time since; these statements might exhibit, in a form to be drawn up by you and the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, the following particulars:—

1st. The number of acres, or equivalent to acres, in beegas, Government and alienated, sown with New Orleans seed.
2d. Ditto with indigenous.
3d. The prospects of the season as regards the condition of each description of crop.
4th. The period when the packing of each description of crop will commence and be completed.
5th. The number of gins in use, worked by private individuals.
Ditto, by Government.

3. This return may be republished at stated intervals during each season, the necessary alterations being made each time regarding the condition of crop (Head 3).

4. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council cannot, without further information, approve of Mr. Elphinston's suggestion for remitting the Patusthal and Motusthal assessment on all lands watered between the months of May and October, both months inclusive. Mr. Elphinston proposes that the assessment be levied during the remaining months that the water is used, and urges that they (the cultivators) "will have to pay for one day's use of the water as much as if they used their wells (and paths?) for a year;" but as this is the case, and as the water is to be used for other crops during the rest of the year, the Governor in Council does not see how it will advantage the ryots to remit the tax from May to October, and in months following to levy the full amount which would have been leviable had it not been remitted. On this point you are requested to submit full and clear information, and to explain how the arrangement proposed by Mr. Elphinston will, if Government have not read it properly, work with the arrangements made when the Jinuswar assessment was abolished and a Begotee established.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
9 October 1850.

III.
Bombay.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue; dated 30 October 1850. V. 14,736 to 39.

(No. 2620 of 1850.)

V. 14,736. From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

SUBMITTED with reference to Revenue Commissioner's letter, No. 2433 of 21st ultimo.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw,*
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 4 October 1850.

(No. 1882 of 1850.)

V. 14,737. To *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your reply, No. 2412, dated the 18th instant, conceding for this year to the ryots of Khandeish the privilege of drawing water for irrigation from their wells from 1st May to the end of October next, free from Government charge for well water supplied to their crops during that period, but subject, of course, to the kureef, or ordinary monsoon assessment, on the land cultivated. This order has now been made known to the ryots, but most of the time having passed before the order came into existence, few can avail themselves of the boon this year.

2. As the decision of Government in reply to my reference on this subject has not been communicated to me, I am not aware whether the enjoyment of this immunity will be extended to future years (subject of course to alteration by the survey), or whether it will be confined to the present season. I therefore beg to forward the Superintendent's progress report for last month, that, if Government have not decided the question, it may be seen from that report that the Superintendent states, that in consequence of the advantage of only about one month's irrigation before the monsoon rains set in, certain nearly ripe American seed cotton crops in these districts, cultivated by him for Government, were last month pronounced by the Superintendent to be equal in appearance to those of the finest cotton province in the United States; and as this result is mainly attributable to its irrigation and early sowing, and it is desirable that the crops of the ryots should equally thrive, I am convinced that no measure will be so conducive to that effect as the supply of water free from Government charge during the period I have above named, leaving the land assessment undisturbed. If this is not done, I much question whether the ryots (who may be sceptical of the good effects of following this course) will incur the extra Government charge for water, and their own extra expense for the labour of a driver and bullocks, with the view of benefiting their American seed cotton crops; therefore I advocate this concession for a time, till experience shows its effects. This will not interfere with the realisation of the ordinary bagayut or irrigational revenue, derived from rubbee crops cultivated between November and March.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Elphinston,*
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
28 September 1850.

(No. 216 of 1850.)

REPORT for the Month of August 1850.

THE following works have been completed at Dhurrumgaum, and executed in the most substantial and approved workmanlike manner:

GINS, &c.	WORKSHOP, &c.
5 Gins of 20 saws each.	12 Trusses.
5 Flues for ditto.	8 Window frames.
8 Frames for fly wheels.	8 Post plates.
Felloes for eight fly wheels.	8 Hip rafters.
Spokes for ditto.	13 Ridge plates.
24 Naves cut and chipped for ditto.	6 Joists.

Bricks

Bricks sufficient for building the workshop and office room have been obtained from the old bastion and bungalow in the town, which were so opportunely placed at the Superintendent's disposal by the Collector, which enabled this department to continue the progress of these works. A very deep foundation has been laid in rubble stone and earth, upon which the outer walls of workshops, and lower walls of office, have been built, nearly to completion. A contract has been entered into for 40,000 tiles for this work, to be delivered on the 6th October, by which time (and even before) it is hoped every other part of the two buildings will be completed.

2. The Superintendent visited, during the month under report, the cotton cultivation at the villages of Chopra, Yawull, and Julgam, whilst his assistant saw that at Betawud; heavy falls of rain alone prevented a similar inspection of the Government fields at Jumnere and Bodwur. Much good it is believed will result from these visits, as the karkoons, notwithstanding the repeated and explicit instructions issued to them to take out the country cotton from among the New Orleans plants, had but indifferently obeyed these instructions. However, the measures then and there adopted will effectually prevent a recurrence of the very serious evil of an amalgamation of the two varieties; and perhaps one of the most important results of the Government farms will be to supply us with seed pure and unadulterated for distribution in coming seasons, as I have little hope of realising the desired improvement from native energy under the most stringent form of instructions that may be issued, unless the ryots had been ordered peremptorily, in the first place, to separate the country from the New Orleans seed, and, in the second place, to eradicate from their fields every indigenous plant that might have appeared among the New Orleans plants, the Government taking the responsibility of any real loss that might have been thereby occasioned; which I believe, however, would rather have been to their gain than otherwise. These were my original views, upon which I was anxious to have acted.

3. I found the plants at Chopra and Yawull, that were reared by being watered from wells for nearly a month before the rains set in, to be in the most luxuriant and promising condition, each plant being uniformly the same to the very utmost verge of these fields, and looked as though, had the whole of Khandeish been sown at the same time and treated in a similar manner, the result would have been all over alike, and which I can assure you would have been equal to the fairest cotton province in the United States. These plants have attained to a height of four feet, and are now loaded with pods, blossoms, and some ripe cotton; the only defect in them is, that having prospered beyond my expectations, they are rather too much crowded, notwithstanding the rows are full three feet apart; however, the greatest danger is in a continuation of the rains, which will tend, under these circumstances, to rot the earlier pods. The natives appear greatly delighted with the result so far, and talk lustily of planting in this manner another year, shrewdly contrasting this mode with sugar-cane culture, showing a difference in favour of the former.

4. The fields sown and cultivated since the rains set in are looking pretty well in the majority of cases; they begin also to come into blossom and pod, and I trust will, as they promise, yield a satisfactory crop. The fields that I have seen belonging to the ryots were in nearly as good condition as the Government fields, except that they were too much crowded with country plants, to the great injury of the New Orleans, of which latter there would have remained more than abundance had the former been taken away. It is now, however, too late to do anything of that kind this season; but should the power be conferred on the Superintendent, timely and remedial measures would be taken against these radical defects another season; and should the control as at present continue to be exercised by the Collector, the Superintendent hopes the action and result will be the same.

5. A road is much required from this place to Chopra, thence *viâ* Arrawud and Yawull to Sowdah. The present road might be made passable, if repaired, by having the jungles cleared away (where its encroachments on the road have in many places completely choked it up); and the high points cut down, and the low places raised up, or drained, and the whole made about 15 feet wide, would give us as good a cart-road for cotton as could be desired at present. In addition to this, a ferry boat is much needed on the Taptee, between this and Chopra, inasmuch as experimental cotton cultivation is in progress on that side of the river, which latter requires to be crossed in order that the former may be seen during the rains by the Superintendent and the subordinates of his establishment.

(signed) *S. Simpson,*
Superintendent Cotton Experiments.

III.
Bombay.

V. 14,738. MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

THE last para. of the Superintendent's report to be transferred to general department for consideration and disposal.

The reference of Collector on revenue subjects to remain unanswered until we receive the information called for in general letter of 4th October, No. 7396.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*
D. A. Blane.

12 October 1850.

(No. 7550 of 1850.)

RESOLUTION.

V. 14,739. ORDERED that para. 5 of a report for the month of August 1850, No. 216, from the Superintendent of cotton experiments in Khandeish, relative to the necessity for a road from Dhurrumgaum to Chopra, and thence *viâ* Arrawud and Yawull to Sowdah, be transferred to the General department for consideration and disposal.

By order, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16 October 1850.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue; dated 9 October 1850.—V. 14,082 to 85.

(No. 2337 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to the Secretary to Government.

V. 14,082. SUBMITTED; and for the reasons given by Mr. Elphinston, Collector of Khandeish, the Revenue Commissioner begs to recommend for the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council the tuccavee advance of rupees five thousand two hundred (*Rs.* 5,200), and the approval of Mr. Elphinston's proceedings, in having anticipated the permission of Government in making the disbursement.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw,*
Rev. Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Poona,
11 September 1850.

(No. 1706 of 1850.)

To *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

V. 14,083. WITH reference to your memorandum, No. 990, dated the 25th April last, on copy of the Government letter, No. 3184, dated the 19th idem, sanctioning tuccavee advances to the extent of rupees twenty-five thousand (*Rs.* 25,000) in this collectorate, for the year 1850–51, I have the honour to inform you that, besides the amount above granted, those ryots in the talookas named in the margin,* who have undertaken the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, require tuccavee advances to the extent mentioned opposite to each talooka, to enable them to weed their New Orleans cotton fields, as on this important process must in a measure depend their success in harvesting a plentiful healthy crop of this species of cotton. I am, therefore, of opinion that the pecuniary aid they ask for should not be grudged them, and strongly recommend that Government be pleased to sanction the additional sum of rupees

	Rs.
* Tallooka Errondole with Peita Palonda	1,000
Ditto Lowda with Peita Rawere	150
Ditto Janmair with Peita Bodewur	500
Ditto Yawull	100
Ditto Choprah	1,000
Ditto Amulnere with Peita Betawud	500
Ditto Thalnair	75
Ditto Dhoolia with Peita Sougheer	75
Ditto Nundoorbar	800
Ditto Sooltanpoor	1,000
Total *Rs.*	5,200

rupees five thousand and two hundred (*Rs.* 5,200) now applied for. The cotton cultivation is an expensive one, as much time and labour must be bestowed before the cotton can be brought to market; the vacant spaces left for the plants to fill up by their growth gives rise, unavoidably, to a large crop of weeds; and the general poverty of the ryots prevents their making the necessary expenditure for labour.

2. As before the receipt of the Government's sanction the time for making these advances will have passed away, I have considered it imperative (at the request of the Superintendent of cotton experiments) at once to place the sums above mentioned at the disposal of the respective mamlutdars, as a case of emergency, the amount to be deducted from the Government sanction of rupees twenty-seven thousand and five hundred* (*Rs.* 27,500) already given, for the purchase of cotton, as these advances may be considered as prepayment of a part of the prices that will have to be given for the cotton to be purchased for Government. In cases, however, of failures of the ryots' crops, a small portion of these advances must be expected to lie over unrealised, for recovery in future years; therefore I am induced to solicit a separate sanction for their disbursement, to the extent of rupees five thousand and two hundred (*Rs.* 5,200) as tuccavee advances to ryots growing cotton, and I trust that what I have done in this matter may be approved of by Government. The cotton crops for which these tuccavee advances are solicited are for the culture of American cotton, of which the seed was distributed by the Government officers to the ryots, and the produce is to be sold to Government.

3. I may add, in conclusion, that I could not disburse these advances from the 25,000 rupees previously sanctioned as tuccavee, as it is already small enough; in some talookas the tuccavee previously sanctioned being only one-fourth of the amount now applied for.

I have, &c.
Khandeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia, (signed) *A. Elphinston,*
4 September 1850. Collector.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* and *Blane.* V. 14,084.

THE additional rupees, (5,200) five thousand two hundred required by Mr. Elphinston for tuccavee advances may be allowed.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
24 September 1850. *D. A. Blane.*

(No. 7171 of 1850.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division. V. 14,085.

Sir,

WITH reference to your memorandum, No. 2337, dated the 11th instant, with accompaniment, I have been directed to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction an additional tuccavee advance of rupees 5,200 being made to the ryots who have undertaken the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in the Khandeish collectorate.

I have, &c.
Bombay Castle, (signed) *A. Malet,*
30 September 1850. Chief Secretary to Govt.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue; dated 13 June 1849.—V. 7565 to 7570.

(No. 958 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney.*

Sir,

I DO myself the honour to submit the accompanying correspondence as per margin,† with the Collector of Khandeish, regarding the outlay required for the cotton experimental farm in his collectorate; and under the explanations therein afforded, I respectfully beg to recommend for V. 7565.

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* *Vide* Government Letter, No. 4194 of the 22d May 1850.

† 1. From the Collector, No. 412 of 5 April 1849, with accompaniments. 2. To the Collector, No. 729 of 13 April 1849. 3. From the Collector, No. 577, of 9th May 1849, with accompaniment.

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for the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the several arrangements as proposed by the Assistant Superintendent, and concurred in by the Collector, as follows:—

	Rs.
1st. Estimated outlay for the erection of eight sheds	2,000
2d. Rent, per annum, of a building at Betawud	48
3d. Estimate of the operations proposed for the season of A. D. 1849–50, including all incidental expenses, as detailed in para. 8 of Mr. Price's letter	26,130
4th. The appointment temporarily of Mr. Brenham, the present head carpenter, to the office of overseer, on a salary per mensem of	75
And the employment of a native in his present situation, on a salary per mensem of	20
5th. The reduction of the situation of karkoon, at Julgaum, whose salary is eight rupees per mensem, and the increasing the salary of the karkoon at Dhurumgaum (now in the receipt of eight rupees) seven rupees, thus making his salary, per mensem	15

2. It appears that according to Mr. Price's statement, the 350 candies of cotton will cost Government about 74½ rupees per candy, landed in Bombay; its real value might then be ascertained, and a calculation be made of the profit and loss, inclusive of all charges, to determine the value of the speculation.

I have, &c.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Tannah Districts, Mahableshwur,
16 May 1849.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw,*
Revenue Commissioner, N.D.

V. 7566.

(No. 412 of 1849.)

To *A. N. Shaw,* Esq. Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

2. 3. I DO myself the honour to submit an original letter, No. 46, dated the 22d ultimo, with two accompaniments, from Mr. Price, Assistant Superintendent in charge of cotton experiments in Khandeish, submitting an estimate of the outlay required for setting up the saw-gin in the several cotton-growing districts of this collectorate; and a plan of extended operations for the ensuing season of 1849–50, and other proposals, which these arrangements render necessary.

2. My instructions to Mr. Price, quoted by him in his 1st para., directing him to inquire of the several district officers, whether suitable buildings were procurable for rent, for the accommodation of saw-gins, were given in consequence of your predecessor's memorandum, No. 2106, dated the 25th October last.

3. The several proposals contained in Mr. Price's letter are enumerated in his concluding paragraph, as follows:—

1,750 rupees. 1st. Estimated outlay for the erection of seven sheds, 1,750 rupees.

132 rupees. 2d. Rent per annum for buildings to be hired at Betawud and Chopra, 132 rupees.

* Of 1,600 lbs. each. 3d. Estimate for the purchase, ginning, package, and cartage, to Bombay, of 600 candies* of seed cotton, including incidental expenses, but exclusive of contingent charges, net 26,130 rupees. 26,130 rupees.

4th. Appointment of Mr. Brenham, head carpenter, as overseer, on 75 rupees per mensem, and the employment of a native carpenter on 20 rupees per mensem in his stead, as a temporary measure, pending the return of the late superintendent, or the appointment of a successor to him.

8 rupees. 7 rupees. 8 rupees. 15 rupees. 5th. Reduction of the situation of carkoon at Julgaum, now receiving eight rupees a month and the transfer of seven rupees of it to the carkoon at Dhurrumgaum, who now receives only eight rupees, thus making his monthly pay 15 rupees.

4. Concurring in the views of Mr. Price, who has clearly set them forth, I beg you will recommend the several proposals submitted by him for the approval and sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.

Khandeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
5 April 1849.

(signed) *A. Elphinston,*
Collector.

(No. 46 of 1849.)

To *A. Elphinston*, Esq., Collector, Khandeish, Dhoolia.

Sir,

In reply to your endorsement, No. 1636, of the 31st October last, instructing me to inquire of the mamlutdars, whether suitable buildings are procurable for rent for the accommodation of saw-gins, and to submit, in the event of there being none, an estimate for erecting sheds to come into use for ginning cotton for the year 1849–50, I beg respectfully to submit for your consideration a statement exhibiting the extent to which the use of the saw-gin might with advantage be extended in Khandeish, embodying also the replies of the several mamlutdars of the cotton-growing districts, with reference to buildings being procurable on hire in the talookas under their charge; appended are also a plan and estimate of a "district gin-house and godown," and with the object that the whole question should come before you at once, I take this opportunity also to submit an estimate of the annual operations which I would beg to recommend for adoption for the year 1849–50.

2. The instructions contained in your endorsement under reply, have reference to those towns in which gins have already, for want of other accommodation, been put up in chowries and dhurrumsallahs, the appropriation of which for the reception of gins was, however, deemed inexpedient, both by yourself and the late Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division; but as the number of saw-gin machinery constructed by this department is now on the increase, it becomes necessary that "no time should be lost in putting them up in the most eligible localities." For this reason, I deemed it desirable to obtain the requisite information from the mamlutdars of all the districts, in which cotton is grown more or less considerably, in order to enable me to estimate at once the probable cost of providing shelter for saw-gins in all the cotton districts in this collectorate, to which the advantages of this machinery might be extended. I must here report for clearness' sake, that I have on hand 13 new gins, exclusive of the two lately sold to Girdhur Sall Chutterbooj of Julgaum, as reported to you in my letter, No. 41, of the 7th instant, and the old ones purchased by Government in the years 1845 and 1846.

3. I have necessarily embodied in the accompanying statement the whole of the cotton districts in Khandeish, in which, ultimately, the use of the saw-gin will have to be established, so that it is not likely that more buildings than those indicated therein will hereafter be required to be erected; and as it is desirable that this extension should be effected as early as practicable, in order to promulgate the advantages of these machines, and also because I have, and expect to have, on hand available machinery, I beg to subjoin an estimate of the probable cost of the construction of seven sheds, as per plan, and a list of the towns where buildings are otherwise procurable.

Estimate of Sheds.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
One shed at Dhoolia, *vide* estimate, amounting to - - - -	250	–	–
Ditto at Amulnere - - - - - - - - - -	250	–	–
Ditto Cassoda - - - - - - - - - -	250	–	–
Ditto Bhurgaum - - - - - - - - - -	250	–	–
Ditto Yawul - - - - - - - - - -	250	–	–
Ditto Sowdah district - - - - - - - - -	250	–	–
Ditto Jamnere district - - - - - - - - -	250	–	–
Total - - - *Rs.*	1,750	–	–

List of Towns where Buildings are procurable for Rent.

Building at Betawud tallooka, Amulnere, at four rupees per mensem -	48	–	–
Choprah, at 7 rupees ditto - - - - - - - - - -	84	–	–
Total - - - *Rs.*	132	–	–

4. The above are all that seem necessary to complete the measure under recommendation with respect to providing shelter to the machinery. As, however, the erection of all the seven sheds cannot, under the present circumstances, be simultaneously undertaken by this department, I propose to erect three * of them, so as to come into use in the season of 1850–51, when also I shall have enough of gins for those stations, and I feel sanguine of being able to complete the other four † before the commencement of the next ginning season, if early sanctioned. I have therefore included these four as ginning stations in my annual estimate for 1849–50, which I shall now proceed to lay before you in detail.

5. The

* Bhurgaum, Sowda, Jamnere. † Dhoolia, Amulnere, Cassoda, Yawul.

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5. The number of ginning stations this estimate will embrace, with the number of gins to be located at each, are as follows:—

1. Dhoolia	- - - -	3	New shed to be built.
2. Amulnere	- - - -	3	Ditto.
3. Betawud	- - - -	2	Building to be rented.
4. Cassoda	- - - -	3	New shed to be built.
5. Nundoorbar	- - - -	2	Government building to be repaired.
6. Chopra	- - - -	3	Building to be rented.
7. Arrawud	- - - -	2	Placed in Government building.
8. Yawul	- - - -	3	New shed to be built.
9. Dhurrumgaum	- - -	3	Placed in Government building.
10. Julgaum	- - - -	2	Ditto.
TOTAL	- - -	26	Gins.

6. I have now in hand, as already shown, 13 new available gins; but before the season for ginning arrives (October 1849) I have reason to hope that I shall have constructed as many as 30 gins, so that after allotting 26 to the above-mentioned stations, the remaining four gins could be left to meet any demand which might be made by private merchants for purchasing them.

7. Thus the total number of gins that will be in operation in 1849-50 is 26, the combined out-turn of which, reckoning at the rate of half candy or 800 lbs. of seed cotton for each gin, and 26 working days in the month, will be, during the eight months of fair weather, about 2,400 candies of seed cotton, or nearly 1,500 candies of clean cotton of 784 lbs.; a quantity approximating very nearly the supply directed by Government in their letter, No. 3194, of the 30th July 1847, with reference to instructions received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to be provided from Khandeish. But as the exclusive monopoly of the use of the saw-gins is not the object of Government, one-fourth only of this quantity has been estimated for, as required with reference to the standing order of Government to transmit suitable samples of saw-gin cleaned cotton for the English markets. It is the more desirable that this amount of 600 candies of seed cotton be permitted to be purchased, and ginned by this department on account of Government for the ensuing season, to admit of the advantages of the saw-gin being demonstrated to the people in the new localities embodied in the proposition, as without this necessary initiatory measure in the outset it is not very probable that the merchants in them will of their own accord come forward and appropriate the use of these machines for cleaning their cotton.

8. The following estimate of operations of this department for the year 1849-50, with reference to the foregoing remarks, is therefore submitted for your approval and recommendation for the sanction of Government:—

ESTIMATE.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Fitting up 19 new gins with fly-wheels in brick and choonam, at 10 rupees each - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				190	–	–
Temporary Establishment:						
10 carkoons for seven months, at 8 rupees per month -	560	–	–			
10 dullols for ditto, at 5 rupees per month - - -	350	–	–			
Stationery, &c. - - - - - - - - -	5	–	–			
				915	–	–
Repair of Government building at Nundoorbar - - - - -				25	–	–
Purchase and Ginning of Cotton:				1,130	–	–
600 candies of seed cotton of 1,600 lbs. each, at 35 rupees per candy - - - - - - - - - -	21,000	–	–			
Packing, at 2 rupees per candy - - - -	1,200	–	–			
Ginning, at 3 rupees per ditto - - - - - -	1,800	–	–			
Cart hire, at 6 rupees per ditto - - - - -	3,600	–	–			
Bagging, at 2 rupees per ditto - - - - -	1,200	–	–			
	28,800	–	–			
Deduct,—For seed taken, at 14 maunds per candy -	3,800	–	–			
				25,000	–	–
TOTAL - - -	*Rs.*			26,130	–	–

9. Having

9. Having detailed the proposed operations for the season 1849–50, which I trust may be viewed as calculated to extend the usefulness of this department throughout the cotton districts of this collectorate, I now beg to submit for your favourable consideration some observations with regard to its capability of efficiently carrying them out with the present means at my disposal, and in doing so, I trust you may be pleased to recommend the proposal which I am now about to submit, founded thereon, calculated to ensure an efficient supervision of the yearly increasing business of the experiments; and keeping in view the return to this country of the late superintendent, Mr. Simpson, I beg that this proposal may be considered as a temporary measure.

10. As I find that the extensions contemplated from the year 1849–50 are such as to require a greater amount of supervision over the experiments than I am able alone to bestow on all its details, I would with deference beg to propose that I be allowed an assistant, who will frequently visit the out-depôts, especially the more distant ones (for instance, Nundoorbar, which is no less than 80 or 90 miles from Dhurrumgaum), which cannot be visited by myself oftener than once in two months or so, with justice to the more important avocations in the factory at the head-quarters. He will also keep in repair sundry disorders which may arise in the gins, and generally under my orders exercise a watch over the proceedings at head-quarters during my absence in the districts. To this situation I consider Mr. Brenham, the head carpenter,* quite eligible from the experience and knowledge he has acquired in this department of the nature and principle of the saw-gin machinery, while his knowledge of English would enable him on all occasions to report his proceedings satisfactorily; I would therefore beg to recommend that Mr. Brenham be allowed as overseer 75 rupees per mensem, which, considering the necessity of his being required to be almost constantly on the move, I humbly think is not unreasonable; and that during his appointment as overseer, a competent native carpenter be retained on 20 rupees per mensem, who will be subject to dismissal on the return of Mr. Simpson to this country, as Mr. Brenham in that case will necessarily have to revert to his former employment.

11. I also beg to bring to your notice that there is a carkoon attached to the Julgaum factory on eight rupees a month, employed when Mr. Blount had charge of that depôt; but as the sole head-quarters is now at Dhurrumgaum, there seems to me no reason why that depôt should not be classed in common with the rest of the ginning stations. I would therefore beg to recommend the dismissal of the carkoon at present attached to that station, and the transfer of seven rupees out of his pay to the carkoon at Dhurrumgaum, who has been employed in the department since the experiment was established in 1845, and has rendered himself useful; and I humbly think that, considering the increase of the work devolving upon him in revising and keeping a correct account of the expenditure both at this station and the several depôts attached to it, he would properly earn the increase recommended to his pay, which is at present only eight rupees per mensem.

12. I will here recapitulate the several points embodied in this letter, which I hope will meet with your approval and recommendation, for the early sanction of Government.

1st. 1,750 rupees, amount of estimate for erecting seven sheds, *vide* para. 3.

2d. 132 rupees, annual rent to buildings at Chopra and Betawud for receiving gins, *vide* para. 3.

3d. 26,130 rupees, for annual operations during the ginning season 1849–50, *vide* para. 8.

4th. Temporary appointment of an overseer, *vide* para. 10.

5th. Abolition of the situation of carkoon at Julgaum, and increase to the pay of that at Dhurrumgaum.

The important nature of the measures now brought forward having necessarily led me to some length, I beg indulgence for the same.

I beg, &c.

Superintendent's Office, Dhurrumgaum,
22 March 1849.

(signed) *T. Price,*
Assist.-Supt. Cotton Experiments in Charge.

(signed) *A. Elphinston,* Collector.

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* Receiving at present 40 rupees per mensem.

ESTIMATE of the probable EXPENSES which will be incurred in the Erection of a District Gin-House, with Godown attached, as per annexed Plan.

		Rs.	a.	p.
111	Posts, teak, at 3 per rupee	37	–	–
68	Horizontal pieces teak, at ditto	22	10	8
15	Ditto - - ditto - at 8 annas each	7	8	–
450	Rafters, at 10 per rupee	45	–	–
100	Ditto, at 8 per rupee	12	8	–
500	Bamboos, at 1½ rupees per 100	7	8	–
40	Bundles cotton stocks, at 10 per rupee	4	–	–
8,000	Cubic feet earthen wall, at ½ rupee per 100 cubic feet	40	–	–
200	Cubic feet brick dwarf wall, pointed with choonam, at 2 rupees per 100	4	–	–
4,860	Square feet earthen roof, at ½ rupee per 100	24	4	10
1	Gate, complete	15	–	–
3	Doors, at 5 rupees each	15	–	–
4	Windows, at 3 rupees each	12	–	–
	Flooring and contingencies	3	8	6
	TOTAL Rs.	250	–	–

A SHED to be built at each of the following places, *vide* accompanying Letter, No. 46, of 1849.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Dhoolia	250	–	–
Amulnere	250	–	–
Cussoda	250	–	–
Bhurgaum	250	–	–
Yawul	250	–	–
Sowdah	250	–	–
Jamnere	250	–	–
TOTAL Rs.	1,750	–	–

Superintendent's Office,
Dhurrumgaum,
22 March 1849.

(signed) *J. Price,*
Assistant Superintendent Cotton Experiments in Charge,

(signed) *A. Elphinston,* Collector.

(No. 47 of 1849.)

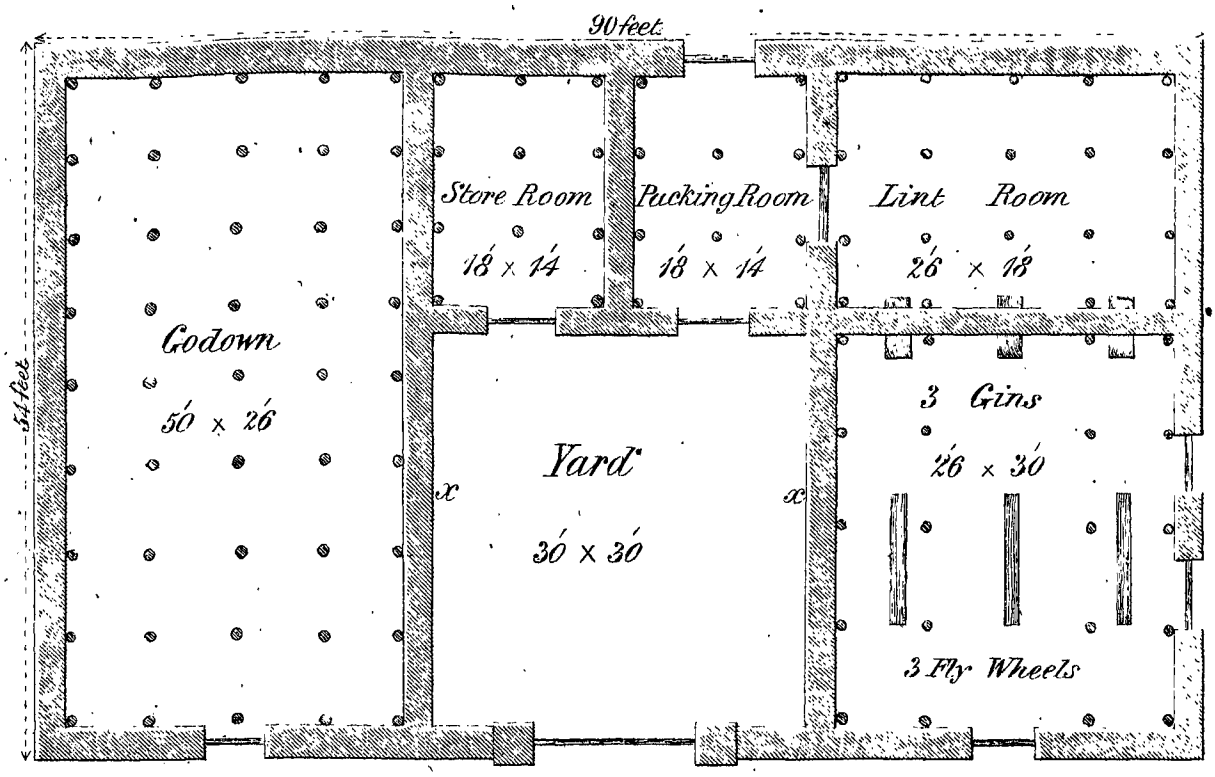
STATEMENT exhibiting the Extent to which the Application of Saw-gins might be applied in the Cotton Growing Districts in Khandeish, from the Year 1849-50, submitted with Letter No. 46 of 1849.

TALOOKA.	Number of Stations at present.	Number of Stations proposed from 1849-50.	Reply of the Mamlutdars with regard to Buildings being Available in their Talooks, for Receiving Saw Gins.	Number of Sheds it will be necessary to build.	Number of Gins in each Station.	REMARKS.
1. Dhoolia	–	1	- - No building on hire in the town or peit is reported to be procurable.	–	3	- - If it be desirable to extend the application of these machines in the Dhoolia talooka, a building adapted for this purpose might be erected in a suitable locality near the town.
2. Amulnere	–	1	- - No building available on hire at this place.	1	3	- - Amulnere, I am humbly of opinion is a fit place for erecting a shed to receive three gins, as cotton is cultivated in this talooka in abundance; the occupation of the building at Betawud would also contribute to the promulgation of the saw-gins in those parts, I would therefore beg to recommend the appropriation of it at the rent asked for by the owner of the premises.
Betawud	–	1	- - But there is one at Betawud, 14 miles distant, the Mahalkurry's station, suitable for receiving two gins, for which the owner wants four rupees rent per mensem.			

To face page 632.

PLAN OF A

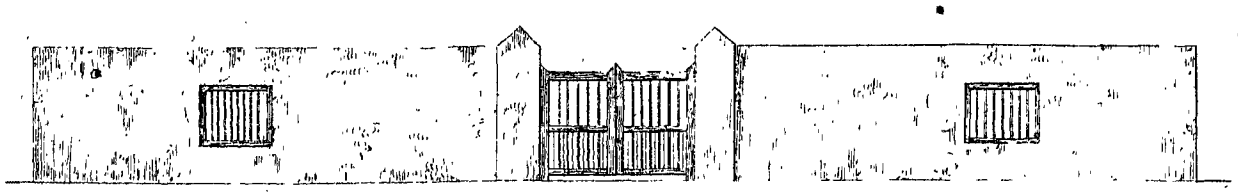
DISTRICT GIN HOUSE WITH GODOWN ATTACHED.



GROUND PLAN.

CONSTRUCTION.

The Building is to be similar in Construction to the ordinary Dabbahs of the Country_Walls of Earth. Roof Earthen supported on Posts, and horizontal pieces of Timber with Doors and windows as indicated in Plan. A Gate in front sufficiently wide to admit of Carts laden with Cotton entering into the Yard. X. X. low dwarf Walls.



FRONT ELEVATION.

J Basire lith.

Nº 296_Sess.2. Ordered, by The House of Commons to be Printed, 24th August, 1857.

Henry Hansard, Printer.

TALOOKA.	Number of Stations at present.	Number of Stations proposed from 1849–50.	Reply of the Mamlutdars with regard to Buildings being Available in their Talooks, for receiving Saw Gins.	Number of Sheds it will be necessary to build.	Number of Gins in each Station.	REMARKS.
3. Erundole:						
Dhurrumgam	1	1	-- No building procurable on hire in this district.	–	3	-- There is already a gin-house at this town; the depôt at Cassoda has been established at the request of one Anundram Bukhutram, who has appropriated part of his private dwelling house for receiving two gins for one season, but as it is only a temporary measure, it would, I am of opinion, be desirable to erect a shed in this locality for receiving three gins; it is only a few miles off the cotton-trunk road, and consequently cotton transactions are extensively carried on in it.
Cassoda -	1	1		1	3	
4. Bhurgaum -	–	1	-- No building procurable on hire in this district.	1	3	-- This district might also greatly benefit by establishing a few gins in it, a shed to be built in the next season, that is, 1850-51.
5. Nundoorbar -	–	1	-- A Government building in the gurry at this place is reported to be available, with slight repairs for the purpose of ginning operations, but it requires an outlay of 25 or 30 rupees to put it in order.	–	2	-- It would be very desirable to promulgate the use of the saw-gins in this district, in which cotton is extensively cultivated, but I feel diffident of being able alone to superintend the ginning operations, were it selected as a depôt, it being 80 or 90 miles from Dhurumgaum; however, with a trifling temporary addition to the establishment, as noticed in the 10th para. of the accompanying letter, I think this fertile district might easily be included as a depôt for ginning cotton for the year 1849–50.
6. Chopra -	1	1	-- A building of ample dimen-	–	3	-- The two gins at present at Chopra
Arrawud -	1	1	sion is available at Chopra, for seven rupees rent per mensem.	–	2	are placed in the village chowree, but as it is open to objection as encroaching on the legitimate purposes of a chowree, it would be desirable to engage the building mentioned by the Mamlutdars of this district, for seven rupees per mensem.
7. Yawul -	1	1	-- No building is procurable in this talooka.	1	3	-- The cotton grown in this district is generally superior to the ordinary cotton of the province, and if ginned, its value would greatly be enhanced; the erection of a building to receive three gins is therefore very desirable.
8. Sowdah -	–	1	-- No building is said to be procurable in this populous town, but there is a ghurry at Nimbora, distant 10 miles, which affords ample room for the erection of a building; the present surrounding walls of the ghurry are in good order.	1	3	-- This is a very large town, and the cusba of a thickly populated district, in which cotton is extensively cultivated; a building for receiving three gins might, with great advantage, be erected in the place pointed out by its Mamlutdars, *i. e.*, Nimbora.
9. Nuseerabad:						
Julgaum -	1	1	-- No report asked for from this Mamlutdar.	–	2	-- There being at present one ginning station in this district situated at Julgaum, no further extension seems necessary.
10. Jamnere -	–	1	-- The Mamlutdar reports that this town affords no suitable place for the erection of a building, neither is there one procurable on hire.	1	3	-- This is also another fertile district, and no doubt cotton is extensively cultivated in it, being on the confines of Berar; it would be advantageous to the promulgation of the saw-gins, that a building be erected in some convenient spot in this district.
TOTAL - - -	6	13		6	35	

Superintendents's Office, Dhurfumgaum,
22 March 1849.

(signed) *T. Price*,
Assist. Superintendent Cotton Expts. in Charge.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 729 of 1849.)

To *A. Elphinston*, Esq., Collector, Khandeish.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 412 of the 5th instant, enclosing a report from Mr. Price, dated the 22d of March, detailing an estimate of the outlay required for setting up gins in the several cotton districts of the Khandeish Collectorate, and a plan of extended operations for the ensuing season, I do myself the honour to request that you will inform Mr. Price that he should bear in mind that the object of Government in encouraging the growth of a more valuable cotton, and the introduction of the saw-gin, is not to be considered permanent, and that nothing is more likely to induce the native farmers and merchants to adopt the measures proposed by Government and to ensure a general improvement in our export cotton, than demonstrating their simplicity and cheapness.

2. I consider also at the same time (bearing in mind that the desire of Government is rather to improve the condition of the country in this respect than to derive any temporary profit or advantage from the measures introduced) that it would be expedient to sell as opportunities offered any of the Government saw-gins to private parties.

3. Viewing the estimate for the erection of gin-houses in this light, I am inclined to think that it is higher than is absolutely necessary, and should wish Mr. Price to state whether buildings of a more temporary description might not answer the purpose of Government, and tend to prove to the natives that no great amount of capital is required to set in operation a ginning establishment.

4. The rent required for the buildings appears to me high, as it might be a matter of calculation whether it would not be advisable to expend on a building 250 rupees than to hire a place at 84 rupees per annum.

5. Mr. Price is requested to state the necessity of engaging a temporary establishment of 10 carkoons and 10 dullals for seven months, in excess of the establishment he is allowed by Government.

6. The price of seed cotton is stated at 35 rupees per candy of 1,600 lbs. At this rate (exclusive of the expense of cleaning), what would be the cost of a candy of cotton of 784 lbs. freed from its seed?

7. The cotton to be purchased, cleaned, and packed for *Rs.* (26,130) twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty, I apprehend is native cotton; for that sum how many candies of cotton of 784 lbs. would be obtained?

8. Mr. Price's proposition to entertain Mr. Brenham as an assistant seems reasonable. It will cause an additional temporary expense of 55 rupees, being 35 rupees increase of salary to Mr. Brenham, and 20 rupees to a native carpenter who succeeds him. Considering the extension of the business and absence of Mr. Simpson, whose appointment has not been filled, this seems a necessary measure.

9. The services of the carcoon at Julgaum, if not required, or transferable to locations where they may be necessary, may I consider be dispensed with; but I do not concur in opinion with Mr. Price as to the necessity of increasing the salary of the carcoon at Dhurrumgaum, as it is desirable in a temporary experiment of this sort to hold out an expectation of reward if success attends it, than to confer on the native establishment advantages that make it their interest to protract rather than encourage final success of the undertaking.

10. If you will be kind enough to favour me with your sentiments on the remarks I have made as early as convenient, I will lose no time in submitting the correspondence for the consideration of Government. I have not alluded to the statement exhibiting the extent to which the application of saw-gins might be applied, as I anticipate that the natives will come forward at no distant period and purchase them, and that Mr. Price will find full occupation in superintending the manufacture of new gins, and periodically visiting those sold to private individuals, to give them for a time necessary advice and instruction for keeping them in proper repair.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Allibaugh,
13 April 1849.

(No. 577 of 1849.)

To *A. N. Shaw*, Esquire, Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 729, dated the 13th ultimo, calling for further information relative to the propositions contained in mine, No. 412, dated the 5th idem, for setting up gins in the several cotton districts of this collectorate, and for keeping these in operation during the year 1849–50.

2. In

2. In reply, I beg to submit a letter, No. 65, of the 25th April, from Mr. Price, assistant superintendent in charge of the cotton experiments, containing the required explanation on the several points alluded to by you.

3. It is doubtless desirable that every endeavour should be made to demonstrate the simplicity and cheapness of the process of cleaning the cotton by the saw-gin machinery, in order to convince the farmers and traders that no great extent of capital is required to undertake a ginning establishment; but considering the necessity for proper accommodation for the cotton and the cotton seed in the sheds, where large quantities of the article purchased on account of Government are separated from the seed by the gin, baled, and packed for consignment to the Presidency, I am inclined to concur with Mr. Price in opinion that the maximum cost of two hundred and fifty rupees (*Rs.* 250) each is not unreasonable.

4. Concurring in the preferability of constructing a gin-house for two hundred and fifty rupees (*Rs.* 250) to renting a building for 84 rupees per annum, I beg to suggest that the sum of 250 rupees be added to the original estimate for a gin-shed at Chopra, and that the monthly sum of seven rupees (*Rs.* 7) entered in it as rent of a building at that station be deducted.

5. I am of opinion, for the reasons set forth by Mr. Price, that the extra temporary establishment of 10 carkoons and 10 dullals to be retained during the ginning season is absolutely required for the public good. Similar extra establishment was sanctioned for the year 1848–49, in the Government's letter to your predecessor's address, No. 6749 of the 24th Ocober last.

6. In his 5th and 6th paras. Mr. Price affords the information required by you, regarding the estimated cost of a candy (of 784 lbs.) of cotton deprived of its seed, and the quantity of cotton to be purchased for the sum of rupees twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty (*Rs.* 26,130.)

7. I beg to recommend Mr. Price's further reasons for proposing an increase to the pay of his carkoon, as contained in his concluding paragraph, for your support.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Elphinston,*
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Camp, Suptshring,
9 May 1849.

(No. 65 of 1849.)

To *A. Elphinston,* Esq., Collector, Khandeish, Camp Suptsring.

Sir,

I BEG to reply to your endorsement, No. 464 of the 20th instant, on a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 729 of the 13th idem, calling for further information on some of the points discussed in my report, dated the 22d of March last, wherein is given in detail an estimate of the probable outlay required for erecting gin-sheds in the cotton districts in Khandeish, as also the amount required to carry out the ginning operations for the official year 1849-50, and which I would beg to specify as follows:

1st. Whether buildings of a more temporary description than recommended might not answer the purpose for which these sheds are required to be erected.

2d. Whether it would not be advisable to erect a building for 250 rupees, than to hire one at the rate of 84 rupees per annum.

3d. To state the necessity of employing a temporary establishment of 10 carkoons and 10 dullals for seven months, in excess of the present establishment.

4th. The cost of a candy of clean cotton of 784 lbs. (exclusive of ginning), when seed cotton is purchased at 35 rupees per candy of 1,600 lbs.

5th. The quantity of clean cotton in candies of 784 lbs. each, to be obtained in the amount of 26,130 rupees.

6th. The dismissal of the Julgaum carkoon, and increase to the pay of that at Dhurrumgaum.

2. With reference to the first point, whether buildings of a more temporary nature than recommended might not answer the purpose, I would respectfully beg to state, that having visited the whole of the cotton districts, I invariably found the cotton traders' yards and godowns made of the same materials as recommended by me; and considering the spacious godown and storeroom which are absolutely required to be attached to a district gin-house, both for the preservation of seed cotton and security of gunny bags and cotton seed, I humbly think that the amount of 250 rupees for each will not make it anything more than what I have originally designed it to be, *i.e.*, a temporary shed; nor do I think that a building of a more temporary nature could be constructed so as to support a roof of either chupper or tiles of so large a scantling as 90 feet long by 54 feet wide.

3. I beg to concur in the proposal suggested by the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, in his 4th para., that it would be preferable to construct a gin-house at Choprah, at an outlay of 250 rupees, than to hire one for 84 rupees per annum.

III.
Bombay.

4. The present establishment only provides for the construction of saw-gins, and so long as the ginning operations were confined to Dhurrumgaum and Julgaum, and personally superintended by Messrs. Simpson and Blount, with the assistance of a writer and carkoon at each station, there was no need of an extra establishment; but as the operations have now partially spread throughout the cotton districts, each station necessarily requires during the ginning season, a carkoon to muster and issue daily work, and a dullal to measure the proper quantity of kúpas to be cleaned, and to test the results obtained daily. The increase of four ginning stations last year rendered it necessary to apply to you for means to set up eight new gins, and for the assistance of an extra establishment to superintend them, and which, on your recommendation, received the sanction of Government in their letter, No. 6749, of the 24th October last; and in this year, from the increased number of available new gins constructed by this department, it has been proposed to increase the stations to 10, at which it will be necessary to have the assistance of a carkoon and dullal at each.

5. The probable cost of a candy of seed cotton of 1,600 lbs. as estimated, being 35 rupees a candy of clean cotton of 784 lbs., at the above rate (exclusive of ginning) will cost about 70 rupees.

6. The quantity of clean cotton which will be obtained from the outlay of 26,136 rupees, including every item of expense of purchase, cleaning, bagging, and cart-hire to the presidency, will amount to about 350 candies of 784 lbs. each.

7. The services of the two carkoons, one at Dhurrumgaum and the other at Julgaum to keep the monthly account of disbursements during the year, and in the ginning season to muster the men employed at the gins, and to issue seed cotton daily for the purpose of being ginned at the abovementioned two stations, being indispensably necessary, they were accordingly employed at 8 rupees per month each, in 1845; but since the retirement of Mr. Blount, Dhurrumgaum, in consequence of only one superintendent, became the head-quarters, and the necessity of the services of the carkoon at Julgaum longer than the ginning season, ceased; I therefore thought it my duty to recommend his dismissal, and to provide for the supervision of that station in common with the rest of the ginning depôts, in the estimate of operations for 1849-50. The increase to the pay of the carkoon at this station, I humbly think, is absolutely necessary, and would in that case respectfully beg that it be again taken into consideration, as, in addition to the work entrusted to him, of keeping the accounts at this station, he has to co-operate with me in the revision and keeping in check any tendency to fraud on the part of the carkoons at the depôts, who, from being employed for only six or seven months during the year, are not likely to emulate in honesty with those who are permanently so, and as the outlay of this department ranges between 25,000 to 30,000 rupees annually, I beg that my recommendation of the increase to the pay of the only carkoon in the department, will receive your further support.

I beg, &c.
(signed) *T. Price*,
Assistant Superintendent
Cotton Experiments in Charge.

Superintendent's Office, Dhurrumgaum,
25 April 1849.

(No. 960 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to the Secretary to Government.

V. 7567.

SUBMITTED to Government with reference to Commissioner's letter, No. 958 of this date, and the proceedings of the Collector recommended for santion, under the circumstances represented by that officer.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Revenue Commissioner,
Northern Division.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Tannah District,
Mahableshwur, 16 May 1849.

(No. 578 of 1849.)

V. 7568.

To *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin,* I have the honour to report that Mr. Price, Assistant Superintendent in charge of the cotton experiments in this province, represented to me that unless he be immediately authorised to purchase wood for the construction of the gin sheds, he will not be able to procure it until December next, and

* Collector's letter, No. 412, of the 5th April 1849. Revenue Commissioner's reply, No. 729, of the 13th idem. Collector's rejoinder, No. 577, dated 9th May 1849.

and therefore requested immediate sanction for the expenditure of rupees five hundred (*Rs.* 500), to enable him forthwith to buy up the required timber. I have accordingly authorised him to expend to the abovementioned extent, for the object in question, in anticipation of Mr. Price's estimate being approved and sanctioned by Government; and I trust that my having done as above may meet with your support.

I have, &c.

Khandeish Collector's Office,
Camp Suptshring, 9 May 1849.

(signed) *A. Elphinston,*
Collector.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* and *Blane.* V. 7569.

THE measures herein proposed appear well calculated to promote the main objects of the experiments, and may be approved and sanctioned. Mr. Price's attention and diligence in his duties are creditable to him.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

28 May 1849.

(No. 3717 of 1849.)

From Mr. Secretary *Malet* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division. V. 7570.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 958, dated 16th ultimo, with its enclosures, and of your memorandum, No. 960, of same date, on the subject of the outlay required for the Cotton Experimental Farm in the Khandeish Collectorate, I have been directed to inform you, that as the measures therein proposed appear well calculated to promote the main objects of the experiments, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of and sanction them.

2. I have been desired to add, that his Lordship in Council considers Mr. Price's attention and diligence in his duties to be creditable to him.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle, 7 June 1849.

(signed) *A. Malet,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 20 March 1850.—V. 3649 to 3652.

(No. 607 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.* V. 3649.

SUBMITTED, and under the explanation afforded, viz., the rise in the price of cotton, the early sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is solicited for 3,570 rupees, being in excess of the sanction conveyed in Government letter, No. 3717 of 7th June last.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw,*
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Surat Districts, "Teethul," 6 March 1850.

(No. 418 of 1850.)

To *A. N. Shaw,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division. V. 3650.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Government letter to your address, No. 3717, dated the 7th June last, bearing your endorsement, No. 1117, of the 8th idem, sanctioning an estimated outlay of rupees twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty (*Rs.* 26,130) for the purchase of cotton, and other incidental charges in the cotton experiments in this province, I do myself the honour to forward an original letter, No. 27, dated the 14th instant, from the Assistant superintendent in charge, stating that owing to the intermediate rise of the price of cotton in the several districts on which he had sent orders for its purchase, the quantity of cotton that has been purchased or engaged for on account of Government is likely to cost about three thousand five hundred and seventy rupees (*Rs.* 3,570) more than the sanctioned amount, and requesting additional sanction for that sum.

2. It would appear that the average cost price of cotton purchased on account of Government during the months of November and December, and a portion of January, ranges within thirty-two and a-half rupees (*Rs.* 32½) per candy, while the bazaar price has already risen to rupees thirty five (*Rs.* 35) and may rise still higher; so the retention of the whole 320 candies of cotton, ordered by Mr. Price, far from entailing any loss, promises to yield a profit

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a profit to Government; I therefore beg to recommend that the additional sanction, solicited by Mr. Price, be accorded by Government. I have in the mean time desired Mr. Price not to sell any portion of the cotton.

I have, &c.
(signed *Alexander Elphinston*,
Collector.

Khandeish, Collector's Camp, Dhurrumgaum,
23 February 1850.

(No. 27 of 1850.)

To *A. Elphinston*, Esq., Collector, Khandeish, Dhurrumgaum.

Sir,

I BEG to state that, having been supplied by the several mamlutdars with the quantities of seed cotton indented for on them respectively, I now find that owing to the prices paid by some of them for cotton purchased at an advanced period of the season, having been higher than those that had ruled early, the amount of 26,130 rupees, sanctioned by Government under date the 7th June 1849, for the purchase and ginning of cotton for 1849-50, will be insufficient to defray the whole of the expense.

2. The table below shows the quantity purchased by each mamlutdar, together with the amount required to be paid for it, contrasted with the amount calculated at 30 rupees per candy, which was the ruling price of a candy of cotton at the time when the requisition was made by me.

TALOOKA.	Quantity of Seed Cotton Indented for, and Purchased.	Rate.	Amount Paid for the Same.	Amount at 30 Rupees per Candy.
	Candies of 1,600 *lbs.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Erundole	140	From 30 *Rs.* to *Rs.* 38. 4 *a.*	4,516 – –	4,200 – –
Nusseerabad	70		2,622 – –	2,100 – –
Chopra	155		4,739 – –	4,650 – –
Amalnere	95		2,965 – –	2,850 – –
Dhoolia	45		1,440 – –	1,350 – –
Nundoorbar	40		1,280 – –	1,200 – –
Yawul	75		2,600 – –	2,250 – –
TOTAL Indigenous	620	– – –	20,162 – –	18,600 – –
New Orleans Cotton throughout the Province	100	From *Rs.* 33 to *Rs.* 42.	4,000 – –	3,300 – –
TOTAL	720	– – –	24,162 – –	21,900 – –

3. From the foregoing you will perceive that 1,562 rupees will have to be paid in excess of the amount which I first anticipated I would have to pay for the indigenous cotton, and 700 rupees for the New Orleans cotton; total, 2,262 rupees; consequently the amount of 26,130 rupees sanctioned by Government, will be exceeded by about 3,570 rupees, as will be seen by the following estimate:—

	Rs.
Purchase of 720 candies of cotton, amounting to	24,162
Ginning, at 3 rupees per candy	2,160
Packing, at 2 rupees, ditto	1,440
Cart-hire, at 6 rupees, ditto	4,320
Bagging, at 2 rupees, ditto	1,440
	33,522
Deduct amount to be realised by sale of indigenous seed	3,822
	29,700
Deduct sanctioned amount	26,130
TOTAL *Rs.*	3,570

4. My object in bringing the matter to your notice is to obtain your instructions whether I am to dispose of a portion of the indigenous cotton, so as to bring the sum total of the aggregate expense down to the amount sanctioned by Government, which can be done without any absolute loss to Government; on the contrary, I anticipate it will be sold to advantage, as the average price paid falls within 32½ rupees per candy, while the present ruling price is about 35 rupees, but keeping in view the chance of the prices rising still higher, I would submit that it would be expedient to retain the whole quantity of cotton purchased; with this view I respectfully beg you will kindly obtain the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council for 3,570 rupees, shown above, as this sum will be expended in excess of the amount already sanctioned by Government, in its letter dated 7th June 1849.

I beg, &c.
(signed) *T. Price,*
Assistant Superintendent Cotton Experiments in Charge.

Superintendent's Office, Dhurrumgaum,
14 February 1850.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Board. V. 3651.

THE whole quantity to be retained, and excess of expenditure sanctioned.

The Collector to be informed direct.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

18 March 1850.

(No. 1855 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division. V. 3652.

Sir,

WITH reference to your memorandum, No. 607, dated 6th instant, I have been directed to acquaint you, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to authorise the whole quantity of cotton purchased on account of the operations of the cotton experimental farm in Khandeish for the year 1849-50, to be retained, and to sanction the expenditure for that purpose of rupees three thousand five hundred and seventy (*Rs.* 3,570), in excess of the sum sanctioned in my letter to you of the 7th June last, No. 3,717.

2. A copy of this letter has been sent direct to the Collector of Khandeish.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Bombay Castle, 11 March 1850. Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 3 May 1850.—V. 6279 to 81.

(No. 833 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.* V. 6279.

SUBMITTED with reference to Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, No. 3,717, of 7th June last; and as no additional expense beyond the amount already sanctioned is required, and the change of the locality of the saw-gins, under the circumstances represented, seems to be desirable, Mr. Elphinston's proceedings in authorising the same is recommended for the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw,*
Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Tannah Districts,
Ghorebunder, 4 April 1850.

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V. 6280.

(No. 621 of 1850.)

To the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to append extract para. 2d, of a letter No. 54, dated 12th instant, from the assistant superintendent in charge cotton experiments in this zillah, and copy of my reply thereto, No. 556, dated the 14th idem, and to request your approval to the measure allowed by me in the latter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Elphinston,*
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia Camp,
Dhurrumgaum, 26 March 1850.

EXTRACT Para. 2 of a Letter, No. 54, dated 12th instant, from the Assistant Superintendent in Charge Cotton Experiments in Khandeish.

Para. 2. IN soliciting your approval and the sanction of Government in my annual report, dated 22d March 1849, to provide a ginning depôt in the talooka of Bhurgaum, it was my intention to erect the gin-shed intended for this talooka either at Ootran or Borenar, but I now find that the cotton merchant at Cassoda, by whom the two Government gins during seven months of last year's ginning season were hired, and which are this year also engaged by him on similar terms, is in the habit of purchasing all the seed cotton of the two towns, in either of which I intended to erect the gin-sheds; it does not, therefore, appear to me from the circumstance above alluded to, to be desirable to carry out my original intention into effect, as all the available seed cotton in both the towns above-named is brought into Cassoda to be cleaned at the Government factory established there; I would consequently solicit your approval and early instructions to my building the gin-shed in question at Bodwur, as the one sanctioned to be erected in the talooka of Jamnere will not be sufficient to meet the wants of the merchants trading in cotton in this district.

(True extract.)

(No. 556 of 1850.)

To the Assistant Superintendent in charge Cotton Experiments in Khandeish.

Sir,

IN reply to the 2d paragraph of your letter, No. 54, dated the 12th instant, I have the honour to inform you that, under the circumstances therein pointed out, I coincide with you in the proposed advisability of building a gin-shed at the village of Bodwur, instead of at Ootran or Borenar in the Bhurgaum talooka, and suggest that you forthwith proceed with the work, provided you have funds available for the purpose (which from your letter under reference I am led to suppose you have); and the circumstances of the transfer of funds sanctioned by Government for the erection of the gin-shed in the Bhurgaum districts being made available for erection at Bodwur, will be reported to the Revenue Commissioner for his approval.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Elphinston,*
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Office, Dhurrumgaum,
14 March 1850.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

Authorised.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
D. A. Blane.

10 April 1850.

(No. 3240 of 1850.)

V. 6281.

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memo. No. 833, dated the 4th instant, with its accompaniments, from the Collector of Khandeish, and to acquaint you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council approves of that officer having expended the sum* authorised in the Government letter of the 7th June last, No. 3717, in building a gin-shed at Bodwur.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20 April 1850.

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* Two hundred and fifty rupees for shed at Bhurgaum.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 9th October.—V. 14,277 to 79.

(No. 2439 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*. V. 14,277.

Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 21 September 1850.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

(No. 1757 of 1850.)

To *A. N. Shaw*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division. V. 14,278.

Sir,

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin,* I have the honour to state that, owing to the rise in the price of timber in this collectorate since the date of Mr. Price's estimate (22d March 1849), the sum of rupees two thousand (*Rs.* 2,000), sanctioned by Government, for the erection of eight gin-sheds, has been insufficient for their completion by rupees one hundred and ninety-eight, annas four, and pies three (*Rs.* 198. 4. 3), which sum I request may be sanctioned by Government as soon as possible, so that the gin-sheds may be completed before the 1st November next.

2. Subjoined is an account of the expenditure of the sanctioned sum of rupees two thousand (*Rs.* 2,000):—

Amount sanctioned						*Rs.* 2,000
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Cost of shed at Dhoolia	339	3	2			
Ditto at Kassoda	225	5	7			
Ditto at Amulnair	225	5	7			
Ditto at Yawul	236	12	1			
Ditto at Choprah	218	5	7			
				1,245	–	–
Balance remaining for three sheds				755	–	
Wood purchased, and in store	399	11	7			
Paid carpenters	70	4	–			
Carriage of materials paid	109	4	8			
Carriage to be paid hereafter	89	–	–			
Walls to be paid for	285	–	–			
				953	4	3
Additional amount to be now sanctioned				198	4	3

3. Adverting to the Government letter, No. 3240, dated the 20th April last, authorising the transfer of the shed sanctioned for Bhurgaom to Bodwur, I beg to state that, as Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., are building a gin-house at the latter town, Mr. Simpson proposes to build the shed at Nusseerabad, which I have authorised him to do, subject to the approval of Government, which I beg I may be favoured with.

I have, &c.
Khandeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia, (signed) *A. Elphinston*,
11 September 1850. Collector.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

Authorised.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
27 September 1850. *D. A. Blane.*

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* Collector's letter, No. 412, of 5th April 1850. Revenue Commissioner's letter, No. 729, of 13th idem. Collector's letter, No. 577, of 9th May 1850. Government letter, No. 3717, of 7th June 1850, with Revenue Commissioner's endorsement, No. 1117, of 8th June 1850.

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V. 14,279.

(No. 7280 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

With reference to your memo. No. 2439, dated the 21st ultimo, with enclosure, I have been directed to inform you, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to authorise the expenditure of a further sum of *Rs.* 198. 4. 3. towards the erection of eight gin-sheds in the Khandeish collectorate.

2. I have also been desired to inform you, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council authorises the shed sanctioned for Bhurgaon, and ordered by Government to be transferred to Bodwur, being built at Nusseerabad.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 5 October 1850.

With Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 17 February (19) 1851.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 22 January 1851.—V. 680 to 83.

(No. 89 of 1851.).

V. 680. From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*.

Submitted to Government: The Revenue Commissioner is not aware that any reasons exist why Mr. Constable or any one should not purchase any or all the ryots' New Orleans cotton; and as he is of opinion that Government never contemplated entering the market otherwise than on the same footing as Mr. Constable or a private merchant, that the Collector should be directed to place a liberal value on the New Orleans to be purchased for Government; and that if any private dealer offers a higher price, that the ryot should be at liberty to so sell it, unless he (the ryot) has already either sold it, or contracted to sell his produce to the Government, or Government is willing to advance on the price offered by the dealer.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Tannah Districts,
Kelvee Mahim, 10 January 1851.

(No. 7 of 1851.)

V. 681. Submitted to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, in continuation of my letter, No. 2046, dated the 21st ultimo.

(signed) *A. Elphinston*,
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Camp, Mulligam,
3 January 1851.

(No. 313 of 1850.)

To *Alexander Elphinston*, Esq., Collector of Khandeish.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your endorsement, No. 2332, of the 14th instant, I beg to state that permission will be granted to Mr. Constable to purchase from the ryots 10 candies of American seed cotton, in some one of the talookas that may be agreed on between Mr. Constable and myself.

With reference to the statement about the New Orleans cotton being much stained by the fly and worms, I beg to state, so far as I have had opportunities of judging, I have for some time past been under a decided impression that the crop of this season is freer from the attacks of the fly, and that the cotton is less stained and otherwise injured by them than has been the case in previous years; the only places where worms made their appearance to an alarming extent was at Chopra and Yawul, in the irrigated fields at those places, as noted in my monthly report for September last, and I therefore think the loss arising from that cause alone is not likely to be great.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Simpson*,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Superintendent's Office,
Dhurumgaum, 18 December 1850.

V. 682.

MINUTE by the Right Hon. the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

I WOULD send the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, and the Collector, Khandeish, copy of our letters of 28th December and 2d January to Collectors Belgaum and Dharwar, and inform them that we confer on Mr. Elphinston similar discretional authority as regards purchases as that conferred on Messrs. Reeves and Bell in the Southern Mahratta country.

The Collector should of course act on his own judgment and discretion in the matter, and not leave it in the hands of Mr. Simpson.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. Grey.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

15 January 1851.

(No. 415 of 1851.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division. V. 683.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your memorandum, No. 89, dated the 10th instant, with its enclosed communication from the Superintendent of cotton experiments in Khandeish, to the address of the Collector, I have been directed to transmit herewith copies of the letters of the numbers and dates quoted in the margin,* addressed to the Collectors of Belgaum and Dharwar, and to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Mr. Elphinston similar discretional authority, as regards purchases of cotton on account of Government, as that conferred on Messrs. Reeves and Bell.

2. The Collector should of course act on his own judgment and discretion in the matter, and not leave it in the hands of Mr. Simpson.

3. A copy of your memorandum, and this reply and its enclosures, will be sent direct, for the information and guidance of the Collector of Khandeish.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16 January 1851.

With Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 17 March (38) 1851.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 22 January 1851.—V. 261 to 64.

(No. 3277 of 1850.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.* V. 261.

SUBMITTED with reference to Government letter, No. 2636, of 8th April last: the Revenue Commissioner does not observe that any special reason for granting these sums free of interest is assigned by the Collector, to induce Government to depart from a principle laid down in making tuccavee advances.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw,*
Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Tannah,
24 December 1850.

(No. 2137 of 1850.)

To the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division. V. 262.

Sir,

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin† relative to tuccavee advances to the amount of five thousand rupees (*Rs.* 5,000) which Government has sanctioned to be granted to the inhabitants of Shada and Kookrel, in the Soollanpoor talooka, on account of their heavy losses from a fire which broke out in those towns in February last, I have the honour to

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* To Collector of Belgaum, No. 9911, dated 28th December 1850. Ditto, No. 23, dated 2d January 1851. To Collector of Dharwar, No. 29, dated 2d January 1851.

† Collector's letter to the Revenue Commissioner, No. 594 of 21st March 1850. Government reply to the Revenue Commissioner, No. 2,636, dated 8th April 1850.

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to inform you that five annual instalments have been fixed for the recovery of the money advanced, and the parties who have obtained it beg that they may not be charged with interest unless they fail in the payment of the instalments. As these advances have been made to the townspeople with the object of enabling them to relieve themselves from their destitution, and as Government has liberally authorised the amount "being recovered by easy instalments," I would not hesitate to comply with their request; but as it is directed in Mr. Commissioner Vibart's letter to this department, No. 795, dated the 20th April 1839, that interest at five per cent. per annum should be charged on all advances from the commencement of the second year, I request your authority for this special deviation from that rule, in favour of the townspeople of Shada and Kookrel.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Elphinston,*
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Camp, Suptshring,
14 November 1850.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

V. 263.

UNDER the circumstances which led to the advance being allowed, and its recovery by "easy instalments" being authorised, I would forego interest.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. Grey.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

30 December 1850.

(No. 142 of 1851.)

V. 264.

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

WITH reference to your memorandum, No. 3277, dated the 24th ultimo, submitting a letter from the Collector of Khandeish, No. 2137, dated the 14th November last, I have been directed to inform you that under the circumstances which led to the tuccavee advances in question being allowed, and their recovery by "easy instalments" being authorised, his Lordship in Council has been pleased to comply with Mr. Elphinston's recommendation, and to forego the demand of interest on those particular advances.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9 January 1851.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 20 November 1850.—V. 15,960 to 63.

(No. 2737 of 1850.)

V. 15,960.

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to the Secretary to Government.

IN forwarding the accompanying letter, No. 2027 of 17th instant, from the Collector of Khandeish, proposing the establishment of 30 experimental cotton farms of 100 acres each, under the superintendence of district officers, to be overlooked by Mr. Simpson, the Revenue Commissioner begs respectfully to say, if the plan of establishing Government farms, which has generally proved a failure, meets with the approbation of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, he considers these experiments extended over 30 districts of this large collectorate, could never be properly superintended by Mr. Simpson.

2. The Revenue Commissioner is of opinion, excepting with the view of obtaining a supply of good seed, Government farms are not expedient. He would have no objection, for this purpose, to allow Mr. Simpson to select 500 or 1,000 acres of land, of the best description, and in the most favourable locality, to be highly cultivated; but, beyond this, he does not recommend Mr. Elphinston's proposition.

3. There can be no question that India can grow excellent cotton, and prepare it for the market in a good condition; but there is nothing gained by Government doing this. This system at Broach totally failed, and, after the great expenditure and exertions on the part of Government, persevered in for many years, the experiments then ceased, without leaving one acre of exotic cotton or one gin in the hands of any private dealer.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw,*
Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Mahableshwur,
24 October 1850.

(No. 2027 of 1850.)

To *A. N. Shaw,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request that the sanction of Government may be obtained for the establishment of an experimental farm of 100 beegahs of land under each of the (30) thirty district revenue officers in this collectorate, subject to the general control of Mr. Simpson, the Superintendent of cotton experiments, for the cultivation, on account of Government, of New Orleans cotton, with the object of setting an example to, and inviting the imitation of the cultivators in the surrounding country to follow the mode of culture, picking, &c., adopted in the Government plantations. These cultivations will, I anticipate, more than pay for their expense.

2. If the experiment were to be concentrated within a small circle of country, the benefits derivable therefrom by the ryots would be partial, and the progress of improvement slow; whereas, by having a Government cotton plantation under each district officer, the dissemination of the knowledge of cultivating the New Orleans cotton plant to advantage would be quickly spread, and the people of all parts of the collectorate would have an opportunity of witnessing the superior mode (without difference of expense) of culture, gathering, &c., which, under Mr. Simpson's able directions, would be employed in the plantations.

3. The funds required for the management of the 30 plantations of 100 beegahs each would be about twenty-five thousand rupees (*Rs.* 25,000) in round sum; but all the details should, I submit, be left to the discretion of Mr. Simpson, who should be authorised to draw from the Collector's treasury such advances of money as he may from time to time require, preferring separate monthly contingent bills for the actual charges incurred. With the exception of the disbursement of advances from the district treasuries, which will be authorised by the Collector under Government sanction, the mamlutdars and mahalkurrees to obey and carry out Mr. Simpson's instructions direct to their address, as the circuitous channel of corresponding through the Collector might frequently delay arrangements that required to be made immediately, and prove prejudicial to the success of the experiment.

4. I have above mentioned the aggregate number of beegahs that I would recommend be cultivated for Government with American cotton at 3,000; but in fixing the exact quantity to be cultivated in the several talookas and mahal paitas, regard would be paid to the greater zeal and activity of some of the district officers, as well as to the superior eligibility of the soil of some districts, to give more than 100 beegahs to some, and less to other officers, according to circumstances.

5. I have considered it prudent to address you at this period that ample time may be had for any references that the determination of the subject may require, before the period arrives when the necessary arrangements will have to be made by the Superintendent to commence operations at the proper season next year, and that he may have time to search and select suitable ground.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alexander Elphinston,*
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Office,
Dhoolia,
17 October 1850.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* and *Blane.*

REVENUE Commissioner to be referred to para. 5 of Government letter of 16th April 1850, No. 3012, and told that the proposals of Mr. Elphinston do not meet with our approval. V. 15,962.

The result, as far as at present ascertainable, of the experiment sanctioned by Government in para. 5 of Government letter of 16th April 1850, No. 3012, to be reported.

1 November 1850.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

(No. 8292 of 1850.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid,* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division. V. 15,963.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your memo. of the 24th ultimo, No. 2737, on a letter from the Collector of Khandeish, proposing the establishment of 30 experimental cotton farms of 100 acres each, under the superintendence of district officers, to be overlooked by Mr. Simpson; and in referring you to the 5th para. of my letter to your address, No. 3012, dated the 16th April last, to inform you that the proposals of Mr. Elphinston do not, in the present instance, meet with the approval of Government.

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2. You will have the goodness to favour his Lordship in Council with a report of the result, as far as at present ascertainable, of the experiments sanctioned in the 5th para. of my letter dated 16th April last.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8 November 1850.

With Revenue Letter from Bombay, dated 14 December (63) 1854.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 13 September 1854.—V. 8714 to 20.

(No. 1787 of 1854.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Officiating Chief Secretary *Goldsmid.*

V. 8714.

SUBMITTED to Government, with reference to their resolution, No. 5008, dated the 25th August 1853.

2. The Revenue Commissioner still awaits the reports on this subject of the Collectors of Ahmedabad and Surat, who have been requested to expedite the same. Owing to the non-receipt of these reports, the Revenue Commissioner postponed submitting Mr. Mansfield's letter. He has, however, already informed him demi-officially that he may allow Mr. Price to leave the department, should the proposed appointment as assistant to the civil engineer be sanctioned.

3. As regards the abolishing of the appointment of Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in Khandeish, the Revenue Commissioner thinks that all that can usefully be done by Government to introduce the New Orleans cotton has been done. The New Orleans plant was tried under very favourable circumstances in Khandeish, from the circumstance that there was a market available to the people at their own doors in the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; and if the ryots do not grow this kind of cotton of their own accord, it may, after so long a trial, be fairly presumed that they have good reason, and that it is not so certain a crop, and not so suitable to the climate, as the indigenous.

4. Under all the circumstances explained, the measures proposed by Mr. Mansfield are recommended for the approval of Government.

(signed) *E. G. Fawcett,*
Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 22d July 1854.

(No. 2560 of 1853.)

V. 8715.

From *Samuel Mansfield,* Esq., Collector of Khandeish, to *E. G. Fawcett,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular Memorandum, No. 2705, dated 14 September last, requiring me to submit information similar to that furnished by the Collectors of Dharwar and Belgaum, relative to the progress of the cotton experiments in this province.

2. The following are the answers which I beg to forward to the several questions which accompanied your memorandum under acknowledgment.

Question 1. For how many years has the cotton experiment been carried on in your collectorate, and what are understood to have been the objects with which it was commenced?

Answer.—Messrs. Blount & Simpson were appointed to Khandeish; the former on 23d April 1845, and the latter on 4th June 1845; agreeably to these orders Mr. Blount arrived on the 15th May 1845, and Mr. Simpson on the 28th July following; previous to the appointment of these gentlemen, no experiments in connexion with cotton cultivation in this province had been made. The object of their appointments was to report to Government what plan should be adopted for the improvement of cotton cultivation, and how the cotton already grown might be improved by the introduction of machinery for cleaning it.

2. Show in a statement (in the form given) the particular talookas in which the New Orleans cotton is at present grown, and the year since which this cotton has been produced there?

The information required in the above question is comprised in the subjoined statement.

EXTENT

EXTENT of LAND under Cultivation.

TALOOKAS.	1844–45.		1845–46.		1846–47.		1847–48.		1848–49.		1849–50.		1850–51.		1851–52.		1852–53.		1853–54.	
	Beegas.	Pauds.	Beegas.	Pauds.	Beegas.	Pauds.	Beegas.	Pauds.	Beegas.	Pauds.	Beegas.	Pauds.	Beegas.	Pauds.	Beegas.	Pauds.	Beegas.	Pauds.	Beegas.	Pauds.
Dhoolia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	15	46	6¼	190	6½	155	12½	26	7
Aumlnere	–	–	–	–	55	–	–	–	–	–	11	1½	87	7½	563	7½	64	6¼	–	–
Errundole	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	19½	98	3¼	891	2¾	544	¼	64	10¼
Bhurgaum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	15	12	2¾	632	2¾	–	–
Challisgaum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	12¼	12	5	15	17¾	72	5
Mulligaum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Baglan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	121	19¼	90	18¾	1	15	–	–
Pimpulnere	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	2½	55	6½	45	6	–	–
Nundoorbar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	855	12¾	1,269	–	649	7½	454	19½
Sooltanpoor	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	171	3	1,056	19	315	–	25	8¾
Thalnere	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	153	–	210	–	136	5	–	–
Chopra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	412	11	1,497	15	1,157	15	96	10
Yawul	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	105	10	228	–	439	½	693	15	461	–
Sowda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	22	9½	21	3¼	220	10¼	81	11½	–	–
Nusseerabad	–	–	–	–	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	184	10	485	15	466	11¼	205	–
Jamnere	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	139	–	676	5	409	5	314	8
TOTAL	–	–	–	–	132	–	–	–	15	–	221	5½	2,567	16	7,670	14¼	5,368	10¾	1,720	8½

ESTIMATED YIELD of CLEAN COTTON.

	Candies.	Lbs.	Candies.	Lbs.	Candies.	Lbs.	Candies.	Lbs.	Candies.	Lbs.	Candies.	Lbs.	Candies.	Lbs.	Candies.	Lbs.	Candies.	Lbs.	Candies.	Lbs.
For the Whole Collectorate	–	–	–	–	1	50	–	–	–	219	6	465	124	441	503	350	253	641	76	630

3. What has been the yield of cotton in each of the past eight years?

The information required in the above question will be found in the lower division of the statement of cultivation given above.

4. What is the total expense incurred by Government on account of the cotton experiments in your collectorate, from the commencement up to the present time, and what sum do your accounts show to be standing against the experiment, or as loss to Government?

The total expenses incurred on account of the experiments up to the 31st July 1853, amounted to *Rs.* 2,21,687. 15 *a.* 3 *p.* Deduct price of cotton purchased on account of Government, and consigned to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, for transmission to the Honourable Court of Directors, proceeds of sale of cotton seed, hire of gins, price of gins sold, &c., *Rs.* 1,12,576. 9 *a.* 9 *p.* Excess of expenditure over receipts, *Rs.* 1,09,111. 5 *a.* 6 *p.*

The above sum, however, is larger than is actually the case, for the profit derived on the cotton shipped to England, of which no advice has been received in this office, has not been taken into account.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Value of the buildings at Dhurrumgaum, and gin-sheds at different stations	10,638	1	5
The value of dead stock, tools, materials, &c.	8,236	9	8
The value of the gins and other machinery transferred to other departments	1,143	3	–
The value of the gins and other machinery on hand	5,873	15	7
TOTAL *Rs.*	25,891	13	8

Deducting, therefore, this amount from the excess above shown, the net loss to the State will be *Rs.* 83,219. 7 *a.* 10 *p.*

5. What proportion of the total expenditure pertains to the pay and allowances of the Superintendent and Engineer respectively?

The following table will show what proportion the pay and allowances of the Superintendent and his Assistant bear to the total expenditure.

YEARS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Proportion to the Expenditure of	
		Charges.	Superintendent's Pay and Allowances.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.*	*Rs.* *a.*
1845-46 - - - -	15,557 8 2	27 8	72 2
1846-47 - - - - -	40,407 13 5	69 8	30 2
1847-48 - - - - -	23,277 6 9	67 3	32 7
1848-49 - - - - -	10,541 13 6	90 8	9 2
1849-50 - - - - -	34,084 8 5	79 1	20 9
1850-51 - - - - -	51,968 9 6	79 7	20 3
1851-52 - - - - -	17,666 1 3	91 7	8 3
1852-53 - - - - -	*28,184 2 3	71 4	28 6
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	2,21,687 15 3	73 3	26 7

6. Describe the nature of the services hitherto rendered by the Superintendent, and state whether you think any, and if so, what improvement in the mode of cotton culture has been brought about by his exertions?

The Superintendent's duties are to improve the cultivation of the cotton of the country, and to introduce machines for better separating it from its seed than is done by the churka. Up to the year 1845-46, no New Orleans cotton, I believe, was grown in the province; but the time of the Superintendent was engaged in urging the ryots to pick their country cotton clean, and in order to stimulate them to it, small premiums were offered in the Errundole and Nusseerabad talookas, which for the time being had a very desirable effect; contracts had also been resorted to with the ryots to sow cotton and to sell their produce, cleanly picked, at fixed rates to Government, and in the year above noticed, Government having sanctioned the purchase of country cotton on their own account, the Superintendent had fixed the rate at four rupees the old Dhurrumgaum† maund, exclusive of the expenses of picking it, which the Superintendent defrayed from the Government sanctioned amount; with these precautions a very fair article was obtained, and after ginning the same, it was forwarded to Bombay, where a portion of the invoice was sold at about 25 % above the price of the ordinary churkaed cotton; this circumstance produced for a time a favourable effect, but it was soon made known from England that the cotton in question was of an inferior description, and that though it was clean, it was found to be greatly deteriorated in the process of ginning, and that in consequence the cotton was sold at a rate which left no profit to the purchaser. About this time the Superintendent was instructed to make a trial of the cultivation of New Orleans cotton. In the year 1846-47, about 132 beegas were sown, of which 50 were on Government account; but as the situation of the ground selected for the latter purpose was low, and the rains of that season were heavy, the greater part of the yield suffered from too much moisture, and the yield in consequeuce was a poor one; the succeeding year no New Orleans cotton cultivation took place, and in the year following only 15 beegas were cultivated. In 1849-50 the cultivation was again undertaken, and vigorously carried on, with increasing success, till 1851-2, when it began to fall off. The introduction of machinery was also carried on by the Superintendent at the same time, and up to the present period 19 gins have been sold to natives and 59 left unsold, but hired out occasionally. Two bullock machines have been applied for and constructed on a cheap plan, and which it is expected will be approved of by the merchants of the province. No improvement in the culture of the indigenous cotton has taken place since the establishment of the experiments, and the ryots, it would appear, are still picking their cotton in the same careless manner as they had hitherto done; and though a small improvement has been effected in

* The expenses for May, June, and July 1853 have been included in this.

† Containing about 135 lbs.

in the introduction of New Orleans cotton in the province, it is certain that while the soil and climate of many of the talooks are not suited to the growth of the plant, the frequent failures in those in which it grew have led the ryots to conclude that it is a precarious plant, and not likely to grow in Khandeish with advantage.

7. Whence have the ryots received their supplies of New Orleans cotton seed? If from Government, have these supplies been given gratis, or otherwise?

The ryots have hitherto received their supplies of New Orleans cotton seed gratis from Government.

8. Do you think that the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton is voluntarily engaged in by the ryots, from a conviction of its superiority over the indigenous variety, uninfluenced by any expectation that the greater part, if not the whole, of the crop will be purchased on account of Government?

The ryots have never shown a desire to grow this species of cotton; they have always given a preference to the cultivation of indigenous variety. The increase in the New Orleans cotton cultivation, observable in the years 1850–51, 1851–52, and 1852–53, is owing to the exertions of the mamlutdars and the mahalkurrees, who had instructions from time to time, from the late collector, Mr. Elphinston, enjoining them to impress upon the minds of the ryots the superiority of this exotic, and to encourage by every means its cultivation; and, secondarily, to the establishment of the agency of the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., making tuccavee advances to the ryots, and engaging to purchase the whole of their crops; but if the ryots are left to themselves, as they have been since I have joined the collectorate, and no unhealthy stimulus is applied, I am of opinion that the New Orleans cotton will very soon cease to be cultivated in the province.

9. Have you ever found the New Orleans cotton objected to by the cultivators and dealers? If so, state what their objections were, and what your opinions are in respect to them.

If the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton is here meant, the ryots invariably object to it, on the score of the uncertainty of the plant attaining maturity; but the dealers, I believe, would not object any day to buy New Orleans cotton at the price the indigenous article is sold, as it would fetch a better price in the Bombay market. My opinion is, that the objections of the ryots to the New Orleans cotton are well founded, and as long as the native dealers do not hold out the inducement of a higher price for it, I fear its extended cultivation cannot be looked for.

10. Has New Orleans cotton been purchased on account of Government every year since the commencement of the experiments? If so, what proportion of each season's crop was thus engaged for?

The New Orleans cotton was purchased on account of Government in the years noted in the margin,* where is shown also the proportion of each season's crop thus disposed of. It was introduced in 1846–47, and Government discontinued its purchases in 1851–52, in order that they might not clash with the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., who had established an agency in Khandeish.

11. Do you think the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in your collectorate would be at all affected were Government to cease to make such annual purchases?

The withdrawal of Government from the market, as purchasers, ought not to affect the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton in this collectorate; for the ryots of its cotton-growing districts are aware that the agency of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. is prepared to make purchases of New Orleans cotton to any extent, but notwithstanding the many encouragements afforded to them, namely, the grant of New Orleans cotton seed gratis, advances of money by Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart & Co., and a ready market, the ryots continue to prefer the cultivation of the indigenous variety.

12. Do you consider it necessary or expedient that the cotton experiment in your collectorate should still be kept up as at present, and that if it be continued the New Orleans cotton will eventually become the great staple produce of the districts of your charge? If so, explain fully your reasons for this opinion.

From the information contained in the preceding answers it will be observed that the cotton experiments have been established for eight (8) years; and up to the present time the ryots are not convinced of the New Orleans variety being adapted to the soil and climate of the country, and infinitely prefer the indigenous cotton. For three years previous to the current one, owing to the exertions of my predecessor and the revenue officers, a considerable breadth of land was sown with New Orleans cotton; that the ryots did not plant it, however, from any conviction on their part of its superiority, is proved by the fact of the cultivation in the current year having dwindled down to 1,720 beegas from 5,868 in 1852–53 and 7670 in 1851–52. The stimulus of official influence, as it was applied by my predecessor,

* 1846–47,—87 per cent. of crop. 1847–48,—100 per cent. of crop. 1848–49,—57 per cent. of crop. 1849–50,—33 per cent. of crop. 1850–51,—45 per cent. of crop.

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cessor, is, I am respectfully of opinion, not only erroneous in principle, but likely to be productive of very great hardship to the cultivators; for in the event of the crop failing they lose all their labour, which, of course, must seriously curtail their means of subsistence; such a stimulus could only have been desirable in the very commencement of the experiments for the purpose of diffusing a knowledge of the properties of the plant; and if after the first two or three years the ryots did not, of their own free will, cultivate it from a conviction that they would derive advantages by so doing, no efforts on the part of the officers of Government should be made to make them plant it.

As to indigenous cotton, I am quite convinced that the ryots, from their experience of the climate and acquaintance with the qualities of the soil, are better informed in the art of cultivating it than the superintendents of the cotton experiments themselves; and when conversing with the American cotton planters, with several of whom I was acquainted, I have always been given to understand by them that the nearer they followed the system pursued by the ryots the better crop they were likely to obtain.

Since the experiments were established, nineteen (19) gins have been sold, and others have been occasionally hired out. There are now fifty-nine (59) gins ready for disposal, but I hear of no applicants for them.

Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that the continuance of the cotton experiments, on their present footing, is a very needless waste of money, and I would recommend that the situation of Superintendent be done away with; but that for a few years a workshop should be continued for the purpose of repairing the machinery of any gins which may get out of order, and to supply any demands for new gins, after those in hand are disposed of; the superintendence of this workshop might be entrusted to Mr. Brenham, the head carpenter on the present establishment, and who has been employed in it since the 9th of August 1847.

3. As to the 2d para. of your memorandum, the records do not supply any information of observations made for ascertaining the best time of the season for sowing New Orleans cotton; the three (3) printed circulars alluded to by you do not appear to have been forwarded to this office.

4. If such information is deemed necessary, it will be requisite to establish a Government farm, but I do not anticipate much advantage from such a measure, as I am perfectly convinced in my own mind that the dryness of the climate is an insuperable barrier to the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in this province.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Mansfield*,
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Camp, Bhurgaum,
22 November 1853.

(No. 2263 of 1854.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department.

(No. 6011 of 1854.)

PUBLIC WORKS.

V. 8716.

To the Right Honourable Lord *Elphinstone*, G.C.H., Governor and President in Council.

My Lord,

WITH reference to Mr. Secretary Erskine's communication, No. 1283, of the 15th April 1854, authorising the employment of Mr. T. Price as an assistant in the Public Work Department, we have the honour to report for the information of your Lordship in Council, that the Collector of Khandeish, in reply to an inquiry by the civil engineer whether he had received any instructions regarding the transfer of Mr. Price's services, stated that he had reason to believe that his letter recommending the abolition of Mr. Price's present employment had not been forwarded by the Revenue Commissioner to Government, owing to the latter gentleman not having received the reports from some of the Guzerat collectors regarding the cotton experiments in their respective collectorates.

2. It is very desirable that Mr. Price's services be rendered available as soon as possible.

We have, &c.
(signed) *C. Waddington*, Colonel, Chief Engineer,
J. Swanson, Major.

General Department,
Bombay Military Board Office,
16 June 1854.

RESOLUTION, 5 July 1854.

ORDERED that copy of a letter from the Military Board, No. 6011, dated the 16th ultimo, be transferred to the Revenue Department, with a request that this department may be informed when the services of Mr. T. Price can be made available for the Public Work Department.

Department. The collector of Khandeish has, it is understood, recommended the abolition of Mr. Price's present appointment.

(True extract.)

(signed) *C. E. F. Tytler,*
Officiating Secretary to Government.

REPORT by the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 1788, dated 22 July 1854. V. 8717.

IN reply to the above, the Revenue Commissioner begs to refer the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to his report, No. 1787, of this date.

(signed) *E. G. Fawcett.*
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

RESOLUTION on the documents, as per margin,* relative to cotton experiments in the Khandeish Collectorate, abolition of the appointment of the superintendent Mr. Price, and his transfer to the Department of Public Works. V. 8718.

THE collector recommends the abolition of the appointment of superintendent of cotton experiments, because since Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have established themselves in Khandeish, no cotton has been purchased or ginned on account of Government, and the duty of the superintendent has been confined to supervising the machinery in the Government workshops.

2. Besides the machinery in the possession of the above firm, there are not, the Right Honourable the President has been informed by Mr. Mansfield, more than 20 gins in the possession of other parties, which would, if they fall out of repair, be repaired at the Government factory.

3. The superintending repairs to these 20 gins, and making up of new gins, is all the present duty of the superintendent, and as there are fifty nine (59) gins ready for sale no more will be required to be made up for a long time.

4. Under these circumstances the superintendence of the Government workshop may be entrusted to the head carpenter Mr. Brenham, who has been employed in the establishment since August 1847, and the appointment of superintendent abolished, and Mr. Price be transferred to the civil engineer.

(No. 4888 of 1854)

To the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, the civil auditor and the Military Board being informed. V. 8719.

9 September 1854.

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

(No. 4189 of 1854.)

RESOLUTION, 9 September 1854.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above resolution which has been communicated to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, and Military Board, be transferred to the general department for information. V. 8720.

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

With Revenue Letter, from the Government of Bombay, dated 15 October (No. 91) 1855.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government, in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 19 September 1855.—V. 8043 to 8045 B. V. 4043.

(No. 2335 of 1855.)

From *E. G. Fawcett,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to *W. Hart,* Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Government resolution, No. 5008, dated the 25th August 1853, calling for certain information relative to the cotton experiments

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* Report, No. 1787, of the 22d July 1854, by the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, with accompaniment. Transfer, No. 2263, dated the 5th July 1854, from the General Department. Report by the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, thereon, No. 1788, dated the 22d July 1854.

III. Bombay.

ments in this division, and, in reply, beg to submit the reports, as per margin,* of the Collectors of Ahmedabad, Broach, and Surat. That from the Collector at Khandeish has already been laid before Government, with my Memorandum, No. 1787, dated the 22d July last, and replied to in the Government Resolution, No. 4188, dated the 9th September following.

2. The submission of the reports of the Collectors of Ahmedabad and Broach was postponed pending the receipt of the report of the Collector of Surat, which was received on the 29th ultimo. The latter is incomplete as regards the amount expended on account of experiments, from the date of their commencement, and I have called for information which will be submitted when received; but in the meantime I have deemed it advisable not to defer the transmission of the reports, which have already been too long delayed, as the omission mentioned is not indispensable to the decision of the important question, whether the experiments should be continued or otherwise.

Broach.

3. The report of the Collector of Broach shows that experiments in his collectorate were commenced in the season of 1840-41, under Dr. Peart, and were continued under the successive management of Dr. Burn, Messrs. Simson, Mercer, and Landon, up to 31st July 1849, when they were finally abolished, owing to the soil not being considered adapted to the growth of exotic cotton. The extent of cultivation is not given for 1840-41 and 1841-42; but from A.D. 1842-43 to 1852-53, it shows that a very small quantity was cultivated in those years, the total breadth of land cultivated with New Orleans cotton for these years being 79 acres and 22 poles, and the total yield 759 lbs. A very disproportionate sum has been expended on the result, the total expenditure being no less than *Rs.* 2,64,176. 7*a.* 4*p.*, of which *Rs.* 1,96,767. 5*a.* 4*p.* has been a total loss to Government. The amount expended in payment to the superintendent and engineer is *Rs.* 81,888. 0*a.* 5*p.*

4. The object of this experiment was to induce the ryots to undertake the cultivation of the superior variety of cotton, and to introduce the saw-gin generally for improving the cleaning of cotton; but neither of these objects have been effected.

5. Being aware that cotton experiments had been tried in 1831 at Danda, by Mr. Martin, of which no mention was made by the collector, I inquired whether any exotic had been then grown, and with what success, and what led to the farm being abandoned. Mr. Jenkins, in reply, stated that experiments were commenced under Mr. Finhey, about the year 1829, and continued under him and Messrs. Martin and Johnson until 1836. There was nothing on his records (the correspondence having been carried on direct with the then principal Collector of Surat) showing why the farm had been abandoned. I find from some manuscript books of Mr. Martin, which were forwarded to me, that some New Orleans cotton was raised and despatched to England, but I do not find with what result, as the books close abruptly. I conclude that the cause of this failure is traceable on the records of Government. It is probable the same as that now assigned, that the soil and climate is not favourable to the growth of the New Orleans cotton.

Surat.

6. The collector of Surat does not report favourably of the success of the experiments under Mr. Daley, in his collectorate. They were commenced in January 1851, previous to which, in 1847-48 and 1848-49, some gins were set up at Surat; and in 1849-50 and 1850-51, Georgian and New Orleans cotton seed were forwarded by Government, and distributed to the ryots, and the result was reported by me, while collector, in letter, No. 278, dated 27th May 1850, which was forwarded to Government, with my predecessor's memorandum, No. 1351, dated the 3d June 1850, and which ended in Government appointing Mr. Daley to Surat.

7. The extent of land cultivated since the experiments had commenced, is as follows:—

	B.	W.	WW.
A. D. 1851-52	210	0	0
„ 1852-53	430	12	15
„ 1853-54	67	18	0
„ 1854-55	5	2	15

And the estimated yield was,

	C.	LBS.
A. D. 1851-52	17	390
„ 1852-53	19	641
„ 1853-54	1	269½
„ 1854-55	0	588

8. The superintendent, Mr. Daley, has not furnished any progress return subsequent to November 1852; and the cost of the experiments has been given by the collector only up to that period, so that I am unable at present to state the total cost to the State, in carrying on these experiments. The collector, I regret to observe, is much to blame for allowing these reports to fall into arrears, notwithstanding the frequent calls made by this department,

* From the Collector of Ahmedabad, No. 202, dated 14th March 1855, with accompaniments. From the Collector of Broach, No. 55, dated 23d January 1855. From the Collector of Surat, No. 374, dated 25th May 1855.

ment, which circumstance has already been reported to Government in the correspondence ending with the Government Resolution, No. 1650, dated 24th April last. Mr. Daley's pay was stopped in November 1854, pending his furnishing the reports which were due, and satisfactorily explaining the cause of their not being furnished at the time.

9. In his reply to query, No. 6, Mr. Liddell refers to the progress made in the first year, and quotes a communication from this department, which I beg to observe is a memorandum, forwarding for the information of the collector, copy of my memorandum to Government, No. 2273, dated 2d September 1852. The next communication he quotes, in the same para., is a letter from himself to this department; I beg to append it, as also my reply, for the information of Government.* I avail myself of the opportunity to forward an extract of my letter, as per margin,† which I communicated to the superintendents of cotton experiments in this division, giving instructions on various points, with a view to elicit more perfect information as to the effect of soil and climate on this plant. Mr. Daley replies merely on the point of irrigation, the effect of which he seems to have had but very limited opportunity of observing. I should think that the greater expense of cultivation by irrigation, even if found to answer, as regards the growth of the plant on a large scale, would have the effect of excluding it from the market, from the little remuneration it would yield. Mr. Hadow reports that Mr. Edwards did not attend to this important point.

10. Seed was given gratis to the ryots of Surat, but the collector is of opinion that they did not cultivate the New Orleans voluntarily, but rather as a favour than from any hope of ultimate profit; and he adds, that the cultivators and dealers object to the growth of the exotic as an innovation; also that they consider the soil unsuited for it, and thinks if Government withdraws from carrying on the experiments that the cultivators will abandon it altogether.

11. The collector is of opinion that the New Orleans cotton is not adapted to the soil of any of the districts, and that it is not expedient to continue the experiments; and that when the cotton-spinning machinery expected shortly to be at work at Broach under Mr. Landon, is in operation, there then will be a ready market for the produce, and the ryots would see the advantage of taking steps to grow it themselves; if it can even be produced at all, the high price which Mr. Landon would give, acting as sufficient incentive without the aid of Government. The collector is decided in his opinion of the New Orleans Cotton being adapted to the climate, an opinion in which I also concur. I have, therefore, in anticipation of Government approving of my proceedings, directed him to discontinue the establishment, and to report whether it would be advisable, in his opinion, to maintain any establishment to keep the machines in order, and work them when required.

12. This ill success is much to be regretted, but Government has done all in its power, and it appears needless to continue the expense any longer.

Ahmedabad.

13. The cotton experiments in this collectorate also commenced in January 1851, under the sanction of Government, in the correspondence ending with Government letter, No. 6223, dated 23d August 1850, under Mr. T. Price, as superintendent, and afterwards under Mr. Edwards, who suddenly departed before the end of 1853, since when there has been no superintendent attached to this collectorate.

14. The object of the experiments here were the same as in other parts of the Presidency.

15. The quantity of land cultivated with exotic cotton was:

	B.	W.	WW.
A. D. 1851-52	214	5	0
„ 1852-53	650	6	0
„ 1853-54	77	0	0
„ 1854-55	629	7	15

And the estimated yield was:

	C.	LBS.
A. D. 1851-52	2	737
„ 1852-53	2	558
„ 1853-54	0	183
„ 1854-55	3	487

16. The cost of the experiments in this collectorate, from the commencement, is *Rs.* 19,813. 6 *a.* 1 *p.*, and the total amount of loss to Government appears to be *Rs.* 18,013. 13 *a.*, including a sum of *Rs.* 345. 9 *a.* 7 *p.* expended on account of establishment, from 1st October 1853 to 28th February 1855, which has since been sanctioned in the Government resolution, No. 2,386, dated the 7th instant.

17. The

* Collector's letter, No. 1185, dated 28th October 1853, with accompaniments. Revenue Commissioner's letter, No. 3338, dated 8th November 1853. Collector's memorandum, No. 316, of 13th February 1854, with accompaniment.

† Extract paras. 1 to 10 of letter to the Collectors of Ahmedabad, No. 1437, of 25th May 1853.

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Answer to Query No. 4.

17. The collector shows, by deducting the estimated prices of cotton shipped to England, and the value of clean New Orleans cotton still on hand, and the value of buildings, stocks, &c., the real amount of loss may be estimated at *Rs.* 13,297. 7 *a.* 7 *p.*, and the proportion which the pay and allowances of the superintendent, up to 31st October 1853, amounting to 10,755 rupees, bears to the total amount of expenditure, is *Rs.* 54. 4 *a.* 6 *p.* per cent.

18. The ryots have been furnished with seed gratis, and they are represented to have voluntarily engaged in the cultivation of the New Orleans, not from a conviction of its superiority, but rather from curiosity to know whether it would be profitable. The collector adds, that he is not informed that the cultivators and dealers object to the New Orleans, but they are under the belief that it is unsuited to the climate of Goozerat, and more liable to failure, and therefore, if left to themselves, the collector is of opinion that the ryots are not likely to embark in the speculation.

19. For the progress that has been made in the attainment of the objects with which the experiments were introduced, the collector refers to the half-yearly progress reports, which have been forwarded. For facility of reference, I beg to quote the dates with which they were forwarded to Government by this department.* The collector thinks that the experiments have not been of sufficient duration to show whether the exotic is a decided failure or otherwise; that he is not in a position to offer a definite opinion whether they should be further continued or not, owing to his not having at the time received the report of Mr. Daley, the superintendent of cotton experiments at Surat, who, it will be recollected, was deputed to Dholka under the sanction of Government, dated 8th December 1853, No. 7123, in consequence of the contrary opinions expressed by Messrs. Price & Edwards, as to the success of the New Orleans. The instructions I gave to Mr. Daley on the occasion I beg to append.

20. This report, since received, the collector has forwarded with his memorandum, No. 333, of 25th April 1855, and which I avail myself of this opportunity to lay before Government. This report ought not to have been so long delayed by Mr. Daley, but it will be observed that he assigns severe illness as his explanation for not being able to submit it before. This department had no intimation of his ill health till he obtained a medical certificate and proceeded to Bombay, as reported in the correspondence ending with the Government Resolution, No. 1654, dated the 24th April last. On receipt of Mr. Hadow's memorandum, above alluded to, I wrote to the Collector of Surat to report how far Mr. Daley's plea of ill health ought to receive favourable consideration, and, if necessary, to consult the medical officer from whom he received medical aid, I beg to append, for the information of Government, the reply I have received, dated 31st ultimo, No. 392, from which it appears that Mr. Daley did suffer from ill health, but there is not enough to show why he could not furnish the information he has done at an earlier period.

21. But to proceed to the report, Mr. Daley attributes the failure of the New Orleans crop in the season of 1853-54 to mismanagement on the part of the late superintendent, Mr. Edwards, in selecting unfavourable localities for its cultivation, and considers that the climate of Dholka, Dundooka, and Gogo, although slightly differing in each, is favourble for the growth of the New Orleans, if sown in the interior, and the Sea Island, in the neighbourhood of the gulf.

22. The collector is now in favour of continuing the experiments, they not having, in his opinion, had sufficient trial, and recommends that, if practicable, Mr. Daley should be entrusted with them. The experiment in Ahmedabad seems scarcely to have had fair play, but I cannot say that my opinion is favourable to its continuance with a view to introduce exotic cotton. It has been extensively tried in other places, at a vast expense, with very little success; nor does the slight difference of climate here noticed seem sufficient to warrant much faith being placed in probable success. The cotton soils of Broach and Surat are superior to those of this part of the country, so that, as far as that goes, the chance of success seems less.

23. Mr. Daley has not given particulars of the appearance of the plant generally, at different times during its growth, in any of his reports, nor have the other superintendents, from which I might be enabled to form a decided judgment; but my idea is, that the cause of failure is that the New Orleans cotton plant cannot bear up against the heavy and continuous rain of the monsoon; if the rain happens to fall conveniently for the plant it prospers, but otherwise it fails; and entertaining this opinion of it, I cannot recommend any more money being expended in further trials.

24. I would, however, beg to draw attention to the 10th paragraph of Mr. Daley's report, in which he notices a peculiar kind of indigenous cotton grown near Wurtej, in the Gogo Pergunna, which he describes as equal in texture and fibre to the New Orleans. If this turns out equal to his expectations, the grand difficulty is overcome, and we have an indigenous plant, which only requires to be more extensively cultivated to effect the object Government has in view in trying the New Orleans cotton. I shall request the collector to procure

* No. 215, of 26th January 1852; No. 1915, of 29th July 1852; No. 295, of 2d February 1853; No. 2175, of 7th September 1854; No. 30, of 8th July 1855; No. 692, of 28th March 1855.

procure a small quantity of this cotton, and despatch it to Bombay, in order that its quality may be tested by the most competent judges; and if it should turn out as expected, I would beg to recommend that the Collector be authorised to buy a quantity of the seed for distribution, and arrange for its further cultivation.

25. I also think that the suggestion of Mr. Daley relative to the ginning and baling of cotton at Dundooka worthy of attention. As respects baling, there seems to be no particular reason that Government should have to do with it, except for the purpose of ensuring that the cotton left the place clean. Natives understand this process perfectly, and if it is likely to be profitable, as Mr. Daley makes out, it might be expected that the business would be undertaken by some private party.

26. As regards ginning, it may be as well for Government not to withdraw altogether; and I would recommend that a small establishment as in Khandeish be kept up, to keep the gins in order, &c.

27. There are already 13 hand-gins and three cottage gins belonging to Government, and also one bullock-power machine, which requires some little adjustment. I believe that there are at present four apprentices maintained by Government at Dharwar, who have been taught now to construct and use gins, one of whom might be appointed to Ahmedabad until some private party is induced to set up a ginning establishment. I have written to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to ascertain whether any of the men at Dharwar are fit to take independent charge of a ginning establishment; and if Government approve of my intention, I will consult the Collector of Ahmedabad, and report what establishment will be required to carry out this plan.

28. It remains for Government to decide what is to be done in Mr. Daley's case. His conduct in not sending his report earlier is certainly very extraordinary, and the plea, one which seems scarcely such as can be held valid for so great a length of time. I must say, however, for Mr. Daley, that in all other instances I have had reason to be well satisfied with him, and found him active, able, and zealous in the cause; and if his health is re-established, I should not feel want of confidence that he would not exert himself to the utmost if re-employed.

Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 25 June 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. G. Fawcett*,
Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

(No. 202 of 1855.)

From *J. W. Hadow*, Esq., Collector of Ahmedabad, to *E. G. Fawcett*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

In reference to your memorandum, No. 2705, dated 14th September 1853, I have the honour to submit a memorandum of information relative to the cotton experiments in this collectorate, and the advisability or otherwise of their continuance, in the form of replies to the queries received with the Government Resolution, No. 5008, dated 25th August 1853.

2. In reference to the 2d paragraph of your memorandum, I would beg to refer to my letter dated 8th August last, from which it will be seen that Mr. Edwards' report on the subject had not been received, and the information which Mr. Daley had been instructed to supply, the result of his inquiries in the course of the tour he made in the cotton-growing districts of this collectorate about a year ago, is still awaited.

Ahmedabad, Collector's Camp,
Dholka, 14 March 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Hadow*,
Collector.

Memorandum of Replies to certain Queries relative to the progress of the Cotton Experiments, and the advisability, or otherwise, of their continuance in the Collectorate of Ahmedabad.

Question 1. For how many years has the cotton experiment been carried on in your collectorate, and what are understood to have been the objects with which it was commenced?

Answer. The experiment began in January 1851, and was brought abruptly to a close before the end of 1853, by the resignation of Mr. Edwards, the then Superintendent. *Vide* the

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the correspondence on the subject noted in the margin,* the appointment of a successor has been under consideration.

2d. The objects appear to have been the same here as in other parts of the Presidency where experiments were sanctioned, viz., to introduce the exotic and other superior kinds of cotton; to improve and extend the cultivation of indigenous cotton to this part of Goozerat; to convince the farmers and dealers of the utility of sending a cleaner and better prepared article to the export markets, for which purpose the experiment was to embrace the cleaning of cotton by machinery; and lastly, to check as far as practicable the frauds believed to be practised extensively in the preparation and packing of cotton for the market in places in the interior, and at the ports of shipment, by those concerned in the local export trade.

3d. The different reports, letters, &c., on the subject enumerated in the margin,† will show how far the limited period for which the experiment was carried on, latterly under the superintendence of one who proved himself a very unfit person to be entrusted with its management, has supplied the requisite "data" on which to ground an opinion of the degree of success that might ultimately attend the experiment were it resumed.

2. Show, in a statement (in the form given), the particular talookas in which the New Orleans cotton is at present grown, and the years since which this cotton has been produced there.

The information required under this head is supplied, as far as the returns of cultivation admit of its being so shown, in a statement according to the form given. The results for 1852, 1853, and 1854, being the same as those given in the half-yearly progress reports for those years, and for the fourth year, 1854-55, in the statements received from the mamlutdars, and in the general return of the collectorate forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner under date 29th January last.

EXTENT of Land under Cultivation.

	1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	
	B. w. w.w.	*B. w. w.w.*	*B. w. w.w.*	*Acres. Goontas.*	
Dholka - - -	43 15 0	104 16 19	- - -	45 31	
				B. w. w.w.	
Dhundooka - -	170 10 0	501 14 8	77 0 0	547 10 0	Beegas of 80 cubits.
Gogo - - -	- - -	16 0 0	- - -	- - -	
Veerumgaum - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	
Ahmedabad - -					
Duskrohie - -	- - -	27 14 3	- - -	1 10 0	
TOTAL - - -	214 5 0	650 6 0	77 0 0	551 10 0	
			Acres	45 31	

* Acting Collector's memorandum, No. 563, dated 12th October 1853, with an application from Mr. Edwards. Revenue Commissioner's reply, No. 3272, dated 14th November 1853. Acting Collector's Memorandum, No. 607, dated 4th November 1853, on a letter from Mr. Edwards. Acting Collector's letter, No. 619, dated 10th November 1853. Revenue Commissioner's reply, No. 3407, dated 12th November 1853. Revenue Commissioner's memorandum, No. 3447, dated 16th November 1853. Government resolution, No. 6607, dated 12th November 1853, received with Revenue Commissioner's endorsement, No. 3448, dated 16th November 1853. Acting Collector's endorsement, No. 640, dated 17th November 1853, on a letter from the First Assistant Collector, No. 41, dated 14th November 1853. Revenue Commissioner's memorandum, No. 3472, dated 18th November 1853. Acting Collector's reply, No. 17, dated 5th January 1854. Revenue Commissioner's endorsement, No. 3648, dated 3d December 1853, on Government resolution, No. 6933, 1st December 1854. Revenue Commissioner's endorsement, No. 3763, dated 13th December 1853, on a letter to the Collector of Surat. Acting Collector's letter, Nos. 484 and 485, dated 21st August 1854. Revenue Commissioner's memorandum, No. 2178, dated 7th September 1854. Acting Collector's reply, No. 538, dated 21st September 1854. Revenue Commissioner's letter, Nos. 2372, dated 2d October 1854. Revenue Commissioner's memorandum, No. 2598, dated 3d November, on Government resolution, No. 4928, dated 31st October 1854.

† Half Yearly Progress Reports ending 31st May 1851, to 31st May 1854. Superintendent's Monthly Progress Reports for January, February, June, September, October, and November 1852, and February, April, and May 1853, forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner with Collector's letters and memorandum, dated the 12th February, 10th March, 12th July, 12th October, 8th November, and 15th December 1852, and 18th April, 28th May, and 17th June 1853. Superintendent's letters, dated 23d August and 29th November 1852, and 24th May and 6th June 1853, forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner with Acting Collector's letters and Memorandum, dated 29th January, 1st February, 28th May, and 11th June 1853.

ESTIMATED Yield of Clean Cotton.

	1851–52.		1852–53.		1853–54.		1854–55.	
	C.	*Lbs.*	*C.*	*Lbs.*	*C.*	*Lbs.*	*C.*	*Lbs.*
Estimated yield for the Five Districts above shown - -	2	737	2	558	0	183	3	487

3. What has been the yield of cotton in each of the past eight years?

The experiment in this collectorate, as already stated, had only been conducted under the management of superintendents for three years, the estimated yield of the exotic for those years and 1854–55, has been returned as entered in the lower division of the statement above given.

4. What is the total expense incurred by Government on account of the cotton experiment in your collectorate, from the commencement up to the present time, and what sum do your accounts show to be standing against the experiment, or as loss to Government?

The experiment in this collectorate had been attended with a cost to Government, including all items of charges and expenditure up to the date of Mr. Edwards's departure, and subsequently, until instructions were received on the subject, on account of establishment of *Rs.* 19,813. 6. 1.* The apparent gross balance standing against the experiment as loss to Government in my accounts, including the sum of *Rs.* 345. 9. 7., marginally referred to,† amounts to *Rs.* 18,013. 13.; this, however, is to a small amount in excess of the real balance, as accounts of the sale of the last consignment of 1,501 lbs. of New Orleans cotton shipped to England have not been received, and a small quantity of clean New Orleans cotton is still on hand. On a rough estimate which I have had prepared, deductions on account of the above two items might be allowed to the amount of *Rs.* 491. 15. 5., as per margin,‡ which would reduce the balance to *Rs.* 17,521. 13. 7.; from this, again, if the value of buildings, stock, &c., be taken as per margin,§ to the amount of *Rs.* 4,224. 6., the actual balance would be reduced to *Rs.* 13,297. 7. 7.

5. What proportion of the total expenditure pertains to the pay and allowances of the superintendent and engineers respectively?

No engineer was attached to the experimental department in this collectorate. The proportion which the pay and allowances of the superintendent, up to 31st October 1853, amounting to 10,755 rupees, bears to the total amount of expenditure, is *Rs.* 54. 4. 6. per cent.

6. Describe the nature of the services hitherto rendered by the superintendent, and state whether you think any, and if so, what improvement in the mode of cotton culture has been brought about by his exertions?

The nature of the services rendered by the superintendents will appear from the progress reports that were submitted from time to time; a reference to these will show that they

* This includes the pay of the establishment from 1st October 1853, for which sanction has been solicited through the Revenue Commissioner.—*Vide* Memorandum, No. 835, dated 28th July 1854.

† Amounting to *Rs.* 345. 9. 7. from 1st October 1853 to 28th February 1855, due to the establishment.

				Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
‡ Estimated value of 1,501 lbs. of New Orleans cotton shipped to England in May 1853, at the price obtained for the former consignment - - - - - - - -				365	13	1
Estimated value of 1 candy and 437 lbs. of clean cotton now in hand, if valued at present market price - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				126	2	4
			Rs.	491	15	5

				Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
§ Buildings - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				845	13	5
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*			
16 gins of 20 saws each, constructed by Mr. Price - - - -	2,055	9	7			
Deduct four sold - - - - - - - - - - -	500	–	–			
				1,555	9	7
Office furniture - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				25	–	–
One lathesturner, Europe, complete with tools - - - - - - - - -				1,541	6	–
Three pawlins, ammunition, paint, &c. - - - - - - - - - -				71	14	3
Sundry articles supplied from the Ordnance Department - - - - - -				185	–	3
			Rs.	4,224	6	–

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they were employed in inducing the cultivators to grow the New Orleans cotton; in endeavouring to introduce the saw-gins, by explaining the use of them, and showing how cotton could be cleaned more effectually and expeditiously, and, in the end, more economically, than by the native method; in making up saw-gins for the use of the departments and for disposal; in ginning and preparing for the market cotton grown at the expense of Government, and in purchasing and ginning cotton on account of Government.

As regards any improvement in the mode of culture, if this refer to the indigenous cotton, I may observe, that I am not aware of this having been one of the objects of the experiment, and if it had been, and the superintendents had directed their attention to the subject, the experiment was, I think, on too limited a scale, and not of sufficient duration, to have been productive of any permanent improvement.

7. Whence have the ryots received their supplies of New Orleans cotton seed? If from Government, have these supplies been given gratis or otherwise?

Ryots who were desirous of making an experiment of the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton were supplied with seed "gratis," receiving it through the superintendent and the mamlutdars.

8. Do you think that the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton is voluntarily engaged in by the ryots from a conviction of its superiority over the indigenous variety, unin fluenced by any expectation that the greater part, if not the whole, of the crop will be purchased on account of Government.

Those ryots who have engaged in the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton in the collectorate have done so, I have no doubt, from a wish to satisfy themselves whether they could grow it remuneratively or not. If assured on this point as regards the yield, they would not look to Government to provide a market for their cotton, though it is but natural to suppose that the certainty of having a market at hand at which they could be sure of obtaining better prices than elsewhere, would operate as it should do, as a healthy stimulus to enterprise and exertion, and thus promote the extension of the cultivation.

I have no grounds for supposing that the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton in this collectorate, which has been to a very limited extent, as shown by the statement in the reply to the 2d Query, has been forced upon the ryots directly or indirectly; the error may have been upon the other side, and this may account, in some measure, for the little progress that has been made in the introduction of the exotic.

It is not to be supposed that the cultivators in this country can of themselves find out at once the value of new products, or learn, as if by instinct, how such may be advantageously cultivated. It appears to me to be quite essential to the success of this, or any other experiment having similar objects in view, that the local native authorities should exert themselves in co-operation with the superintendent, and as long as the exercise of it be kept within legitimate bounds, I see no objection to these officers' using their influence in inducing the cultivators to try the cultivation of superior cotton or other products.

9. Have you ever found the New Orleans cotton objected to by the cultivators and dealers? If so, state what their objections were, and what your opinions are in respect to them.

I have not been informed of any instances in which the cultivators and dealers have objected to the New Orleans cotton. I believe its superiority to the indigenous is universally admitted by those who have had the opportunity of judging for themselves: but the notion seems prevalent that the climate is unsuited to its productiveness as a crop; that its liability to failure is greater, and that it is more easily affected by the capriciousness of seasons than is the case with the indigenous; and perhaps there are some grounds for this impression.

10. Has New Orleans cotton been purchased on account of Government every year since the commencement of the experiment? If so, what proportion of each season crop was thus engaged for.

The whole crop of New Orleans cotton had been purchased on account of Government every year since the commencement of the experiment in 1850-51, in the three years in which it has been grown.

11. Do you think the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in your collectorate would be at all affected were Government to cease to make such annual purchases?

I do not suppose, as will be seen from the observations I have offered in my reply to the 8th query, that the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton when engaged in by the ryots from the conviction that the yield would generally, taking good and bad seasons together, be sufficiently productive to make the speculation a profitable one, would be affected were Government to cease to provide a market for the produce, though it is not unlikely that many would in such case hesitate for a time to embark in the enterprise, and to this extent the withdrawal of such support might operate temporarily as a drawback to the extension of the cultivation.

12. Do you consider it necessary or expedient that the cotton experiment in your collectorate should still be kept up as at present, and, if it be continued, the New Orleans cotton will eventually become the great staple produce of the districts of your charge? If so, explain fully your reasons for this opinion?

*. I have already observed the experiment has been, in my humble opinion, on too limited a scale and of too short a duration to be productive of any permanent improvement in the

culture

culture of the indigenous cotton. Supposing that the Superintendents had turned their attention to the subject as one of the objects sought to be attained by the experiment, for the same reason I consider that the data that have been supplied are insufficient as a basis on which to form an opinion as regards the ultimate success which might attend the experiment were it allowed another trial under an experienced and efficient superintendent, and in this way given the same chance of success that has been allowed experiments elsewhere. At present I am not in possession of facts and information to enable me to offer any decided opinion on the question of the utility of carrying out further measures, with a view to a renewal of the experiment. The information which Mr. Daley was expected to supply (the result of his inquiries as to the suitableness of the soil and climate for the New Orleans) and the success which had attended the attempt to introduce its cultivation, has not been received, and I have no other facts on which to form an opinion than those contained in the reports and letters of the late superintendents submitted from time to time from this office.

(signed) *J. W. Hadow*, Collector.

(No. 55 of 1855.)

From *E. L. Jenkins*, Esq.. Collector of Broach, to *E. G. Fawcett*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 100, dated the 16th instant, I have now the honour to submit the following replies to the queries relative to cotton experiments in this collectorate, which were received with your memorandum, No. 2705, dated the 14th September 1853.

The cotton experiments in this collectorate were commenced under Dr. Peart in the season of 1840-41, and were continued under the successive management of Dr. Burn, Mr. Simson, Mr. Mercer, and Mr. Landon until the 31st July 1849, when they were finally given up altogether.

The objects of the experiments were to introduce the culture of exotic cotton, and extend and improve the cultivation and mode of cleaning the indigenous cotton.

2. The following is a statement of the extent of land applied to the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in the several talookas, from the year 1842-43 to 1852-53.

Extent of Land under Cultivation.

——	1842-43.			1843-44.			1848-49.			1849-50.			1850-51.			1851-52.			1852-53.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Broach -	-	-		-	-		-	-		9	2	34	21	3	13	-	-		2	0	8
Wagra -	3	1	9	-	-		-	-		1	3	17	4	3	15	-	-		0	2	2
Unklesur -	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		1	0	4	6	2	26	—		
Hansote -	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		2	1	9	—			—		
Jumboosur -	2	3	37	2	2	25	4	1	11	2	2	19	4	2	21	-	-		2	0	8
Ahmode -	-	-		-	-		-	-		3	0	12	0	2	2	-	-		1	0	30
Total - -	6	1	6	2	2	25	4	1	11	17	1	2	35	0	24	6	2	26	5	3	8

3. The estimated yield of clean cotton in the years in question is as follows:—

Estimated Yield of Clean Cotton.

	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Estimated yield for the whole Collectorate - -	196	42	-	15	114	392	-

4. The total expenditure incurred up to the 31st July 1849 amounted to *Rs.*2,64,176. 7. 4., and the balance standing against the experiments as a loss to Government, on the above date, amounted to *Rs.*1,96,767. 5. 4.

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5. The amount which was paid to the superintendent and engineer during the time that the experiments were carried on, is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay and allowances of the superintendent up to 31st July 1849 -	58,164	12	1
Ditto - ditto - of engineer - - - - - - -	23,723	4	4
Rs.	81,888	–	5

6. When the experiments were first commenced, the chief duty of the superintendent was to manage the cotton farms at Kookurwarra and Kurrode, to induce the ryots to undertake the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, and introduce the saw-gins. The farms above mentioned were, however, given up in the year 1847.

It was also the duty of the superintendent to look after the gin factory, prepare periodical reports, and answer references.

It is not considered that any improvement has been effected in the mode of cotton cultivation in this collectorate.

7. The ryots used to receive their supplies of New Orleans cotton seed from Government through the superintendent, and always gratis.

8. It would appear that the soil or climate of this zillah was not favourable to the growth of New Orleans cotton, and, at all events, the attempt to introduce it did not succeed.

9. I should conceive that the quantity of New Orleans cotton produced in this collectorate was scarcely sufficient to enable the dealers to form a correct opinion of its superiority, or otherwise, as compared with the indigenous variety.

10 and 11. The quantity of New Orleans cotton produced in this zillah will have been seen to be very trifling, and not sufficient to allow of purchases being made on account of Government.

12. The cotton experiments in this collectorate were abolished as before stated with the approval of the Court of Directors contained in the 6th and 7th paragraphs of their despatch (No. 9), dated 6th November 1850, received by this department with the Revenue Commissioner's Memorandum (No. 182), dated the 22d January 1851.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. L. Jenkins*,
Collector.

Broach, Collector's Office,
Camp, Jumboosur, 23 January 1855.

No. 374 of 1855.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

From *H. Liddell*, Esq., Collector of Surat, to *E. G. Fawcett*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, Tanna.

Sir,

With reference to your Memorandum, No. 2705, of the 14th September 1853, with enclosures, I have the honour to submit the following replies to the several queries contained therein on the subject of the cotton experiments carried on in this zillah:—

Question 1. For how many years has the cotton experiment been carried on in your collectorate, and what are understood to have been the objects with which it was commenced?

Answer. The experiment under the superintendent, Mr. Daley, who joined this department on 10th January 1851, has been carried on for four years, viz., 1851-52 to 1854-55.

Previous to 1851-52, for the introduction of the system of cleaning cotton by saw-gins, in the years 1847-48 and 1848-49, some gins were set up at work at Surat, and for the purpose of trial, the Georgian* and New Orleans† cotton seeds sent by Government were distributed amongst the ryots and sown in several selected places, the result of which has been reported in the late Collector, Mr. Fawcett's, letter, No 278, of the 27th May 1850.

* In 1849-50.
† In 1849-50, and 1850-51.

The objects of the experiment are the introduction of the New Orleans cotton to supersede the indigenous; the substitution of saw-gins for native "churkas;" to obtain a better and cleaner description of cotton than has hitherto been supplied to the English market from this collectorate, and the suppression of all frauds in the baling of cotton, such as adulteration, false packing, &c.

2. Show in a statement (in the form given) the particular talookas in which the New Orleans cotton is at present grown, and the year since which this cotton has been produced there?

The information is furnished in the following statement:

Extent of Land under Cultivation.

Talookas.	1849-50.	1850-51.	1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.
	B. w. w.	*B. w. w.*	*B. w. w.*	*B. w. w.*	*B. w. w.*	*B. w. w.*
Oolpar	- - -	1 0 0	37 0 0	193 8 15	13 19 0	3 2 15
Koorsud	- - -	1 0 0	12 0 0	154 6 15	24 17 10	2 0 0
Chowrasee	- - -	- -	145 0 0	58 14 15	28 11 10	—
Kurode	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walore	- - -	- -	- - -	1 5 0	—	—
Surbhone	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	0 10 0	—
Soopa	- - -	0 16 5	- - -	2 2 0	—	—
Purchale	- - -	- -	8 0 0	13 6 10	—	—
Chicklee	- - -	0 6 10	—	—	—	—
Bulsar	- - -	- -	- - -	5 0 0	—	—
Parnera	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bugwara	- - -	- -	8 0 0	—	—	—
Mandvie	- - -	- -	- - -	2 9 0	—	—
Total	- - -	3 2 15	210 0 0	430 12 15	67 18 0	5 2 15
	C. Lbs.	*C. Lbs.*	*C. Lbs.*	*C. Lbs.*	*C. Lbs.*	*C. Lbs.*
Estimated yield for the whole Collectorate	- -	0 690	17 390	19 641	1 269½	0 588

The exotic cotton (Georgian and New Orleans) was first introduced in this collectorate in 1849-50, but as there is no return for that year, and the New Orleans crop for that season appears to have failed, the column for the same is left blank. *Vide* the Collector's letter cited in reply to the 1st query.

3. What has been the yield of cotton in each of the past eight years?

The answer to this will be found in the preceding reply.

4. What is the total expense incurred by Government on account of the cotton experiments in your collectorate from the commencement up to the present time, and what sum do your accounts show to be standing against the experiment, or as loss to Government?

From the information now furnished by the superintendent, it appears to be 9,156 rupees up to the 30th November 1852, deducting from which 400 rupees, the price obtained for cotton consigned to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, and *Rs.* 140. 4. paid by the superintendent for two gins sold by him, the sum standing against the experiment is *Rs.* 8,615. 12.*

5. What proportion of the total expenditure pertains to the pay and allowances of the superintendent and engineer respectively?

The superintendent is both engineer and superintendent. The proportion to his pay and allowances on the expenditure (as shown above) is 70 per cent. The note to the above query is also applicable to this.

6. Describe

* The reference now under reply being of long standing, and several calls having been received from you for expediting its answer, I do not think it advisable to defer doing so any longer, when information on other points except this is at hand. It should be borne in mind, that being at a great distance from the head-quarters, I am at this moment unable to consult my accounts and reply to this question fully. I, however, hope to do so immediately on receipt of the necessary particulars, for which a reference has this day been made.

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6. Describe the nature of the services hitherto rendered by the superintendent, and state whether you think any, and if so what, improvements in the culture has been brought about by his exertions?

In the first year of the experiments the superintendent obtained two candies and 166 lbs. of clean New Orleans cotton wool, in opposition to all the prejudices of the natives. The progress of the experiment in the beginning was considered gratifying (*vide* Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division's endorsement, No. 2273, dated the 2d September 1852. In 1852–53, the superintendent prepared a memorandum, detailing the manner of cultivating the exotic plant. (*Vide* my letter, No. 1185, of the 28th October 1853.)

Notwithstanding the repeated calls, the superintendent has not submitted the several periodical returns, &c., required from him regularly, and has not moreover, in accordance with the Revenue Commissioner's instructions (No. 1442, of the 25th May 1853), kept any regular diary of his proceedings; from these facts I am led to believe that very little or nothing has been done in the way of improved cultivation.

7. Whence have the ryots received their supplies of New Orleans cotton seed; if from Government, have these supplies been gratis, or otherwise?

From Government; gratis.

8. Do you think that the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton voluntarily engaged in by the ryots from a conviction of its superiority over the indigenous variety, uninfluenced by any expectation that the greater part, if not the whole, of the crop will be purchased on account of Government?

No, I do not think the ryots cultivate this cotton voluntarily, but more as a favour than from any hope of ultimate profit; as in nine cases out of ten they have demanded remissions on account of the failure of the experiment.

9. Have you ever found the New Orleans objected to by the cultivators and dealers? If so, state what their objections were, and what your opinions are in respect to them.

Yes, it being an innovation, the cultivators do not like it; and in the event of a failure of crop, they look for remissions of the whole amount of the assessment due by them to Government. Moreover, it being considered by respectable farmers and cultivators that the soil and climate of this zillah are not suitable to the New Orleans cotton, and its produce at the same time being not considered sufficiently remunerative for the expense and labour required in its cultivation, they do not attempt to sow it. The native dealers are prepared to purchase the exotic at the same rate as that of the indigenous, the quantity of the yield being not so great as to induce the European merchants in Bombay to come forward; and thus a ready market is wanting to offer inducements to the ryots of this zillah.

In the event of the failure of crop, if remissions be promised to be granted, some of the ryots would raise the exotic cotton; but to adopt such a course is not likely to lead to a favourable result.

10. Has New Orleans cotton been purchased on account of Government every year since the commencement of the experiments? If so, what proportion of each season crop was thus engaged for?

In 1851–52 the whole crop. In 1852–53 half of the crop, the ryots having retained a portion for their own use. In 1853–54 no engagements were entered into with the ryots; they were however informed by the superintendent, that in the event of their not being able to realise a better price than that hitherto paid by Government, viz., two rupees a bhar more than that realised by the indigenous, he (the superintendent) would be prepared to take the kuppas off their hands at the above rate.

11. Do you think the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in your collectorate would be at all affected, were Government to cease to make such annual purchases?

It would, at the present stage of the experiment, be abandoned altogether.

12. Do you consider it necessary or expedient that the cotton experiments in your collectorate should still be kept up, as at present; and that, if it be continued, the New Orleans cotton will eventually become the great staple produce of the districts of your charge; if so, explain fully your reason for this opinion?

I do not think it expedient to keep up the cotton experiments any longer.

2. The system of using saw-gins instead of "churkas" in cleaning cotton being considered superior, and with the view of their extensive introduction they were, in the way of experiments, set up at work in 1847–48, and 1848–49, and subsequently, since Mr. Daley's appointment as superintendent, from 1851–52, and the result has been that only (2) two saw-gins have been disposed of. This shows that the saw-gin has not been extensively or generally brought into use by the natives.

3. In 1849–50 some Georgian and New Orleans cotton seeds were distributed amongst the ryots, and sown in some selected places, but the result is nowise favourable. These trials, however, not having been considered fair ones, the present experiments commenced in 1851–52. In the first year of the experiment patches of land selected by the superintendent, and considered to be of the first class, were placed at his disposal; but the crops of the New Orleans cotton yielded by them were so scanty, as to lead to the conclusion that neither the soil

soil nor climate of this zillah was suitable for the growth of that kind of cotton; but in order to form a decisive opinion they have continued, but they have met with ill success in almost every instance, and remissions were granted on account of failure of crops in 1852–53. The crop raised in Muzoora, a village close to Surat, the soil of which was considered to be suitable, was inspected by me in 1853, and found to be a total failure. The late First Assistant Collector, Mr. Reid, with a view to the eventual introduction of the New Orleans cotton in this Collectorate, selected some of the villages of the Bulsar talooka,* both the soil and climate of which are considered favourable, and there, at his own expense, had sown some New Orleans cotton seeds, which, however, proved a failure. The experience in the details of our revenue system of one of the best mamlutdars of this zillah, as well as the opinions of some of the intelligent farmers and cultivators, show that since the commencement of the experiments under this Superintendent, almost all the attempts made for raising the New Orleans have proved failures; and they all state that the New Orleans cotton plant is not likely to thrive well in this Collectorate, on account of the unsuitableness of its climate and soil to it. The only partial success in raising this cotton was obtained where it was sown on light soil, or what is called "ghorat;" the rich alluvial or black cotton soil of Guzerat seems wholly unsuitable to the plant; perhaps also failure may be attributable to old or inferior seed. The opinion generally entertained being as stated above, and the result of the experiments carried on for upwards of (4) four years do not speak favourably; and, notwithstanding the repeated calls made to Mr. Daley, I have not as yet received the several periodical returns, &c. overdue by him; and, at the same time, he does not appear to have kept any diary of his proceedings and register of the effects of irrigation, as well as of growth, which facts, in my opinion, are strongly indicative that the Superintendent had nothing to say about the success of the experiments, or undoubtedly he would have done so. I am therefore precluded from recommending the further continuance of the experiment.

4. As cotton-spinning machinery has lately been set up in Broach by Mr. Landon, and will be shortly at work, a ready market for the cotton produce of this Collectorate will be soon opened; and, in that event, the people will themselves soon learn the superior value of the New Orleans cotton; and I have not a doubt, if its production can ever be ensured at all, with the incentive of a larger price offered by Mr. Landon or others, the natives will cultivate the plant voluntarily without any assistance from Government, as has been the case with the Mauritius sugar-cane; as, immediately the natives found it a profitable crop, the cultivation extended, and it is now largely cultivated in all the talookas of the zillah.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Liddell,*
Collector.

Surat, Collector's Camp, Tithul, Bulsar District,
25 May 1855.

(No. 1185 of 1853.)

From *Henry Liddell,* Esq., Collector of Surat, to *E. G. Fawcett,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, Tanna.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 2625, of the 6th ultimo, calling for the monthly progress reports from the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, from March last, and requesting me to explain why they were not transmitted regularly, I have the honour to transmit copy of a letter received from that officer, which will, I hope, be considered satisfactory.

2. I have already intimated to Mr. Daley that for the future he must be punctual in submitting this periodical report.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Liddell,*
Collector.

Surat, Collector's Office,
28 October 1853.

(No. 28 of 1853.)

To *H. Liddell,* Esq., Collector, Surat.

Sir,

WITH reference to your endorsement, No. 888, of the 15th ultimo, transmitting copy of a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 2625, of the 6th idem, regarding the non-transmission regularly of my monthly progress reports since March last, and also as to what steps have been taken by me for ascertaining the best time for sowing New Orleans cotton, I respectfully beg to inform you that on the 1st April last I received the sanction of Government to alter the (17) seventeen saw-gins sent to me from Dharwar; and to enable me to do this, it was necessary that I should teach my establishment of artificers

* Oondach, Pordi, Sandpore, Tithul.

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artificers the use of the lathe, and a portion of the tools appertaining to it. At first I had to turn an iron shaft for the saws, and another for the brushes, a zinc washer, and a wooden tightening whirl, as models for my establishment to work upon; and then I had to teach the carpenter and smith on alternate days; when the carpenter was engaged with me at the lathe, the smith was employed in making the adjusting screws, and moulding the zinc washers to be turned on the lathe; when the smith was engaged with me, the carpenter was employed in making the stands for the large tightening-whirls, and shaping the whirls for the lathe; so that no portion of my establishment was any day idle. To have taught my establishment the use of the whole of the tools belonging to a lathe, it would have taken up a twelvemonth; but I merely taught them the use of such tools as would enable them not only to repair, but to make up a gin; and this took them five months; and I must acknowledge that they not only worked with a good will, but that they also brought the materials to work upon, so anxious were they to learn the use of the lathe. It was only the early part of this month that I considered them fit to work by themselves without my supervision. At present my establishment can make up every part of a gin, with the exception of the saws, and these are supplied at so low a price from England, *Rs.* 1. 8. each, that it would be profitless to attempt to make them up here. On account of my establishment learning the use of the lathe, and owing to their want of skill, in frequently destroying or smashing nearly a whole day's work, they could not show any work worthy a monthly report; and I respectfully trust that the above explanation will be considered satisfactory.

2. With regard to the monthly reports on the New Orleans cotton, I beg to state that a few maunds only were sown, immediately after the first shower of rain on the 12th of June last, but they were soon after destroyed by the incessant rains that followed; and the cultivators had no opportunity of sowing either the indigenous or New Orleans cotton seed until the latter end of August and beginning of September. I have not as yet received the reports from the mamlutdars regarding the New Orleans cotton, but as soon as I receive their statements, giving the names of the villages, and quantity sown in each village, I will examine every field, and send in my report regarding them.

3. With respect to the time of sowing the New Orleans cotton seed in this Collectorate, I beg to forward a copy of a memorandum which I submitted to you in March last, a translation of which you had the kindness to forward to the mamlutdars, for their information and guidance. I obtained the above information by a series of experiments, for two years, in the farm at Moogoord. I would, however, respectfully beg to remark that, at Coimbatore, the means of irrigation are at hand, whereas here we are entirely dependent on the monsoon. If we had the means of irrigation at command, the proper time to sow the New Orleans cotton seed would be early in April, and we should then obtain two full crops instead of one crop of cotton in the year.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Daley*,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Surat, 25 October 1853.

MEMORANDUM.

THE soil requires to be well ploughed, the deeper the better, and it should be freed from weeds; all inequalities in the land should be reduced; land that is low and flat, and liable to inundations, should be well drained, similar to those in the Oolpar talooka.

2. The ploughing should take place in the month of May, if earlier so much the better, as the longer the land is allowed to lie fallow between the ploughing and the sowing, the greater will be its fertility.

3. The seed should be sown in drills in the early part of the month of July or the latter end of June, soon after the first monsoon shower, in the same manner as the indigenous is sown, but the hollow bamboo, which is used in the drills, should be of greater circumference, on account of the larger size of the exotic seed, to enable them to drop through easily. The rows should be from two to three feet apart, so as to allow the free use of the kulpee. The time the kulpee should be first used is, when the second or third proper leaf makes its appearance, not reckoning the two seed leaves. Should the application of it be delayed beyond this period, the plants are liable to become dwarfish, and the yield less prolific. The second application of the kulpee should be a month or two later, when the flowers begin to open, and it is requisite to keep the ground clear, otherwise it gets foul and the weeds choke the plants. It may be applied a third or a fourth time, as weeds make their appearance. The frequent use of the kulpee tends to cool the land between the rows. The seed should not be sown deeper than two inches.

4. There is a peculiarity in the exotic, viz. when the plant arrives to one, two, or even three feet in height, before it blossoms, it begins to wither, all the leaves turn brown, and eventually drop off, and the stalk itself becomes rather brittle, and to all appearance dead, and in this dormant state it remains from 10 to 20 days, after which a careful observer will notice minute green particles, similar to particles of moss, all along the stem, which is the precursor of the plant springing up with renewed vigour, and then there is no after danger to it.

5. The

5. The plant should never be allowed to exceed three feet in height; as soon as it attains this height it ought to be topped or pruned.

6. The plant attains its maturity in about 3 or 3 ½ months, according to the quality of the soil. Its appearance then is as follows: the stem and branches are brown, most of the leaves green, and a few brown, and most of the pods are full blown.

7. The calyx of the exotic being much stronger and tougher than the indigenous, it enables one to pick the cotton out of it quite clean; whereas in the indigenous the calyx is so very brittle that the slightest touch extracts the cotton out of it, breaks it into pieces, and mixes it with the cotton.

8. After the first crop has been reaped from the plants, all the empty pods should be plucked off, and in a month or a month and a half there will be another crop, but not so prolific as the first; and if the pods be again plucked off, there will be a third crop in rich soils.

9. I have noticed in the farm at Moorgood that the plants sheltered by hedges and enclosures were much more luxuriant than those in the plain, which are affected by the land and sea winds, and I would therefore beg to suggest that the cotton fields be intersected at intervals of 20 yards, with rows of the castor oil plant, to protect them from these winds.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Daley,*
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Surat, 19 March 1853.

(No. 3338 of 1853.)

From *E. G. Fawcett,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to *H. Liddell,* Esq., Collector of Surat.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 1185, dated the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to observe that the progress made by the workmen is satisfactory; but it should have been noticed as it proceeded, as the object of the monthly reports is to keep this department informed of what is going on.

2. The result of the sowing mentioned in para. 2 of Mr. Daley's report, is to be regretted.

3. It is of great importance that every fact tending to show how this plant may be profitably raised should be carefully noted; for an impression is gaining ground, that the soil or climate of this part of India is not so favourable to it as to render it so safe or remunerative a crop as the indigenous cotton. Mr. Daley at the close of his report alludes to the irrigation of this plant at Coimbatoor. I should like to know whether he has had any opportunity of observing how irrigation answers in your districts, both as regards bringing the plant to maturity, and being remunerative for the expense incurred.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. G. Fawcett,*
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Camp, Boregaum, 8 November 1853.

(No. 2 of 1854.)

To *H. Liddell,* Esq., Collector, Surat.

Sir,

WITH reference to the 4th para. of the Revenue Commissioner's letter, No. 3338, of the 8th November last, to your address, transmitted with your memorandum, No. 1309, of the 28th idem, requesting to be informed whether irrigation answers in the Surat Collectorate, both as regards bringing the exotic plant to maturity and being remunerative for the expense, I beg respectfully to inform you that I have not had an opportunity of observing the effect of irrigation on it in Surat; but I have no doubt that the out-turn would be remunerative, and the fibre longer and the texture better, because the plant requires very little irrigation, and that at intervals of about a fortnight; besides, irrigation would only be necessary before the monsoon, and occasionally after, when the latter rains fail.

2. I have, however, seen the effect of hand-watering on the exotic at Poona. The experiment was tried by Colonel C. N. Grant, of the Engineers, who got some seeds and bolls from Coimbatore. The seeds were sown in April, and hand-watered till the beginning of the rains; and the yield in the month of October was about four pucka maunds, or eight Surat maunds of kuppas per beega; the bolls were about three-fourths the size of those brought from Coimbatore; the fibre was equal in length, but the texture was a little inferior; the difference in the size of the pods and the texture may be attributable to the

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difference of climate and soil, and also to the want of the fine particles of clay which "pat" irrigation would have supplied the plants with, and which acts equally as well as manure on them. The second crop, in March, gave a yield of about five Surat maunds in kuppas, but the texture was equally as good as those from Coimbatore.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Daley*,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Ranpoor,
3 February 1854.

(No. 316 of 1854.)

TRUE copy submitted with reference to his letter, No. 3338, of the 8th November last, for the information of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

(signed) *H. Liddell*,
Collector.

Surat, Collector's Camp Ved,
13 February 1854.

EXTRACT, Paras. 1 to 10, of Letter No. 1437, dated 25 May 1853, from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to the Acting Collector of Ahmedabad.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 267, of 18th ultimo, relative to the cotton experiments in your Collectorate, and to convey the following observations on the several subjects therein discussed.

2. The monthly progress reports required from the Superintendents are intended to keep the Collector and this department informed of the manner in which the Superintendent and his establishment have been employed during the past month, in order that, in the event of any laxity, immediate notice may be taken. The half-yearly progress reports alone are intended for the information of Government, and should form a complete summary of the proceedings of the period under report, notwithstanding the subjects may have been noticed in the monthly reports.

3. Schemes of intended operations for the ensuing season should be well digested and submitted to this department before the commencement of the season to which the scheme may be intended to apply, in order that there may be time to give any instructions that may be necessary.

4. I approve of your directing the Superintendent to keep a diary of his proceedings; it will be of use to him to collate the information required for the monthly as well as the half-yearly reports. This diary he should submit to you for inspection when he forwards the usual reports, or at such times as you may wish to refer to it.

5. The Superintendent is right in thinking it unadvisable to cultivate small patches of land; but one way in which such a procedure might be of service, might be for the purpose of ascertaining the proper season of cultivation, by sowing small quantities on different dates, and carefully registering the appearance of the crops and state of the weather at frequent intervals during its growth.

6. Some printed papers on the experiments, as conducted at Coimbatore (*vide* Circular, dated 20th March 1849, and its supplement, dated 13th May 1852), were recently furnished by Government, from which it would appear that the New Orleans cotton requires to be sown much earlier than the indigenous; and I beg to request your and the Superintendent's careful attention to the substance of these papers; and the latter should do everything in his power to see if any other time of sowing the exotic cotton than that usually adopted will answer better.

7. His observations on this point would very properly find a place in his diary.

8. Until this point is established, it is premature to give an opinion adverse to the suitableness of the cotton soils of Ahmedabad to exotic cotton.

9. At the conclusion of his first para. he remarks a native opinion, which I conclude has been expressed to him, that the cultivation of small patches of land is merely a matter of amusement for the "saib loge." It is to be hoped Mr. Edwards strongly repudiated any such notion. Government have a very important object in view, and the casual admission of such an idea might operate prejudicially, and to an effect the very reverse of that which it is Mr. Edwards' duty to encourage.

10. His attention should be most especially directed to refuting and soothing the prejudices that he may meet with, and inducing the people by all legitimate means to increase the growth of both indigenous and exotic cottons.

(True extracts.)

(signed) *E. G. Fawcett*,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

(No. 3762 of 1853.)

From *E. G. Fawcett*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to *H. Liddell*, Esq., Collector of Surat.

Sir,

MR. EDWARDS, late Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, having suddenly left his office, and there having been a difference of opinion between him and the former Superintendent as to the suitableness of the soil and climate of that district to the growth of New Orleans cotton, I have the honour to request, by permission of Government, that you will depute Mr. Daley to visit that Collectorate, and see how matters stand.

2. It will, I think, be best for him to proceed direct to Gogo, and proceed thence northward towards Dholka, ascertaining by inquiries, in the first instance, where New Orleans cotton has been planted. I am desirous that he should visit a number of fields in different localities, ascertaining, as nearly as he may be able, when the fields were sown, note their present appearance and probable out-turn, upon which he will report and give his opinion on the question at issue, and further offer any observations which his experience may suggest.

3. Accompanying are some extracts of letters from Mr. Price and Mr. Edwards, forwarded for Mr. Daley's information, as per margin.

4. This duty ought not to occupy above a month or two at the outside, and during the time he may be absent he will be permitted to draw batta at the rate of five rupees instead of three rupees per diem. Mr. Daley should be placed immediately, otherwise the season for observing the plant in crop may be lost.

5. The Collector of Ahmedabad has been advised of this measure, and requested to afford such information and assistance as may be requisite.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. G. Fawcett*,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Tanna Districts, Camp Kurdee,
13 December 1853.

LETTER from Mr. *Daley*, dated 12 April 1855, reporting in reference to the Revenue Commissioner's Letter, No. 3762 of 13 December 1853, to the address of the Collector of Surat, on the suitableness or otherwise of the Soil and Climate of the Ahmedabad Districts to the growth of New Orleans Cotton.

(No. 333 of 1855.)

Ahmedabad Collector's Camp, Gogo,
25 April 1855.

SUBMITTED in original for the information of and for such instructions as the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, may be pleased to furnish this department with, in reference to the correspondence marginally quoted.*

2. The result of Mr. Daley's inquiries as reported in this communication is, the Collector regrets to find, extremely unsatisfactory as regards the condition and prospects of the exotic crops; and if taken by itself, without reference to the causes which are described as having mainly contributed to produce the state of things exhibited in the statements of fields inspected by Mr. Daley in the course of his tour, might be considered conclusive as regards the advisability of abandoning any further attempt on the part of Government to promote in this Collectorate the introduction of superior cottons of the exotic varieties.

3. The experiment, however, as far as the year reported on is concerned, appears to have been attempted without that knowledge of the rudiments even, connected with the culture and treatment of the plants, which is indispensably requisite for the attainment of the object aimed at; and under such circumstances nothing but failure could have ensued.

4. The most ordinary precautions which it might have been supposed would have suggested themselves, with a view of giving the experiment a fair trial, appear to have been omitted; and when to this fatal omission are added an utter want of judgment in the selection

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* Government Resolution, No. 6607, dated 12th November 1853, received with Revenue Commissioner's endorsement, No. 3447, dated 16th idem. Revenue Commissioner's Memo., No. 3763, dated 13th December 1853, forwarding copy of a letter to the Collector of Surat. Revenue Commissioner's Memo. to Government, No. 2175, dated 7th September 1854, received with an endorsement, No. 2178, of the same date. Acting Collector's Reply, No. 538, dated 21st September 1854. Revenue Commissioner's Letter, No. 2372, dated 2d October 1854. Acting Collector's Reply, No. 705, dated 8th December 1854. Collector's Letter, No. 202, dated 14th March 1855, submitting information relative to the cotton experiment in this Collectorate. Revenue Commissioner's Letter, No. 626, dated 22d March 1855.

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tion of appropriate sites for the growth of the plants, and absence of skill and acquaintance with the right method of culture to be pursued on the part of those to whom the cultivators would necessarily look to for instructions in such cases, it can hardly be a matter for surprise that the plants in many fields never reached maturity at all, and that the yield generally where the crops were ripening was inferior to that of the indigenous.

5. It will be observed from what Mr. Daley describes in paras. 8 and 9, that it remains to be proved that there is anything manifestly and decidedly adverse to the successful cultivation of the exotic in the cotton-growing districts of this Collectorate; indeed it may, the Collector thinks, be safely concluded from Mr. Daley's observations, that there are certain localities in the districts of this Collectorate mentioned by him where some of the exotic varieties, as far as climate and soil are concerned, might be cultivated with advantage.

6. There is nothing in what Mr. Daley has reported which, in the Collector's humble judgment, warrants the inference that the little progress made in the introduction of the New Orleans variety, under the superintendence of Mr. Price and Mr. Edwards, can, as yet, whatever may be the result of a fair trial under efficient superintendence, be ascribed solely to the unfavourableness of climate and soil; these are the only obstacles, the Collector is respectfully of opinion, which when Government have once embarked in an experiment of this nature, should justify an abandonment of the project, unless the cultivators have unmistakeably evinced a disinclination to the cultivation of the exotic, which does not appear to have been the case, from what Mr. Daley reports.

7. The failure reported by Mr. Daley will in all probability have left a very unfavourable impression on the minds of the cultivators, who are not, the Collector believes, indifferent to the results of experiments of this nature, though often averse and generally reluctant to undertake them at their own risk; and therefore, if only to dispel the erroneous belief that may have been thereby engendered, and by this time extensively circulated, that the exotic cottons cannot be cultivated in this part of Guzerat so as to prove remunerative, the Collector would be inclined to recommend that the experiment be renewed; the final decision regarding the prosecution or abandonment of the project being dependent on the result to be reported on the expiration of a prescribed period.

8. In the event of Mr. Daley's state of health being such as to afford a reasonable prospect of his being able to undertake the duty, the Collector is respectfully of opinion, as far as he is capable of judging, that the management of the experiment, should Government decide upon its renewal, could not be entrusted to better hands than Mr. Daley's, under the arrangement proposed by him in the memorandum appended to his letter.

(signed) *J. W. Hadow*, Collector.

(No. 8 of 1854.)

T. J. W. Hadow, Esq., Collector, Ahmedabad.

Sir,

With reference to the Revenue Commissioner's letter, No. 3762, of the 13th December 1853, to the address of the Collector of Surat, directing me to report as to whether the soil nd climate of the Ahmedabad districts are suitable or otherwise to the growth of New Orleans cotton, I beg respectfully to inform you that I inspected the fields of 17 out of the 26 villages in which the exotic was sown, and the remaining nine villages were inspected by the carkoon. I herewith annex a statement of the condition in which I found the plant, and the probable yield per beega.

Statement.

NAME OF VILLAGES.	Number of Beegas Sown.	Exotic Seed.		Names of Exotic Cotton Seed Sown.	REMARKS.
		Seers.	Tolas.		
1. Ranpoor - - -	4	27	- -	Mastadon New Orleans.	One piece, containing four beegas, swamped; broadcast.
2. Bhangut - - -	1	4	- -	- ditto - -	Swamped; broadcast.
3. Rah Tulao -	1	4	- -	- ditto - -	A few straggling plants; broadcast.
4. Gogleh - - -	1	4	- -	- ditto - -	Swamped; broadcast.
5. Koon - - -	1	4	- -	- ditto - -	Ditto - - ditto.
6. Amlee - - -	2	4	- -	- ditto - -	One beega swamped, and one fair; yield, half a maund; seed too little; broadcast.
7. Gulsana - - -	1	6	- -	- ditto - -	One beega instead of 11, as marked by the carkoon; yield, one maund; broadcast.
8. Juskah - -	2	10	- -	- ditto - -	Sown on swampy corners of two fields; yield, half a maund; broadcast.

NAME OF VILLAGES.	Number of Beegas Sown.	Exotic Seed. Seers.	Exotic Seed. Tolas.	Names of Exotic Cotton Seed Sown.	REMARKS.
9. Unovallee - - -	4	10	- -	Mastadon, New Orleans.	Sown on good soil, but where it is flooded during the rains; the seed too little for four beegas; yield, one maund; broadcast.
10. Khus - - -	12	31	- -	Sea Island -	In six pieces; yield, five seers each beega; the yield of the indigenous the same; seed too little and sown too far inland; broadcast.
11. Nowlee - - -	7	17	- -	Bourbon - -	In four pieces, fair; too little seed; yield, similar to the indigenous; five seers each beega; sown too far inland, broadcast.
12. Dhar Peepla - -	4 ½	17	25	- ditto - -	In three pieces, fair; ditto; broadcast.
13. Kumyalla - - -	4	10	- -	Hybrid - -	In two pieces, yield 10 seers per beega; the indigenous 15 seers; half the usual quantity of seed sown; broadcast.
14. Anundpoor - -	2	5	- -	- ditto - -	Ditto - ditto - ditto; broadcast.
15. Kassundra - -	3	8	- -	- ditto - -	Swamped; broadcast.
16. Gaumf - -	5	12	- -	- ditto - -	In five pieces, one piece fair, the remainder stunted in growth; yield, 10 seers per beega; indigenous the same; seed too little; broadcast.
17. Burriad - - -	1 ¾	14	- -	- ditto - -	In 6 pieces, one piece good; ditto, ditto, ditto; seed too much; broadcast.
18. Kurrud - - -	- ½	2	10	- ditto - -	Indifferent.
19. Udwad - - -	3	7 ½	- -	- ditto - -	Ditto; seed too little.
20. Panvee - - -	2 ½	13	- -	- ditto - -	Destroyed by cattle.
21. Nowra - - -	1 ½	14	- -	- ditto - -	Indifferent.
22. Kummeedana - -	3	13	- -	- ditto - -	Indifferent; seed too little.
23. Oomralla - - -	3	13 ½	- -	- ditto - -	Ditto, in three pieces.
24. Rajekah - - -	5	30	- -	- ditto - -	Ditto - ditto.
25. Puddanah - - -	6	30	- -	- ditto - -	Two beegas good; yield, five maunds in both; four beegas swamped; the yield of the indigenous 1½ maunds per beega.
26. Dundooka - - -	5 ¾	40	- -	New Orleans -	Two and a quarter beegas properly sown; good yield; three maunds per beega; the remainder broadcast and stunted in growth; the yield of the latter 10 seers per beega; the yield of the indigenous 2½ maunds.
TOTAL BEEGAS - - -	86	- -	- -	- - -	Total yield, 27 maunds and 22 seers.

2. The exotic was sown under every possible disadvantage, the seed was broadcast, the sites selected were generally those where water lodged from the neighbouring fields in some villages (Puddenah, Juskah, and others), in the shallow beds of nullahs; the quantity of seed to a beega was about two seers instead of five; the Sea Island cotton, which ought to have been sown in the neighbourhood of the gulf, was sown at Khus, 26 miles west-by-south of Dundooka, in the interior; and the New Orleans, which ought to have been sown in the interior, was sown on the borders of the gulf, at Koon, Rah Tulao, &c.; under the above circumstances the average yield of the exotic was, as might have been expected, less than the indigenous, the former being half a maund, and the latter one-and-a-half maund; but if the quantity of seed sown per beega be taken into account, and the seed thrown away into swamps, &c. not reckoned, the yield of the exotic will be found equal to that of the indigenous. In an unfavourable season, when the latter rains had altogether failed, out of 86 beegas 20 were completely swamped, and about 30 more probably inadvertently destroyed, thus leaving 36 beegas; and as those 36 beegas were sown with about half the quantity of seed generally used per beega, for either indigenous or exotic, they dwindle to 18, and out of these 18 beegas, only two-and-a-quarter were properly sown, but not tended so carefully as the indigenous. The yield of the 18 beegahs was 27 maunds and 22 seers, giving a trifle more than one-and-a-half maund per beega. The above remarks may perhaps account for the failure of the exotic the year previous, as stated by Mr. Edwards.

3. Half the usual quantity of exotic seeds having been sown in a beega, is, I believe, attributable to its larger size, and to the omission of circulating instructions regarding the cultivation of it. The only field in which the "thudka" was used in sowing the exotic was cultivated by a borah within two miles of the town of Dundooka, but the holes in the "thudka" being too small to allow the large-seeded exotic to pass through them as freely as the small-seeded indigenous, the consequence was that about a third of the usual quantity

per beega was only sown; the plants were, however, the most vigorous and prolific in the Dundooka talooka.

4. On my inspecting the exotic cotton-field I found that, instead of the fields being within a mile of the villages, so as to enable the village authorities to inspect them occasionally, they were scattered in small patches far and wide apart, at the extreme boundaries of each village in the worst possible sites, in fact worse sites could not have been purposely selected. To have personally examined the whole of the cotton-fields in the 26 villages, under the above unexpected circumstances, would have detained me much longer than I was permitted to remain in the Ahmedabad district; I was constrained to depute the carkoon and two peons who accompanied me to inspect (9) nine villages out of the above number.

5. The introduction of such a variety of cotton seed all at once, as the Mastadon New Orleans, Sea Island, Bourbon, New Orleans, and Hybrid, was more than sufficient to have bothered the carkoon and cultivators. I am not surprised at Mr. Edwards mistaking the black-seeded Sea Island or Bourbon for the green-seeded New Orleans, as they are all so intermixed that it would require a person of greater experience than Mr. Edwards appears to have had, to distinguish them; but with regard to his assertion that the reproduction of the green-seeded New Orleans for one season only causes the seed to become black and smooth, like the Sea Island, any one that has cultivated the varieties of exotic cotton will at once contradict. The New Orleans and Sea Island are, in my humble opinion, sufficient to experiment upon at first, and when they have obtained a footing, it would then be time enough to introduce the other varieties.

6. The exotic cotton was generally sown in the month of June and July, and in a few instances in August.

7. The black soil in the Gogo, Dhundooka, and Dholka talookas, although probably not so rich as the first class black soil of Oolpar and Khoorsud, in the Surat Collectorate, is fully equal to the best second class soil. In the latter description of soil I obtained a crop of exotic cotton in 1852 at the village of Moorgood, in the Chourassee talooka, which was considered by the European merchants in Bombay to be, in quality, as follows:

"Sea Island cotton; colour, creamy white; staple, tender, rather irregular, and short for the quality; cotton, very good and clean."

"New Orleans cotton; colour, good and clean; staple, strong and even." The cotton was ginned. The Sea Island cotton was sown a little too far in the interior.

8. The Gorat and other soils of the talookas of Gogo, Dhundooka and Dholka, are equal to the same description of soil in the Surat Collectorate. At Dholka, in the garden attached to the First Assistant Collector's bungalow, I saw some exotic cotton growing on the sides of the watercourses, the diameters of the stems of the plants varied from two to five inches, the pods on them were as large as any that I have seen; but they were a little deficient in silkiness of texture, the fibres were, however, long and strong; the deterioration in texture is probably attributable to the age of the plants. They were sown I am told by Mr. Rogers of the Revenue Survey, a few years ago.

9. The climate of the cotton-growing districts in the Ahmedabad Collectorate is, I believe, generally more moist than in those of the Surat Collectorate, owing to the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Cambay, the salt lake near Nul Bowlie, the numerous small rivers and nullahs, and to the prevalence of the north-easterly winds immediately after the monsoon, which carries the moisture from the gulf to its western coast; the effects of the moisture are shown in the pods of the indigenous not bursting or expanding, which are collected in the pod or "kalla," and in the greater length of time it requires to come to maturity. The picking of the cotton in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, commences at least a month and sometimes two months later than in the Surat Collectorate. From what I have observed of the climate in the talookas of Dholka, Dundooka, and Gogo, although slightly different in each with regard to distance, &c., I consider it favourable for the cultivation of the exotic; the New Orleans ought to be sown in the interior, and the Sea Island in the neighbourhood of the gulf.

10. Towards the south-west of Dhundooka, between Valla and Vurtej, there is a beautiful kind of indigenous cotton grown, equal in texture and fibre to the New Orleans; the pods also open like the latter, but they are about half the size, which may be caused by the degeneration of the seed. I am told that towards the west of the village of Valla the above-mentioned kind of cotton is plentiful.

11. I noticed extensive waste lands near Dhollera, Rah Tulao, Kooabunder, &c., which appear to be flooded during the monsoon spring tides. If these lands were sown with Sea Island cotton immediately after the first monsoon spring tide, the plants would I think have time enough to take sufficient root to meet the slight resistance of the slack water current of the second spring tide, and they would also be to a certain degree independent of the rains.

12. There is no difficulty whatever in ginning the black-seeded Sea Island; the iron grates attached to the saws have only to be removed closer to the saws, in the same way as when the indigenous cotton is being ginned.

13. I gleaned

13. I gleaned from some of the patells and ryots during my tour, that in general the tullatees are against the introduction of the exotic for the following reasons; first, in the event of remissions being granted for the failure of the exotic crops, they suffer a proportionate deduction in their salaries; and secondly, they have to submit monthly reports, &c., on the state of the crops, for which they receive no remuneration. If there be any truth in the above, the neglected state in which I found the exotic cotton will be accounted for. I mention this merely for your information, as the patells and ryots told me that they were afraid to appear against the tullatees of their villages.

14. The merchants at Dundooka are anxious to get their cotton of the season ginned, baled, and shipped for Bombay before the ports are closed, and are willing to bring the kuppas free of pods to the gin-house, and to pay (5) five rupees for a candy of clean cotton of 784 lbs., as stated in my letter, No. 2, of the 21st January 1854. The profits arising from the ginning and baling of cotton would pay for the establishment for the year, and go a good way in paying for superintendence.

15. About 70,000 bales of cotton is the average produce of Kattywar and the Ahmedabad zilla, shipped from the bunders of Kooa, Bhownuggur, and Gogo, each bale containing about five cwt. of cotton, which gives 50,000 candies, and assuming that only 500 candies will be ginned at Dundooka, at five rupees a candy, four gins of 20 saws each, will easily clean a candy of cotton a day, at the rate of 15 maunds of seeded cotton for each gin. Allowing the large heavy Goozerat bullock to be equal to five or six men, the profit will be as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Four bullocks* and four drivers, at eight annas for each bullock and driver	2	–	–
Six women, at two annas each, four to feed the gins, and two to supply the kuppas	–	12	–
Oil, &c.	–	4	–
	3	–	–
	5	–	–
Profit *Rs.*	2	–	–

Even allowing one rupee profit on each candy, it will cover the cost of establishment. It will take 24 gins to clean 500 candies in two months and a half; if the gins be worked at nights also, it will take half the time. The cost for erecting a bullock-power machine, will be about (60) sixty rupees; six machines will be required to work 24 gins.

16. The cost for two country cotton screws will be about 375 rupees. As the working of the screws is not one-fourth so laborious as that of working the hand gins, it would not be difficult to obtain labourers to work them at the rate of four annas per diem each. The profit on each screw will be as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Nine men, at four annas each	2	4	–
Oil, &c.	–	4	–
	2	8	–
The charge at Surat for simply baling a single bale of cotton, the party supplying the gunny bags and ropes, is 8 annas 6 pies, and as each screw can easily bale 10 to 20 bales a day, it will give at least	5	5	–
Profit *Rs.*	2	13	–

Two screws will give a profit of *Rs.* 5. 10., and assuming that 3,000 bales at the least will be baled, it will take a little more than two months for two screws to bale them, and the profit on them will be 843 rupees. I have purposely put the profits down at a much lower sum than will be actually realised. The merchants at Dundooka I know would most willingly send all their churkaed cotton in the neighbourhood to be baled, instead of sending it in dokras all the way to Dhollera, about 14 miles further, at a greater cost. After a few years the merchants would buy up the whole of the gins, and as many more as would enable them to gin all their cotton before the commencement of each monsoon.

17. The bullock-power machine that I made out of the two cog wheels lying in the storeroom, and put up at Dundooka, I found on trial could not be worked easily enough with the short yokes used by the Tehlees; the leverage was too short for the bullocks to work the upper flywheel, and as I had no time to spare to get a long spar from Dhollera, I described

* The charge for bullock hire is rather high; but it will at first be necessary to employ the Tehlees' bullocks, who are accustomed to work round in a yoke.

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described to the carpenter the way in which it ought to be completed. My object in putting up the bullock-power machine was merely to give the merchants and carpenters an idea as to how the gins ought to be worked by it, so that any village carpenter would, by examining it, be able to construct one.

18. I now respectfully beg to inform you of the causes of the delay in the transmission of this report. On my return from Ahmedabad in March 1854, the first news I heard was that one of my children was dead and buried; it appears the very day that I left Ahmedabad it had an attack of cholera, and died within six hours; this was the greatest sudden shock I ever felt. About the latter end of March, while engaged in touching up the notes of several reports I had on hand preparatory to putting them into form, I had an attack of cholera, which left me in a disagreeable state of lassitude both in mind and body; my head suffered so much that I became restless in mind to such a degree that I had fearful doubts it would eventually end in imbecility or insanity, and under this terrible impression I suffered dreadful agony from April till October; in fact, I was afraid to tax my brains at all, but engaged myself at intervals in the workshop, and in light current work. In June my hands got slightly numbed; but in October came the crisis which I had all along expected and dreaded; it commenced with a severe attack of fever, and it fortunately terminated unexpectedly in my hands and legs being paralysed. In December last, when I had reasonable hopes of recovering, I got a relapse of fever, which left me in such a precarious state of health that the acting civil surgeon sent me off at once to Bombay. The change benefited me greatly, and it was my intention to have applied for an extension of leave to proceed down the coast for the recovery of my health; but about the time my leave expired, I felt a reaction, and as I was anxious to get through the reports due by me which were left in an unfinished state, I returned to Surat to complete them. Since my return from Bombay I have endeavoured to get this report ready first, as it is a special one; but through excessive weakness I could not complete it earlier. At the present moment I cannot walk without the aid of crutches.

19. I believe all my sickness was caused through drinking the noisome water from the tanks at Dhollera, Rah Tulao, Kooa, &c. although I took the precaution to visit these villages the first, being aware the water in these tanks became undrinkable in the months of April and May, having visited these places about 21 years ago in the suite of the Revenue Commissioner, when we had to procure drinking water from some distance from these places; but owing to the complete failure of the latter rains, I found the water noisome as early as January, and I had not the means nor the time to obtain good water. What partly confirms my belief is, that Messrs. Price and Edwards did not enjoy good health; the former effected an exchange to Khandeish, and has since died, and the latter left for England.

20. Had this report been sent in when it ought to have been, it is probable that I should have had the cotton experiments in the Ahmedabad zillah added to my present charge, and it is not likely that I would have wilfully thrown away such a prospect, by which I have lost about 3,000 rupees. I beg also to state that the secretaryship to the Tramway Company was offered to me by the proprietors, after the death of Major Fulljames, in the event of my being permitted to visit Dundooka. I trust that the explanation above given will be viewed favourably by you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Daley*,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Surat, 12 April 1855.

MEMORANDUM.

IN the event of the cotton experiments in the Ahmedabad zillah being placed under me, Mr. D. Davidson, a pensioned apothecary at Ahmedabad, who for some time served under Mr. Price, is willing to remain at Dundooka, and take charge of the establishment for a consideration, which I have agreed to give him. Being a medical man, he will be of great use, not only to the establishment and inhabitants, but to any gentleman in the neighbourhood in cases of emergency. He will also be able to carry out all my instructions during my absence. The districts ought to be visited by me three times a year; first, in September or October; next, in January or February; and lastly, in April or May.

(signed) *Charles Daley*,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

No. 392 of 1855.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

From *Henry Liddell*, Esq., Collector of Surat, to *E. G. Fawcett*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, Tanna.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 1066, dated the 14th instant, I have the honour to transmit, for your information, copy of Dr. Harris' letter, relative to the ill health of Mr. Daley, during

during the period mentioned in the 18th para. of his report to the Collector of Ahmedabad, No. 8, dated the 12th April 1855.

2. From private sources I am led to believe that Mr. Daley was suffering seriously from illness.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Liddell,*
Collector.

Surat, Collector's Camp, Teethul, Bulsar District,
31 May 1855.

(No. 54.)

The Collector of Surat.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 367, with enclosure, from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, respecting Mr. Daley's state of health for a period embracing nearly the whole of the last year, I have the honour to inform you, that I personally attended Mr. Daley, during the absence of the acting civil surgeon, in the month of October or November. Assistant-surgeon Lawrence granted him a sick certificate to Bombay, for a period of one month, on the 21st December last. Previous, or subsequent to these dates, no mention of Mr. Daley's case appears in the hospital records.

Dr. Lawrence, now with the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, at Nusserabad, can probably afford better information.

I beg to return the communication from the Revenue Commissioner.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. W. Harris,*
Acting Garrison Surgeon, Surat.

Surat, 28 May 1855.

No. 2511 of 1855.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

From *Edward Gordon Fawcett,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to *William Hart,* Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir,

V.

With reference to para. 27 of my letter, No. 2335, dated 25th ultimo, I have the honour to subjoin, for the information of Government, a report from Dr. Forbes, who is in charge of the cotton machinery and ginning house at Dharwar, which the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, has forwarded in reply to my reference.

"In reply to the above reference, No. 1007 of 1855, I have the honour to report, that the services of any of the four cotton gin apprentices belonging to this establishment are now available for other employment under Government, each having completed the term of his apprenticeship; but there is not one of them, in my opinion, as yet, competent to undertake independent charge of an establishment.

"2. The two seniors are smart, intelligent young men, very fairly instructed in the manufacture of gins, to which their time has been chiefly devoted; and if employed as overseers, or foremen, in new establishments, their services would, I have no doubt, be found highly valuable, as they are quite capable of instructing native workmen, and also of detecting any defects in the working of a new gin.

"3. On account, however, of their youth, as well as their inexperience in directing the various departments of a workshop, I think they ought to be employed in the above manner for at least two years to come, before they can be safely entrusted with an independent charge. Their salary, during the first 12 months, might be 60 rupees per mensem, increased to 80 during the second year.

"4. The pay of each apprentice, at present, is 40 rupees per mensem; and no salary has been fixed upon by Government in the event of their being entrusted with an independent charge."

2. I do not know any other person whom I could recommend to undertake the ginning establishment in Ahmedabad, unless it might be Mr. Brenham, now employed in Khandeish; but it seems awkward to make a reference to the Collector for his opinion and consent on this subject, without knowing at least whether my suggestions as to the course to be pursued is approved.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. G. Fawcett,*
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commmissioner's Office, Poona,
11 July 1855.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 2812 of 1855.)

From *E. G. Fawcett*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to *W. Hart*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

V. 8045. With reference to my letter, No. 2511, of the 11th ultimo, and para. 27 of my letter No. 2335, of 25th June last, I have the honour to inform you, that the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, has intimated that the services of two apprentices attached to the cotton gin factory at Dharwar are available for employment, I therefore beg to request to know the pleasure of Government on the proposal to have a ginning establishment at Ahmedabad, in order that, if approved, I may make the necessary arrangements, or otherwise reply to the letter of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. G. Fawcett*,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Poona,
16 August 1855.

Resolution on Letters from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, as per margin,* relative to the Cotton Experiments in the Broach, Surat, and Ahmedabad Collectorates.

V. 8045 A. The results of the cotton experiments in the northern collectorates appear to have been very unfavourable to the cultivation of exotic varieties of cotton.

2. In Broach the experiment has been for some years discontinued after a total expenditure of *Rs.* 2,64,176. 7. 4., of which the Collector reports that *Rs.* 1,96,767. 5. 4., have proved a loss to Government.

3. His Lordship in Council cannot consider that this gives altogether a fair representation of the case. The expenditure incurred on the experiment in the Broach Collectorate was not directed solely to the introduction of exotic cotton cultivation, but also to improved modes of cleaning indigenous cotton. A considerable quantity of cotton cleaned by the gin is now annually exported from Broach. The Collector should be called on to report what quantity of cotton is now cleaned by this improved process, and whether the costly experiments carried on by Government for so many years have not had much to do in promoting this improvement. If so, it appears to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that the money expended on that experiment, in excess of pecuniary direct returns, cannot be held to have been an entire loss.

4. Mr. Fawcett's proceedings in directing the discontinuance of the establishment at Surat are approved. Government observe that the Collector has not given complete returns of the cost of the cotton experiments in the Surat Collectorate; he should be called on to supply this information. He should also report to what extent the gin is used in Surat for cleaning cotton.

5. In the Ahmedabad Collectorate the failure of the exotic cotton would appear to be open to some doubt. The Collector recommends a further trial, and that the experiment should be placed in the hands of Mr. Daley. The Revenue Commissioner has remarked, that he has little expectation of success, because of the failure of the experiment in Broach and Surat. But his Lordship in Council is of opinion that, from the great difference in the soil of the Ahmedabad Collectorate, the failure of the exotic cotton in the other collectorates is no reason why it should fail there also; and, at all events, he will sanction the continuance of the experiment for the present, and will await the receipt of the sample of the cotton adverted to in Mr. Fawcett's 24th paragraph.

6. Mr. Daley may be entrusted with the experiment in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, but he should be informed that Government will expect from him in future much greater regularity and promptness in furnishing the reports required of him than he has hitherto shown. Measures should be taken to obtain from Mr. Daley and the Ahmedabad authorities, as speedily as possible, information of disbursements and returns up to the present period, and year by year, for such period as the experiment may be continued.

7. Government approves of the suggestion contained in the 27th para. of Mr. Fawcett's first report; and with reference to his letters, No. 2511 of the 11th July, and No. 2812 of the 16th August, he may be informed, that his Lordship in Council authorises the employment, on the terms proposed by Mr. Reeves, in the 3d para. of his letter on the subject to Mr. Fawcett's address, of either of the two apprentices at Dharwar that may be recommended by Dr. Forbes as best qualified for the duty.

(signed) *H. Young*,
Officiating Chief Secretary
to Government.

10 September 1855.

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* No. 2335, dated 25th June 1855, with accompaniments. No. 2511, dated 11th July 1855. No. 2812, dated 16th August 1855.

With Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated 9th July (No. 56) of 1856.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 11 June 1856.—V. 3951 to 58.

(No. 364 of 1856.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to Mr. Officiating Chief Secretary *Young*.

Sir,

WITH reference to para. 4 of Government Resolution, No. 3803, dated 10th September last, I have the honour to submit for the information of his Lordship in Council, a statement prepared by the Collector of Surat, under instructions from this department, showing the financial results of the Cotton Experimental Department in his collectorate, from the date of its organisation to that of its abolition, from which it will be perceived that the total expense to the State amounts to rupees twenty-two thousand two hundred and sixty-seven, annas eleven, and pies two (*Rs.* 22,267. 11. 2.), after deducting the value of the dead stock belonging to that department now in existence. V. 3951.

2. The following is an abstract of the transactions:—

				Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
A. Salary of the superintendent (including deputation allowance) and establishment				16,487	8	2
B. Amount value of dead stock				2,623	4	6
Contingent and other Charges:						
C. Passed audit	*Rs.* 6,078	2	–			
D. Not passed audit	558	2	1			
				6,636	4	1
Total *Rs.*				25,747	–	9
Deduct:						
E. Sale proceeds of a saw gin, some cotton, and other articles, including *Rs.* 1. 13. outstanding *Rs.*	802	5	4			
F. Recredit of a portion of the superintendent's salary	51	9	9			
G. Other items	2	2	–			
				856	1	1
				24,890	15	8
Deduct amount of dead stock on hand				2,623	4	6
Net Cost *Rs.*				22,267	11	2

3. The sum of *Rs.* 1. 13. yet to be recovered, has been included in item E., with a view to represent the true state of affairs. I have called upon the Collector for explanation why it has remained so long outstanding, and whether the plea* upon which it has been withheld by the party owing it, is correct, and if so, why the matter has not already been taken notice of and settled.

4. Adverting to the concluding part of para. 11 of my letter, No. 2335, dated 25th June last, and of para. 4 of the Government Resolution above quoted, I beg to report that under date the 19th October following, the Collector of Surat intimated that the following establishment at a cost of 30 rupees per mensem, would be necessary to keep the gins in order, and to work them when required: No

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
1 Carkoon	10	–	–
1 Carpenter	12	–	–
2 Peons, at 4¼ each	8	8	–
Rs.	30	8	–

5. I have

* That the Cotton Experimental Department is indebted to him for the rent due for his house hired for the gin.

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Bombay.

Dated 15th instant, No. 28.

5. I have, however, recently received a communication from him to the effect that the gins have been lying entirely idle since October last, and that there has been no offer for their purchase. I have requested him to report what means he has adopted to let the public know that the gins are available for hire; should his reply be such as to lead to the conclusion that they are not likely to be used at Surat, I propose transferring them to Ahmedabad, or some other place where they may be of service.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. G. Fawcett,*
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Camp, Oometa, 5 February 1856.

(No. 164 of 1856.)

From *H. Liddell,* Esq., Collector of Surat, to *E. G. Fawcett,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

V. 3953. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 365, dated the 5th instant, and in reply, to state that the sum of *Rs.* 1. 13., therein referred to, is withheld on reasonable ground by the party, who has not yet received the full amount of the rent of his house at Kosar due to him by Government, owing to the civil auditor not having passed the bill of charges submitted for audit with my memorandum, No. 1452, dated 1st October 1855. The circumstance of the amount lying unadjusted to this day, is to be attributed to the same cause.

2. It will be an easy matter to recover the amount on making payment of the person's dues after the receipt of the above bill duly passed by the civil auditor.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Liddell,*
Collector.

Surat, Collector's Camp, Domus,
21 February 1856.

MEMORANDUM to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 1047.

V. 3954. THE undersigned presents compliments, and requests the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, will have the goodness to expedite his report of the result of the reference made by him to the Collector of Surat on the point mentioned in the 5th paragraph of his letter, No. 364, dated 5th ultimo, connected with the late cotton experimental department of that collectorate.

(signed) *H. Young,*
Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 31 March 1856.

MEMORANDUM by the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 911.

V. 3955. THE Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, presents compliments, and with reference to the Officiating Chief Secretary's Memorandum, No. 1047, dated 31st ultimo, begs to state that it appears that consequent on the Revenue Commissioner's inquiry adverted to, the Collector issued proclamations, informing the people that the gins were for hire, which apparently had not been done before; and since that the First Assistant in Charge was requested to report at the end of a month whether any applications were made for them. This period will expire on the 11th instant. As the blacksmith's tools were required at Ahmedabad, instructions were sent to transfer them to Mr. Daley's charge in that collectorate.

(signed) *E. G. Fawcett,*
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Camp, Alibaugh, 5 April 1856.

(No. 1331 of 1856.)

From *E. G. Fawcett,* Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to *H. Young,* Esq., Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

V. 3956. WITH reference to paras. 4 and 5 of my letter, No. 364, dated 5th February last, I have the honour to report for the information of his Lordship in Council, that I have received a communication from the First Assistant Collector in Charge, Surat, stating that up to the 11th ultimo none of the gins were brought into use. There is, therefore, no necessity for entertaining the establishment alluded to in para. 4 of my letter above referred to.

No. 399, dated 5th instant.

2. As

2. As the monsoon is at hand, I have issued orders for the gins being transferred at once to the Cotton Experimental Department at Ahmedabad, where the Superintendent reports they will be eventually required. The carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools have already been forwarded to that place.

Vide my Memo., No. 911, dated 5th ultimo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. G. Fawcett,*
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Tanna District,
Revenue Commissioner's Office, Camp Matheran,
12 May 1856.

RESOLUTION on the communications noted in the margin,* from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, relative to the financial results of the Cotton Experimental Department at Surat, and to the disposal of certain articles belonging to it.

V. 3957.

The Revenue Commissioner's proceedings approved.

(signed) *H. Young,*
Offig. Chief Secy. to Govt.

2 June 1856.

EXTRACT Paras. 3 to 8 of Revenue Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 30 April, No 4 of 1856.

Para. 3. THE general result of the reports now before us appears to be, that the only district under your Presidency, in which the cultivation of American cotton may be fairly said to have taken root, is Dharwar, in which 63,298 acres are stated to have been under that description of cultivation in 1854–55, and 41,403 acres in the preceding year. We observe, also, that Mr. Frost, late cotton engineer, says, in a letter dated from Dharwar, on the 23d June 1854, "the ryots begin to see the advantage of cultivating the New Orleans seed, so that, in course of time, it will be cultivated in every field in which it will grow, and the native cotton will have to make room for it."

4. In the adjoining district of Belgaum, the quantity of land cultivated with New Orleans seed, in 1854–55, was 1,911 acres; and, in Ahmedabad, 254 acres. In all the other districts, the quantity grown is altogether insignificant, or the cultivation is entirely neglected. In Khandeish, we observe, that the number of beegas under New Orleans seed cultivation, was 1,696 in 1853–54; but in the following year, on the withdrawal of the artificial stimulus given to the production of American cotton by the late Collector, Mr. Elphinston, through his native revenue officers, the cultivation fell at once to 16 beegas.

5. In Dharwar, therefore, it is obvious, that any further encouragement, on the part of Government, is needless; and that, in the other districts, our interference has led to no results of any consequence, or likely to produce any permanent effect; moreover, there are now scattered over the country, Europeans prepared to purchase cotton, either of the American or native variety, of a quality suited to the English market, at remunerating prices; such as Mr. Landon, in Broach; Mr. Brice, in Dharwar, and Messrs. Ritchie & Co., in Khandeish; and it is probable that their example will soon be followed by others.

6. We are, therefore, of opinion, that the time has now arrived when we may, with propriety, withdraw from all direct interference for encouraging the culture of American cotton, and leave its further extension to private enterprise. We accordingly convey to you our authority for discontinuing, with as little delay as possible, all expenditure having that object in view. We shall not, however, object to your affording assistance, by the distribution of New Orleans seed, to persons willing to undertake the cultivation; and for this purpose we shall also be ready to give our aid, if required.

7. The periodical returns of the quantity of land under cotton cultivation, and now furnished by the several Collectors for their respective districts, will of course be continued; and those officers will also be instructed to watch the progress

* Letter, No. 364, dated 5th February 1856. Memo., No. 574, dated 27th February 1856. Memo., No. 911, dated 5th April 1856. Letter, No. 1331, dated 12th May 1856.

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progress made, and to supply you, from time to time, with such information on the subject as they may consider to be interesting.

8. We desire that when all the expenses connected with experimental cotton cultivation shall have been brought to a close, you will cause a statement to be prepared and transmitted to us, showing the total amount of expenditure incurred on account of experiments for the improvement of cotton under your Presidency, from their commencement, deducting any sums which you may have received on account of cotton gins, &c., which may have been sold either in India, or in this country.

Territorial Department, Revenue.—No. 59 of 1856.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

With reference to paras. 3 to 8 of your Honourable Court's despatch, No. 4, dated the 30th April last, we have the honour to forward a copy of our proceedings, as per margin,* relative to the cotton experiments at this Presidency.

2. We beg to refer your Honourable Court to the proceedings reported in our letter, No. 35, dated the 26th April last; and to state that, as the Government of India have since sanctioned the appointment of Mr. Daley, as superintendent of cotton experiments at Ahmedabad, for a year only, subject to further report at the end of that period; and as the orders conveyed in para. 6 of your despatch, above quoted, are not imperative, we have refrained from directing the immediate discontinuance of those experiments. We, however, beg to be favoured with your instructions as to whether they should be abolished at the end of the year.

3. Your Honourable Court will observe that, for the reasons explained in our Chief Secretary's Memorandum of the 11th instant, we have resolved upon the continuance of the factories at Dhurrumgaum and Dharwar, and we trust that our proceedings on the subject will be approved of by your Honourable Court.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Elphinstone.*
A. Malet.

Bombay Castle, 26 July 1856.

Memorandum by the Officiating Chief Secretary.

In their resolution, No. 3803, dated the 10th September 1855, Government sanctioned the continuance of the experiments for the cultivation of exotic cotton in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and appointed Mr. Daley to superintend them.

2. The Government of India have lately sanctioned for one year only, subject to further report, the arrangements made by this Government relative to the salary of Mr. Daley, † and the appointment of an apprentice ‡ under him.

3. With reference to para. 6 of the despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 4, dated the 30th April 1856 (herewith circulated), in which they convey their authority for discontinuing, with as little delay as possible, all expenditure having in view the encouragement of the culture of American (exotic) cotton, the officiating Chief Secretary begs to be favoured with the instructions of the Honourable Board, as to whether the experiments at Ahmedabad, and the factories at Dhurrumgaum and Dharwar, should forthwith be abolished.

(signed) *H. Young,*
Officiating Chief Secy. to Govt.

30 June 1856.

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* Memo. by the Officiating Chief Secretary, dated 30th June 1856. Minute by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 30th June 1856, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. Malet. Memo. by the Officiating Chief Secretary, dated 11th July 1856. Minute by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 14th July 1856, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. Malet. Letter to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 2686, dated 21st July 1856. Memoranda, Nos. 2687 and 88, dated 21st July 1856.

† Fixed at 250 rupees per mensem, besides batta at the rate of three rupees per diem.

‡ On 60 rupees for one year, or 80 rupees after one year.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Malet*.

IT seems to me that as the Court's orders are not imperative, Mr. Daley's appointment, which was made for a year only, and subject to report at the end of that period, should not be immediately discontinued. It should be brought to the notice of the Court, however, in order that it may be discontinued at the end of the year if they think proper.

The Dhurrumgaum and Dharwar factories must, I conclude, be abolished at once. The former place does not appear to be of much use, as the Court remark upon the falling off of the cultivation of American cotton in Candeish, the moment that the artificial stimulus was withdrawn.

It is possible that I may be mistaken in the objects of these factories. If they had not been named in this memorandum (on the other side) in connexion with the present despatch, which refers only to the cultivation of exotic cotton, I should have supposed that these factories were ginning establishments, to teach the people how to clean the cotton, both native and exotic, by improved methods. If this is their object I do not think that there is anything in the Court's despatch which makes it necessary that they should be abolished.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*
30 June 1856. *A. Malet.*

MEMORANDUM by the Officiating Chief Secretary.

AT Dhurrumgaum, in the Khandeish collectorate, there is only a workshop, which the Collector, on the abolition of the cotton experiments in that collectorate, recommended might be continued for a few years, for the purpose of repairing the machinery of any gins which might get out of order, or to supply any demands for new gins, after those in hand were disposed of. The workshop is under the superintendence of Mr. Brenham, the head carpenter of the late cotton experimental department.

Government resolution, No. 4188, dated 9 September 1854.
Collector's letter, No. 2560, dated 22 November 1853.

2. The cotton gin factory at Dharwar, is kept up in order that Government may maintain the means of making and repairing gins for the use of the people of the district. The factory is under the superintendence of Dr. Forbes.

Para. 2 of Government resolution, No. 4674, dated 11 October 1854.

3. Neither at Dhurrumgaum nor at Dharwar does Government incur any charge on account of the cultivation of exotic cotton. The small expenditure incurred affords encouragement equally to the trade in indigenous produce as to that in exotic cotton, and the Honourable Court's prohibition does not appear to the Officiating Chief Secretary to comprise the abolition of the establishments at the above-mentioned stations.

11 July 1856. (signed) *H. Young,*
Offig. Chief Secy. to Govt.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Malet*.

UNDER this explanation, the Dhurrumgaum and Dharwar workshops need not be abolished; but they should be brought to the notice of the Court at the same time that the appointment for one year of Mr. Daley is reported for their orders. *Vide* my former memorandum of 30th June.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*
14 July 1856. *A. Malet.*

(No. 2686 of 1856.)

From Mr. Officiating Chief Secretary *Young* to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

I AM directed to forward for your information, and for communication to the departments under your control, the annexed extract, paras. 3 to 8, of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 4, dated the 30th April last, and with reference to the last-mentioned para., to request that the statement of the total expenditure incurred on account of experiments for the improvement of cotton may be submitted to Government through the Accountant-general.

2. It appears to his Lordship in Council that as the Honourable Court's orders are not imperative, Mr. Daley's appointment, which was made for a year only, and subject to report at the end of that period, should not be immediately discontinued. A reference on the subject will, however, be made to the Honourable Court, and their instructions solicited as to whether the cotton experiments at Ahmedabad should be discontinued at the end of the year.

See Government letter, No. 1969, dated 4 June 1856.

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Bombay.

3. Neither at Dhurrumgaum nor at Dharwar does Government incur any charge on account of the cultivation of exotic cotton. The small expenditure incurred on account of the factories at these stations affords encouragement equally to the trade in indigenous produce as to that in exotic cotton. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the Honourable Court's orders do not affect these establishments, and they need not therefore be abolished.

4. A copy of this letter and of its accompaniments will be forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, for information and guidance as regards the cotton districts in the collectorates under his control.

I have, &c.
Bombay Castle, 21 July 1856. (signed) *H. Young*,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

With Revenue Letter from the Government of Bombay, dated 27 April (No. 31) 1857.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 25 March 1857.—V. 2300-2.

(No. 653 of 1857.)

MEMORANDUM from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, dated 19 March 1857.

V. 2300. TRUE copies* forwarded to Government for information with reference to para. 5 of their Resolution, No. 3803, dated 11 September 1855.

2. It is requested that the necessary instructions may be issued to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, to receive the samples of cotton on arrival in Bombay.

(signed) *E. G. Fawcett*,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Tannah Districts,
Revenue Commissioner's Office, Camp, Oorun,
19 March 1857.

(No. 295 of 1857.)

From *J. W. Hadow*, Esq., Collector of Ahmedabad, to *E. G. Fawcett*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

V. 2301. WITH reference to your endorsement, dated 9th July 1855, No. 2492, forwarding extract para. 24 of a letter to Government, No. 2335, of the 25th June preceding, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a letter received from Mr. Daley on the subject.

No. 8 of 28 February 1857.

2. The samples received from Mr. Daley are in eight packages, each containing the quantity as per margin.† I have the honour to solicit your instructions as to whether the whole should be forwarded or only a few pounds of each, or only the packages of cotton wool; also whether the samples should be forwarded direct to the office of the chief secretary or to the secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, with a view to the quality being tested by competent judges.

I have, &c.
Ahmedabad Collector's Camp, Santhul, (signed) *J. W. Hadow*,
6 March 1857. Collector.

(No. 8 of 1857.)

To *J. W. Hadow*, Esq., Collector, Ahmedabad.

Sir,

WITH reference to your memorandum of the 7th instant, No. 209, I have the honour to forward the samples of cotton therein called for by Peon Guguljee, who will leave tomorrow morning for Dholka. Nos. 1 are Lallia seeded cotton and cotton wool obtained from the

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* Letter from the Collector of Ahmedabad, No. 295, dated 6 March 1857, with enclosure. Revenue Commissioner's, No. 654, dated 19 March 1857.

† No. of packages.—Two of Lallia seeded cotton and cotton wool from Gamph; one of 6 lbs. cotton wool, one of 24 lbs. seeded cotton. Two of Wagaria seeded cotton and cotton wool from Kodpo; one of 6 ½ lbs. of cotton wool, one of 13 ½ lbs. of seeded cotton. Two of ditto, ditto, ditto, from Compta; one of 6 lbs. of cotton wool, one of 16 lbs. of seeded cotton. Two of ditto, ditto, ditto, from Ranpoor; one of 7 ½ lbs. of cotton seed, and one of 18 lbs. of seeded cotton.

the village of Gamph, in the Dhundooka talooka. Nos. 2 are Wagaria seeded cotton and cotton wool obtained from the village of Kodoo, in the Wudwan talooka. Nos. 3 are Wagaria seeded cotton and cotton wool obtained from the village of Gompta, in the Wudwan talooka. Nos. 4 are Wagaria seeded cotton and cotton wool obtained from the village of Ranpoor, in the Dhundooka talooka.

2. I am confident the above specimens of cotton will be preferred to the New Orleans cotton by competent judges.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Daley*,
Supt. Cotton Experiments.

Dhundooka,
28 February 1857.

(No. 654 of 1857.)

From *E. G. Fawcett*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to *J. W. Hadow*, Esq., Collector of Ahmedabad.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, No. 295, I have the honour to intimate that the whole of the samples of cotton therein alluded to should be well packed and forwarded to the Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, through the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, at Bombay, who should be advised of the name of the vessel by which they may be despatched from your collectorate, and the date on which it may be expected to sail.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. G. Fawcett*,
Revenue Commissioner, N.D.

Tanna Districts,
Revenue Commissioner's Office, Camp, Oorun,
19 March 1857.

(No. 1476 of 1857.)

Copy of Mr. Fawcett's memorandum, and of its enclosures, sent to the Officiating Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, with a request that he will have the goodness to receive charge of the samples of cotton referred to, and report to Government his having done so, when their instructions for the disposal of the same will be communicated to him. V. 2302.

(signed) *H. Young*,
Offg. Chief Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 24 March 1857.

With Revenue Letter from the Government of Bombay, dated 10 August (No. 61) 1857.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 7 May 1857.—V. 3534 to 37.

(No. 2184 of 1857.)

From Mr. Acting Chief Secretary *Inverarity* to the Acting Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,

I am directed to annex copy of the papers noted in the margin,* and to request that the Right honourable the Governor in Council may be favoured with the report of the Chamber of Commerce on the specimens of cotton wool therein referred to and noted below. V. 3535.

I. 6 lbs. Lallia cotton wool, 24 lbs. seeded cotton.

II. 6 ½ lbs. Wagaria cotton wool, 13 ½ lbs. Wagaria seeded cotton from the village of Kodoo.

III. 6 lbs. Wagaria cotton wool, 16 lbs. Wagaria seeded cotton from the village of Gompta.

IV. 7 ½ lbs. cotton wool, and 18 lbs. seeded cotton from Ranpoor.

2. Mr.

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* Letter from Mr. Daley, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Ahmedabad, to the address of the Collector, No. 8, dated 28th February 1857. Para. 1 of a letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, No. 549, dated 16th April 1857.

III.
Bombay.

2. Mr. Spooner has been requested to forward the packages containing the specimens to the Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay Castle, 5 May 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Inverarity,*
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 23 June 1857.—V. 4902 to 4904 B.

(No. 55 of 1857.)

From the Acting Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce to Mr. Acting Chief Secretary *Inverarity.*

Sir,

V. 4902. BY direction of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 2184 of 1857, dated 5th instant, in the Territorial Department, Revenue, together with its accompaniments, and also of the samples of cotton therein referred to, as submitted for the report of the Chamber.

These samples, I have further to inform you, have been laid before the members of the Chamber generally, and several of those best qualified to do so have recorded their opinions thereon. The almost unanimous purport of these opinions is, that the cotton represented, though varying a little in colour and staple, is all of excellent quality, and, if obtainable in large quantities, would be very valuable. It is remarked, however, that while in its staple it does not excel the average of "Dollera" cotton, it appears to owe its superiority in colour and quality to a care in gathering, cleaning, and packing, which is not usually bestowed on a large cultivation.

The committee of the Chamber avails itself of this opportunity to remark, that experience has shown how little benefit is derived from the production of mere samples. It is certain that cotton of good quality will always command a sale here and at home, but its actual price and value can be ascertained only by its being sent into the market in the usual way.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
29 May 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Mawson,*
Acting Secretary.

RESOLUTION of Government.

V. 4903. A COPY of the report of the Chamber of Commerce to be forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, who should direct the Collector of Ahmedabad and Mr. Daley to make widely known the opinion of the Chamber in regard to the excellent quality of the cotton, and to the high estimate in which it would be held in the Bombay market if obtainable in large quantities.

(No. 2863 of 1857.)

V. 4904. To the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Bombay Castle, 12 June 1857.

(signed) *J. D. Inverarity,*
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

(No. 2864 of 1857.)

From Mr. Acting Chief Secretary *Inverarity* to the Political Agent, Kattywar.

Sir,

V. 4904 A. I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to forward to you the accompanying copy of a report by the Chamber of Commerce, on the specimens of cotton named in the margin,* grown in the Ahmedabad collectorate.

2. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that this kind of cotton may be extensively grown in Kattywar, and with this view desires me to request that you will be so good as to

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* No. 1. Lallia seeded cotton and cotton wool from the village of Gamph, in the Dhundooka talooka. No. 2. Wagaria seeded cotton and cotton wool from the village of Kodoo, in the Wudwan talooka. No. 3. Wagaria seeded cotton and cotton wool from the village of Gompta, in the Wudwan talooka. No. 4. Wagaria seeded cotton and cotton wool from the village of Ranpoor, in the Dhundooka talooka.

to draw the attention of the karbarees of Bhownuggur, Limree, Wadwan, and other districts, to the remarks of the Chamber of Commerce on the abovementioned specimens.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Inverarity,*
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12 June 1857.

(No. 2865 of 1857.)

From Mr. Acting Chief Secretary *Inverarity* to the Acting Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 55, dated the 29th ultimo, forwarding, as requested in my letter to your address, No. 2184, dated the 5th idem, the report of the Chamber of Commerce on certain specimens of cotton grown in the Ahmedabad collectorate, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to state, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, that the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, has been directed to instruct the Collector of Ahmedabad and the Superintendent Cotton Experiments at that station, to make widely known the opinion of the Chamber in regard to the excellent quality of the cotton, and to the high estimate in which it would be held in the Bombay market if obtainable in large quantities. V. 4904 B.

2. I am further directed to state, that a copy of the report has also been furnished to the Political Agent at Kattywar, and he has been requested to draw the attention of the karbarees of Bhownuggur, Limree, Wadwan, &c., to the remarks of the Chamber, with a view to the cultivation of cotton in Kattywar.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Inverarity,*
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12 June 1857.

EXTRACT Para. 50 of Revenue Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 24 May, No. 7 of 1854, alluded to in Revenue Letter, dated 14 February, No. 11 of 1855.

Para. 50. WE observe that the cloth exports of Cutch are of enormous magnitude, and no positive information of their origin is on record. Mr. Macleod, the Deputy Collector of Customs at Kurrachee, comes to the conclusion that "Kutch must be presumed to be, therefore, a large cotton-growing and cloth-manufacturing country;" we desire that the accuracy of this statement may be ascertained and reported to us.

(No. 438 of 1854.—Revenue Department.)

THE Commissioner in Sindh has the honour to submit, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying true copy of report from the Assistant Political Agent in Kutch, in reference to the Government letter, No. 2149 of 31 July 1854. No. 736, of 30 November 1854.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere,*
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office, Camp, Veerawow, Thur Districts, 16 December 1854.

(No. 736 of 1854.)

From Lieutenant *S. N. Raikes,* Assistant Political Agent in Kutch in Charge, to *H. B. E. Frere,* Esq., Commissioner in Sindh.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter noted in the margin,* forwarding copy of an extract of a despatch (also quoted from the Honourable Court of Directors)

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* No. 2149 of 1854. Revenue Department, dated 31st July 1854. From Commissioner in Sind to Political Agent, Kutch, forwarding extract paras. 49 and 50 of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 7 of the 24th May 1854, with Government endorsement, No. 3427 of 1854, to the Commissioner in Sind.

III.
Bombay.

Directors) on the subject of the Kutch cloth trade, and, with reference thereto, to offer the following observations.

2. The above-quoted correspondence was transferred to me by the Acting Political Agent, with a view to the requisite information being collected, the difficulty of obtaining which, in the shape required, will, I hope, be a sufficient excuse for the delay that has occurred in supplying it.

3. I have now the honour to transmit a form showing the average quantity and value of cloths exported from Kutch by sea during three years, viz., 1851-52, 1852-53, 1853-54; that is, from July to July of each year.

4. The form shows the nature of the cloth manufactured, that is, whether coarse or fine, as also whether made of English or country thread, as well as the quantity in yards and value, together with remarks as to where the same is chiefly exported to.

5. The average value, for the three years quoted, of the cloth exported from Kutch is about six lacs of rupees, of which 4,38,101 rupees' worth was manufactured of English thread, the remainder being of country thread.

6. It will be observed, that by far the greater portion of the cloth is exported from Mandavie, for the African coast; a few remarks, therefore, regarding the port of Mandavie, as the great emporium for trade on this coast, may probably not be deemed out of place.

7. Mandavie is situated just within and on the northern coast of the Gulf of Kutch. It is a large walled town, with a creek running up close to one side wall. It contains a population of 35,000 souls, while there are, probably, between 400 and 500 boats belonging to the port.

8. Previous to the conquest of Sind, large quantities of merchandise passed through both Mandavie and Juckput, for Sind, and the countries to the north and east of that province; now, however, the conquest of Sind on the one side, and the opening of the Dholera Bunder, in the Gulf of Cambay, on the other, has absorbed the stream of trade that formerly flowed through this province, leaving only the consumption and produce of the province itself, and the remains of the Marwar trade, for the mercantile community to exercise their calling on.

9. The trade with Marwar may shortly be stated to be the transmission of ivory and dates, with other articles in small quantities, imported chiefly from the African coast and Persian Gulf, to Marwar; and the exportation from Mandavie of Marwar manufactured cloths. English cloths, and other English manufactures, which formerly found their way up to Marwar, *viâ* Kutch, do so now chiefly *viâ* Dholera Bunder, in the Gulf of Cambay, regarding the trade of which place I had the honour of addressing to the Officiating Commissioner, in last June, the letter quoted in the margin.*

10. Formerly the revenues of Mandavie and Juckput were, respectively, 2,50,000 rupees and 50,000 rupees, now they are about 2,10,000 rupees and 6,000 rupees; and when it is considered that this falling off is entirely attributable to the tide of trade having been turned aside from the Kutch route, the loss accruing to his Highness the Rao, in this department of his revenues, may be imagined; for, in addition to sea customs, town and transit duties were levied on all goods imported for consumption or re-export respectively.

11. Of the 400 or 500 boats belonging to Mandavie, about 50, probably, are engaged in the foreign trade with the African coast and Persian Gulf; the remainder are chiefly employed in conveying goods up and down the coasts of Kattywar, Kutch, and Sind.

12. As regards Kutch as a cotton-growing country, the estimated quantity of that article produced here, in a good season, is 75,000 maunds, of 28 lbs. per maund, of which about two-thirds is exported to Bombay, the remainder being used in the province.

13. Hoping that the above remarks, and accompanying form, contain all the information required by the Honourable Court,

I have, &c.

(signed) *S. N. Raikes*,
Assist. Political Agent in Kutch in Charge.

Kutch Political Agency, Kutch Districts,
Camp, Koura, 30 November 1854.

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* No. 121 of 1854, dated 20th June, to the Officiating Commissioner in Sind.

FORM showing the Average Quantity and Value of Cloths Exported from the Ports of Kutch during the Guzeratee Years Sumwuts 1908, 1909, and 1910, corresponding to A.D. 1851-52, 1852-53 and 1853-54.

NAME AND NATURE OF CLOTH.	Estimated Quantity Exported Annually, taken on an Average of Three Years.	Estimated Value of Cloth Exported, taken on an Average of Three Years.	REMARKS.
Exported from the Port of Mandavie:	*Yards.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
1. White cloth, made in Kutch of country thread.	9,06,510	60,689 – –	This kind of cloth is a common production in Kutch; the lower orders use it for clothing. It is used also stamped for carpets or lining of tents, or unstamped for the outer covering of tents. The exportation of this article is chiefly, if not entirely to the African coast.
2. Black cloth, of which about 26,800 yards were made of country thread, and the remainder of English thread.	1,55,641	21,423 – –	This cloth is manufactured at Mandavie, in Kutch, for exportation to the African coast.
3. Black cloth, of English and Kutch manufacture, the latter also being made with English thread.	20,82,360	4,02,145 – –	- - - - ditto.
4. Dhotee or cloth of the kind usually worn by the inhabitants of Kutch around their bodies, extending from the hips to below the knees, of which about 6,700 yards were made with country thread, and the remainder with English thread.	25,054	2,766 – –	Manufactured at Mandavie, and exported to Kurrachee and other places. This kind of cloth is usually worn by Hindoos.
5. Purm, or strong coarse cloth, made in Kutch of country thread.	22,244	2,188 – –	Manufactured chiefly on the eastern part of Kutch. It is used in Kutch for horse-cloths, for bedding, &c. The exportation of it takes place chiefly to the African coast.
6. Sail cloth, made in Kutch of country thread.	59,238	10,999 – –	Manufactured largely in Kutch. It is used extensively for the Kutch boat-sails. The exportation of it takes place chiefly to the African coast, and the different ports in the Gulf of Kutch.
7. Dahota, coarse coloured cloth, of which 40,200 yards were manufactured of country thread in Kutch, the remainder being imported from Marwar and dyed in Kutch.	1,23,280	9,689 – –	This article is exported chiefly to the African coast.
8. Kunakee, coarse white cloth of country thread, partly of Kutch manufacture and partly of Marwar cloth dyed in Kutch, probably half and half.	58,960	3,456 – –	- - - - ditto.
9. Dotee, coarse white cloth, manufactured of country thread in Kutch.	2,747	294 – –	Exported chiefly to Sind, where there are a considerable number of Kutchees in employ.
10. Pankoora, or unbleached white cloth, manufactured of country thread in Kutch.	59,295	3,892 – –	Exported chiefly to the African coast.
11. Fallia, a coloured kind of coarse cloth. This cloth comes from Marwar, and is stamped or dyed in Kutch.	14,740	378 – –	- - - - ditto.

(continued)

NAME AND NATURE OF CLOTH.	Estimated Quantity Exported Annually, taken on an Average of Three Years.	Estimated Value of Cloth Exported, taken on an Average of Three Years.	REMARKS.
Exported from the Port of Mandavie—*continued.*	*Yards.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
12. Sarees, or long kind of shawls, worn by women, of English manufacture, but stamped or dyed in Kutch.	536	9 – –	
13. Chorsa, or kind of counterpane. They are used double, with cotton in the middle, are of English manufacture, but stamped or dyed in Kutch.	4,620	364 – –	
14. Coarse cloths, white and red, imported into Kutch by land from Marwar, and exported by sea. The estimated quantity exported is calculated from the value of the article and number of bales exported. The packages pass through Kutch unopened, though a duty is levied thereon.	3,50,000	30,527 – –	Exported to the African coast.
TOTAL of Exports of Cloth from Mandavie - - - - *Rs.*		5,48,819 – –	
Exported from the Ports of Toona, Moondra and Juckrow:			
1. Cloths of kinds manufactured in Kutch of English thread.	95,389	15,094 – –	Exported to the different ports of the Gulf of Kutch, to Sind, and to Muscat.
2. Cloth of kinds manufactured in Kutch of country thread.	5,46,229	38,031 – –	- - - - ditto.
TOTAL of Exports of Cloth from Toona, Moondra and Juckrow - - - - *Rs.*		53,125 – –	
GRAND TOTAL - - - *Rs.*		6,01,944 – –	

ABSTRACT of Export of Cloth from Kutch.

NAME AND NATURE OF CLOTH.	Estimated Quantity Exported Annually, taken on an Average of Three Years.	Estimated Value of Cloth Exported, taken on an Average of Three Years.
	Yards.	*Rs. a. p.*
Of English Thread - - - - - - -	23,30,100	4,38,101 – –
Of Country Thread - - - - - - -	21,76,743	1,63,843 – –
TOTAL - - -	45,06,843	6,01,944 – –

Kutch Political Agency,
Kutch Districts, Camp, Koura,
30 November 1854.

(signed) *S. N. Raikes,*
Assistant Political Agent in Kutch,
in Charge.

No. 140 of 1849.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

WITH reference to para. 4 of your despatch, No. 7, dated 18th April last, we have the honour to transmit, for the information of your Honourable Court, the accompanying copy of correspondence, relative to the employment in the Sattara districts of Mr. G. Vary, the engineer alluded to in our despatch (No. 26 of 8th April 1848), for the purpose of assisting in the introduction of the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, and of the use of the hand-saw gins. Mr. Vary's pay has been fixed at 250 rupees a month, with house or horse allowance at 30 rupees, and batta when he is actually in the districts, at the rate of five rupees per diem.

Rev. Cons. 1849.
8 August,
V. 10,112 to 14.
26 September,
V. 12,169 to 72.
14 November,
V. 14,204 to 17.

2. We have requested the Commissioner at Sattara to submit to us half-yearly progress reports of Mr. Vary's operations, according to the form established for our older provinces.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Falkland.*
Willoughby Cotton.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

Bombay Castle, 17 November 1849.

EXTRACT Para. 4 of Revenue Letter from the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 18 April (No. 7 of 1849), alluded to in Revenue Letter, dated 17 November (No. 140 of 1849).

Para. 4. WE shall be glad to learn the result of any measures which may have been taken for introducing the cultivation of New Orleans cotton and the use of the hand-saw gin into the Sattara territories, consequent on the application from the Resident at Sattara noticed in your political letter of the 13th April (No. 62) 1848, para. 7.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 8 August 1849—V. 10,112 to 10,114.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Political Department.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby* and the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

THIS subject was transferred on the 16th February 1848, from the Political to the Revenue Department, for consideration and disposal, and there it was, on the 19th April 1848, resolved to postpone consideration of it for the present. A period of 15 months having now elapsed, I think it should be again brought before the Board in the Revenue Department. V. 10,112.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

16 July 1849.

MINUTES, 21 July 1849.

WITH reference to the transfer from the Revenue Department, dated the 13th ultimo, No. 3804, ordered that the above minute by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board, dated the 16th instant, be transferred to that department, in order that the subject of the introduction of New Orleans cotton and the use of the hand saw-gin into the Sattara territories, may, as therein directed, be brought before the Board in that department.

(signed) *A. Malet,*
Chief Secretary.

III.
Bombay.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

V. 10,113. WE may, with reference to our letter to him, No. 1225, of 23d February 1848, consult the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, on this subject, in the first instance.

30 July 1849. (signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

(No. 4862 of 1849.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

V. 10,114. WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin,* I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will be so good as to favour him with your opinion as to the advisability of introducing the cultivation of New Orleans cotton and the use of the saw-gin into the Sattara district.

I have, &c.
Bombay Castle, 7 August 1849. (signed) *A. Malet,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 26 September 1849.—V. 12,169 to 12,172.

(No. 3540 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney.*

Sir,

V. 12,169. IN reply to your letter, No. 4862, of 7th ultimo, relative to the advisability of introducing the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, and the use of the hand saw-gin into the Sattara districts, I have the honour to forward a correspondence, as per margin,† with the Commissioner at Sattara, for the information of Government; and to state, with reference to my letter, No. 3390, of 25th ultimo, proposing the transfer of Mr. Vary to Sattara, that, adverting to the favourable opinion expressed by Mr. Frere, the experiment ought, I think, to be attempted.

I have, &c.
Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office, 7 September 1849. (signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

(No. 3209 of 1849.)

To *H. B. E. Frere*, Esq., Commissioner, Sattara.

Sir,

V. 12,170. GOVERNMENT having in a letter, No. 4862, of the 7th instant, called for a report from this department, as to the expediency and practicability of introducing the New Orleans cotton cultivation, and the use of the hand saw-gin, into the Sattara district, I have the honour to request the favour of your opinion on the subject generally.

2. Be good enough, at the same time, to inform me of the extent to which the above description of cotton has already, if at all, been cultivated, and the degree of estimation in which it appears to be held among the cultivators.

I have, &c.
Poona, Revenue Commmissioner's Office, 13 August 1849. (signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

(No. 567 of 1849.)

From *H. B. E. Frere*, Esq., Commissioner in Sattara, to *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Poona.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter, No. 3209, of the 13th instant, desiring my opinion on the expediency and practicability of introducing the New Orleans cotton cultivation and the use of the hand saw-gin into the Sattara districts.

In

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* Letter to Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated 23 February 1848, No. 1225. Letter from Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated 14 March 1848, No. 922. Report from Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated 15 April 1848, No. 1280.

† 1. Revenue Commissioner to Commissioner at Sattara (No. 3209), of 13 August 1849. 2. Commisioner's reply (No. 5671), of 18 August 1849.

In reply, I would beg to refer to my letters noted in the margin,* which will explain my reasons for thinking the measures in question both expedient and practicable.

I am not aware that New Orleans cotton has ever been cultivated in the Sattara territory, but some of the cultivators in the south-east districts have heard of it, in the Dharwar districts, as a very superior kind of cotton, and would be glad to try it.

Should there be any point on which you would wish for more detailed information, I shall feel much obliged by your kindly specifying them.

I have, &c.

Commissioner's Office, Sattara,
18 August 1849.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere,*
Commissioner.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

THE Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, may be asked to be good enough to request the Commissioner at Sattara to submit further details of the plan he would propose to adopt, in view to the introduction of the New Orleans cotton cultivation and the use of the saw-gin into Sattara; the nature and extent of the experiments he would suggest, in the first instance; and the degree of the encouragement he would afford on the part of Government. V. 12,171.

19 September 1849.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

(No. 5792 of 1849.)

From Mr. Acting Secretary *Courtney* to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 3540, dated the 7th instant, with enclosures, I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will be good enough to call upon the Commissioner at Sattara to submit further details of the plan he would propose to adopt, in view to the introduction of the New Orleans cotton cultivation and the use of the saw-gin into the Sattara districts; the nature and extent of the experiments he would suggest in the first instance; and the degree of encouragement he would afford on the part of Government. V. 12,172.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
22 September 1849.

(signed) *W. Courtney,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue dated, 14 November 1849.—V. 14,204 to 14,217.

(No. 4048 of 1849.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to the Secretary to Government.

FORWARDED for the information of Government with reference to their letter, No. 5792 of 22d ultimo. The Revenue Commissioner would respectfully suggest that Mr. Blount (the superintendent cotton cultivation in the Dharwar Collectorate), be instructed to supply Mr. Frere with New Orleans cotton seed, sufficient to plant about 4,000 acres, and as many saw-gins (of sizes) as can be spared. V. 14,204.

Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office,
29 October 1849.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

(No. 717 of 1849.)

REPORT by the Commissioner at Sattara.

IN reply to the Revenue Commissioners' endorsement, dated 25th September 1849, No. 3718, the Commissioner at Sattara would beg to state that he would not propose to do more than supply seed, and a sufficiency of saw-gins to enable the ryots to make an effectual trial of them. If the seed is adapted to the soil and climate, the Commissioner has no doubt but that it will be generally adopted, without further encouragement from Government, V. 14,205.

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* No. 9, of 31 January 1848, to Government. No. 146, of 31 March 1848, to Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

III.
Bombay.

ment; and the same with the gins, should they turn out to be a really good and economical means of freeing the cotton from seed.

The Commissioner believes he could advantageously dispose of any quantity of seed, and of any number under 200 of the gins.

Commissioner's Office, Sattara, 9 October 1849. (signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

V. 14,206. MR. VARY is now, I understand, at Sattara; he may be employed by the Commissioner for a time on the same pay and allowances he received when in the Southern Mahratta Country; seed to be furnished by Mr. Blount. The Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to be requested with reference to his report (No. 2193) of 30th October last, to inform Mr. H. B. E. Frere whether any saws can be sent from Broach, also whether any can be spared from Khandeish; and a like reference may be made regarding the Southern Mahratta Country to Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Some of the 30 cotton saw-gins stated by the Honourable Court in their letter, No. 15 of 1849, to be on their way from England, might on arrival be sent to Sattara.

5 November 1849. (signed) *Falkland.* *J. P. Willoughby.* *D. A. Blane.*

(No. 138 of 1849.)

From *H. B. E. Frere*, Esq., Commissioner in Sattara, to *E. H. Goldsmid*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

V. 14,207. WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin,* I have the honour to report that Mr. Vary arrived here a few days ago, and requested to know if I had received from Government any instructions as to his future proceedings.

2. As I hope to hear from Government or the Revenue Commissioner within a few days, I have requested him to remain here for the present, and await the orders of Government.

3. Having had a good deal of conversation with him on the subject of his late duties in the Southern Maharatta country, I feel better able than I was previously to offer an opinion on the subject of his employment in this province.

4. He appears, as far as I can judge, fully competent to construct and set to work the small cotton cleaning gins, which have been found so useful and popular in the Southern Maharatta country; but he states that for this purpose, as also for the occasional future repair of the gins, when they get out of order, it will be necessary to have, on the spot, a small workshop furnished with the requisite tools.

5. I have already expressed to Government my belief that the introduction of such machines for cleaning cotton is one of the great desiderata towards a greatly increased production of exportable cotton; and from what I have seen of Mr. Vary, and heard from him of his proceedings hitherto, I am of opinion that he is well qualified to effect their introduction into these districts. I have little doubt, moreover, but that he will do what little is required to ensure a full trial of New Orleans cotton.

6. I would, therefore, suggest that he be employed on the pay and allowances noted in margin,† and that a progress report be required from him at the end of the year.

7. I would further solicit sanction to his providing himself with the articles mentioned in the enclosed letter from him, as necessary for setting up the workshop, and commencing the manufactory of gins. If Government will sanction their being procured, he will, I believe, be able to obtain them in the bazar, better, cheaper, and quicker than they could be supplied from any Government Department. The saws and files are exceptions; but if their issue be sanctioned by the Government, he will be able to obtain them on application from the Government stores of those articles in Bombay and Dharwar.

8. Attached to the late raja's artillery are several artificers, whose services are not at present required, and who, if they continue unemployed, will have to be pensioned or otherwise provided for. I propose placing them under Mr. Vary, by which arrangement the expense of his factory will be diminished.

9. There

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* 1. Endorsement by Mr. Chief Secretary Malet, dated 18 May, on a reference from Commissioner, Southern Division. 2. Sattara Commissioner's report, No. 51, dated 18 May 1849.

† Pay, 250 rupees per mensem; house rent, or horse allowance, 30 rupees; batta, at 5 rupees per diem while in the districts.

9. There are also a number of carpenters and other tools. These, with the exception of three repairable adzes, have all been condemed as unservicable by the artillery officer appointed by the Military Board to report on them, but Mr. Vary states he can turn them to use in his factory, and as they would not realise more than a few rupees if sold by auction, I would suggest that they be made over to him.

10. Finally, I would suggest that when the cottage gins, now almost daily expected in Bombay from England, shall be received, about 30 be sent up here to be tried under Mr. Vary's superintendence in these districts.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. B. E. Frere,*
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office, Sattara,
31 October 1849.

H. B. E. Frere, Esq., Commissioner, Sattara.

Sir,

AGREEABLY to your instructions I beg to forward a list of tools and materials requisite for the workshop at Sattara: V. 14,208.

One turning lathe, with slide rest and tools complete for turning wood and iron; one chest carpenters' tools, Europe; one chest smiths' tools, country; two anvils, Europe; two standing vices; two bench ditto; one large saw, Europe; one screw plate, with taps and dies complete; three dozen files assorted; six bars, two inches round, iron; six bars, 1¼ inch round, ditto; six bars 1½ inch square, ditto; six bars, 2 inch broad, 1 inch thick; 24 bars smaller sizes assorted for general use; three boiler plates, ¼ inch thick; 500 saws for cotton gins, 8 in. and 10 diameter; 60 files for ditto.

The length of iron bars and breadth of boiler plates is immaterial, as they are to be cut into short lengths.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Vary.*

Sattara, 27 October 1849.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

I BEG to refer to my minute of this day's date which I had written on Revenue Commissioner's, Southern Division, memorandum of 29th October, No. 4048, before these papers were placed before me. V. 14,209.

The articles required may be obtained as suggested.

Mr. Vary's pay and allowances may be as herein proposed, batta being only given when he is actually in the districts.

A half-yearly progress report, after form introduced into our older provinces, should be furnished.

As many of the 30 cottage-gins as can be spared for Sattara may be sent there on their arrival from England.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

5 November 1849.

To *H. E. Goldsmid,* Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I BEG to bring to your notice that there are at present in charge of the Collector of Broach the articles noticed in the margin*, which would be very useful to me should I be appointed to the Sattara district. V. 14,210.

2. At present there are from 25 saw hand-gins would also be useful to me at Sattara, and enable me to produce saw-ginned cotton this season.

3. The large lathe is a substantial machine, and must have cost Government at least 200*l.* (two hundred pounds sterling), and should be carefully taken down.

4. I am not aware of there being any one at Broach capable of looking properly after the machinery alluded to; I would respecfully suggest that I be deputed to take charge of it, and have the whole safely conveyed to the Presidency for ready transmission to Sattara, should I be sent there.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Laidlaw,*
Civil Engineer to Cotton Experiment in the Presidency of Bombay.

Bombay, 16 October 1849.

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* One large lathe; one foot lathe; two boxes full of 10-inch circular saws; two boxes of engineer's tools of sorts; four saw-gins of 25 saws each.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 6218 of 1849.)

REFERENCE to the Collector of Broach.

V. 14,211. Document, to whom sent?—Collector of Broach.
For what purpose?—Early report and opinion through Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

By order, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16 October 1849.

(No. 2193 of 1849.)

REPORT by the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

V. 14,212. IN submitting the accompanying report from the Collector of Broach, No. 370 of 19th instant, the Revenue Commissioner begs to state that, as Mr. Laidlaw has, by Government letter No. 6284, of 19th idem, been appointed as an assistant to Mr. Channing, the Superintendent of the Cotton Experiments at Belgaum, the articles alluded to will not now be required by him; the Revenue Commissioner, therefore, has the honour to transmit these papers for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(signed) *A. N. Shaw*,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Khandalla,
30 October 1849.

(No. 370 of 1849.)

The Collector's Report on Mr. *Laidlaw's* Proposition referred, No. 6218, of the 16th instant.

Collector's Office, Broach,
19 October 1849.

V. 14,213. THE lathes, saw-gins, and engineers' tools alluded to by Mr. Laidlaw, are included in the machinery, the free use of which has been made over to Mr. Landon until the 30th April next. That gentleman in reply to a reference this day made to him, states that he cannot dispense with the use of these articles during his incumbency.

2. The two boxes filled with spare gin-saws are in the Collector's keeping, and are available for transmission to wherever Government may direct.

(signed) *J. M. Davis*, Collector.

To A. N. Shaw, Esq., Revenue Commissioner,
Northern Division.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

V. 14,214. SEE my minute of this day's date, on Memorandum from Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 4048, dated 29th ultimo.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

5 November 1849.

(No. 6734 of 1849.)

From the Secretary to Government to the Commissioner at Sattara.

Sir,

V. 14,215. I HAVE been directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 138, dated the 31st ult., with accompaniments, and in reply, to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to authorise you to employ Mr. Vary at Sattara, on the pay and allowance proposed by you, batta being allowed him, at the rate of five rupees per diem, only, when he is actually in the districts.

2. His Lordship in Council has also been pleased to authorise you to procure the articles required by Mr. Vary for the manufacture of saw-gins in the manner suggested by you.

3. You will have the goodness to submit to Government half-yearly progress reports of Mr. Vary's operations, according to the form established in our older provinces, a copy of which the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, will furnish to you.

4. With reference to your 10th para., I have been directed to inform you that, as only 30 cottage saw-gins are shortly expected from England, as many of them as can be spared will be sent to Sattara on their arrival.

5. The

5. The two Revenue Commissioners have been requested to inform you whether any saws can be sent to Sattara from Broach, Khandeish, and the South Mahratta country, and Mr. Townsend has also been directed to instruct the Collector of Dharwar to forward to you a quantity of New Orleans cotton seed, sufficient to plant about 4,000 acres of land. On these points you had better place yourself in direct communication with the Revenue Commissioners and Collectors.

Bombay Castle, 9 November 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 6736 of 1849.)

From the Secretary to Government to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

WITH reference to your memorandum, No. 4048, dated the 29th ult., with accompaniment, I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit herewith, for your information, copy of a letter, No. 6734, which I have this day addressed to the Commissioner at Sattara, and with reference to the 5th paragraph thereof, to request that you will inform that officer, if any, how many saws can be sent to him from Dharwar and Belgaum. V. 14,216.

2. You will also have the goodness to instruct the Collector of Dharwar to forward to Sattara the quantity of New Orleans cotton seed indicated by you.

Bombay Castle, 9 November 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 6737 of 1849.)

From the Secretary to Government to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Sir,

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council has instructed me with reference to your report, No. 2193, dated the 30th ultimo, to request that you will inform the Commissioner at Sattara how many, if any, saws can be sent to him from Broach; as also whether any can be spared from Khandeish. V. 14,217.

Bombay Castle, 9 November 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

With Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated 16 April (No. 58) 1851.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 12 March 1851.—V. 2541 to 2544.

(No. 45 of 1851.)

From the Commissioner at Sattara to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the favourable consideration of Government, the copy of a letter from the Superintendent Cotton Experiments, dated the 14th instant, No. 7, applying for permission to expend 10,000 rupees in the purchase of cotton in the Sattara districts at the same rate as in the Dharwar and Belgaum Collectorates, and to entertain temporarily two extra carkoons to aid in preparing and transmitting the cotton, together with a copy of my reply of this day's date, No. 238. V. 2541.

2. To save time I have assumed the responsibility of authorising Mr. Vary to expend 1,000 rupees immediately, to enable him to take advantage of the comparatively cheap rate at which cotton is at present procurable in these districts, and because I am aware that it was my predecessor's wish that the course recommended by Mr. Vary should be adopted as a means of introducing the use of cotton-gins without creating discontent among the labouring class, who would thereby lose their occupation of cotton-cleaning by the ordinary method.

 3. I regret

III.
Bombay.

3. I regret that, in consequence of the great drought that prevailed last September and October, the New Orleans cotton has greatly suffered, and that the native cotton has also sustained injury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Ogilvy*,
Commissioner.

Sattara, Commissioner's Office,
19 February 1851.

(No. 7 of 1851.)

To *T. Ogilvy*, Esq., Commissioner, Sattara Districts.

Sir,

V. 2542. I WOULD respectfully request permission to purchase cotton on account of Government, the produce of this province, to the amount of ten thousand (10,000) rupees, as a means of introducing and encouraging the use of the saw-gin.

I would also request to be permitted to give the same price here for the kuppas as is given for the kuppas purchased on account of Government in the Dharwar and Belgaum districts.

I would also request to be permitted to employ for a few months two additional carkoons to assist in the collection, cleaning, and transmission of the cotton.

As the picking of the cotton will commence in a few days, I hope you will favour me with your reply as soon as convenient.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Vary*,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

Beejapoor, 14 February 1851.

(No. 238 of 1851.)

From *T. Ogilvy*, Commissioner, Sattara, to Mr. *George Vary*, Superintendent of Cotton Factory, Sattara.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 14th instant, No. 7, that I have referred your suggestions, in regard to the purchase of cotton, for the consideration of Government.

2. Pending the receipt of an answer, I have the honour to enclose an order for 500 rupees on the mamlutdar of Beejapoor, and another for the same amount on the mamlutdar of Punderpoor, for the purchase of cotton on account of Government, and to authorise your entertaining one extra carkoon, on 20 rupees a month, subject to the confirmation of Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Ogilvy*,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office, Sattara Districts,
19 February 1851.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

V. 2543. IT is not very clear from this letter how the purchase of cotton by Government is to further the introduction of the saw-gin, but I have no objection to 10,000 rupees' worth of the saw-ginned cotton, or of kuppas to be saw-ginned by Mr. Vary, being purchased for consignment to the Honourable Court, as it is probable that, in consequence of recent orders, the supplies from the Southern Mahratta Country and Khandeish will be less than the quantity originally contemplated.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. Grey.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

21 February 1851.

(No. 1557 of 1851.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid* to the Commissioner at Sattara.

Sir,

V. 2544. I HAVE been directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 45, dated 19th instant, with enclosures, and in reply to inform you that it is not very clear, from the papers you have forwarded, how the purchase of cotton by Government is to further the introduction of the saw-gin; but the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has no objection to authorise, on your recommendation, the purchase of 10,000 rupees' worth of saw-ginned cotton, or of kuppas to be saw-ginned by Mr. Vary, for consignment to the Honourable Court.

2. Your consignments should be made direct to the Collector, Customs, Bombay, with whom you should place yourself in direct communication.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 21 February 1851.

With Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Court of Directors; dated 3 November (No. 163) 1851.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue; dated 28 April 1851.—V. 5976, 5977.

(No. 106 of 1851.)

From the Commissioner at Sattara to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st ultimo, No. 1557, relative to the introduction of the saw-gin within the Sattara territory, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of Government, an original letter from Mr. Vary, dated the 12th instant, No. 10, showing that the saw-gin, though unpopular in the Dharwar Collectorate, because it threw females out of employment, and lessened the weight of cotton, was introduced there, in the manner now proposed, by cleaning cotton on account of Government, till the natives saw and appreciated its advantages. V. 5976.

I have, &c.

Commissioner's Office, Sattara District, 22 March 1851.

(signed) *T. Ogilvy,*
Commissioner.

(No. 10 of 1851.)

To *Thomas Ogilvy,* Esq., Commissioner, Sattara Districts.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter to your address, No. 1557, dated 21 February 1851, in which, at your recommendation, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction my purchasing ten thousand (10,000) rupees' worth of cotton. I have also the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement, No. 302, dated 27 February 1851, in which you request me to state how the purchasing of cotton is calculated to further the introduction of saw-gins. V. 5977.

Last season I had 32 of the Manchester gins, and three large ones I made up at Sattara, distributed in the cotton districts of this province. I gave them out amongst the villages where most cotton was grown, and the people seemed well pleased with and willing to work them; and I was in hopes, by using them, that they would see the advantages to be gained by them, and afterwards purchase them; but such is not the case; those villages that used them most last season are the least inclined to use them this; and, upon inquiring the reason, they state that using the gins throws the women out of employment. They have also another objection; the gins knock the dirt, &c. out of the cotton, and thereby makes it weigh less. From this it will be seen that the very reasons by which the gins are supposed to become popular (viz., doing their work quick and well) are the very reasons for which the natives object to use them.

In Dharwar, where the cotton gins were first introduced, similar objections were made. They were even known to take the dirt and trash which the gin had knocked out of the cotton, and put it into the centre of the cleaned bale; but, to overcome their objections to using the gins, kuppas was purchased, and cleaned on the gins; gin-cleaned cotton was contracted for, &c., &c. By these means, the natives became aware of the benefits to be obtained by using them, and they are now established there, and pretty generally in use.

I have thus been induced to apply for permission to purchase cotton, as a means of furthering the introduction of the saw-gins.

I have, &c.

Punderpoor, 12 March 1851.

(signed) *G. Vary,*
Supt. of Cotton Experiments.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* and *Blane.*

Recorded.

28 March 1851.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

III.
Bombay.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue; dated 1 October 1851.—V. 16,379 to 16,392.

(No. 356 of 1851.)

From the Commissioner in Sattara to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*; dated 6 September 1851.

Sir,

V. 16,379. I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the approval of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, copies of a correspondence with the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments at Sattara, from which Government will learn that I have authorised Mr. Vary to accompany to Bombay the cotton purchased by him under the authority conveyed in your letter to my address, dated the 21st February last, No. 1657.

2. Mr. Vary did not think it advisable, from the state of the markets, to expend more than five hundred rupees (500) in the purchase of 5,117 lbs. of cotton; and he therefore thinks that it would be more advantageous to sell it in Bombay, where the existence of Sattara cotton seems hardly known, than ship it for England.

3. Mr. Vary is desirous of comparing the cotton grown in the Sattara territory with that produced elsewhere; and as he is anxious to return by the opening of the season, to enable him to comply with a requisition from the Acting Collector of Sholapoor, I trust that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will approve of my having permitted him to proceed at once to the Presidency.

4. Mr. Vary will do himself the honour of attending at the Secretariate to receive any instructions that it may be thought advisable to give him.

I have, &c.
Sattara, Commissioner's Office, (signed) *T. Ogilvy*,
6 September 1851. Commissioner.

(No. 33 of 1851.)

To *Thomas Ogilvy*, Esq., Commissioner in Sattara.

Sir,

V. 16,380. I HAVE the honour to inform you that, agreeably to permission granted in Government letter No. 1557 of 1851, I purchased uncleaned on the saw-gins the following cotton:—

	Lbs.
41 bales Marrattee cotton, weighing - - - -	4,428
6½ bales New Orleans cotton, weighing - - -	689
TOTAL - - - *Lbs.*	5,117

As my going into the Sholapoor districts this season will oblige me to leave Sattara before the season for boats going from Mhar to Bombay opens, I beg your permission to forward this cotton immediately to Bombay, by way of Panmell. I would also respectfully request your permission to accompany it with one month's leave from the date of the cotton leaving Sattara, agreeably to the suggestions contained in my letter to you dated 28th ultimo.

I have, &c.
Sattara, Cotton Experiments Office, (signed) *G. Vary*,
5 September 1851. Supt. of Cotton Expts.

(No. 1445 of 1851.)

From *T. Ogilvy*, Esq., Commissioner of Sattara, to *G. Vary*, Esq., Superintendent, Cotton Manufactory, Sattara.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 33, dated 5th instant, I have the honour to inform you that, as great delay would be caused by awaiting a reply from Government, I request you will, on my authority, proceed to Bombay with the cotton purchased on account of Government, with permission to remain away from Sattara for one month.

I have, &c.
Sattara, Commissioner's Office, (signed) *T. Ogilvy*,
6 September 1851. Commissioner.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Messrs. *Blane* and *Bell*.

MR. OGILVY to be informed we will not interfere with the permission given, but we see little or no use in Mr. Vary proceeding to Bombay to accompany 500 rupees' worth of cotton. V. 16,381.

Mr. Vary may inform the Chief Secretary what he purposes to do with the cotton. I am inclined to think it should be sent to the Honourable Court.

(signed) *Falkland.*
D. A. Blane.
A. Bell.

10 September 1851.

(No. 9425 of 1851.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet* to the Commissioner at Sattara.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 6th instant, No. 356, with accompaniments, I have been directed to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will not interfere with the permission given, but can see little or no use in Mr. Vary proceeding to Bombay to accompany 500 rupees' worth of cotton. V. 16,382.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet,*
Chief Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle,
26 September 1851.

From the Superintendent Sattara Cotton Experiment to Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet.*

Sir,

I BEG to report my arrival in Bombay from Sattara with a small quantity of native and New Orleans cotton, the produce of the Beejapoor district. Government sanctioned, my purchasing 10,000 rupees worth of cotton, as a means of introducing the saw-gins; but shortly after I received this permission, a rapid decline took place in the price of cotton in the Bombay market, and I purchased only to the amount of the order I had on the mamlutdar, viz., 500 rupees. I was directed to forward the cotton I purchased to the collector of customs, for transmission to the Honourable Court; but as the quantity is so small, and besides it is not such a favourable sample of cotton as the Sattara districts can produce, I would respectfully request to be permitted to sell it in Bombay; and as Government are now making a road over the Kombarlee Ghaut from Chiploon, opening on those districts, my selling the cotton here will let it be known in Bombay that those districts grow and export cotton, &c., and will have a tendency to encourage the trade that must shortly, to a great extent, flow by this route. V. 16,383.

On my way from Poona I met the chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to whom I mentioned the improvements in roads, the distribution to the ryots of carts, the introduction of saw-gins and New Orleans cotton, &c. He said he would feel obliged if I would give him a short outline of those improvements for the information of the Chamber; I beg your permission to do so, and, if granted, I will, at the same time, submit samples, and request tenders for the sale of the cotton I have brought.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *G. Vary,*
Supt. Sattara Cotton Experiment.

Benson's Hotel, Rampart Row,
16 September 1851.

(No. 360 of 1851.)

From the Commissioner of Sattara to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid.*

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter, No. 356, dated 6th instant, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, copy of a letter, No. 34, dated 8th instant, from Mr. Vary, Superintendent of Cotton Experiment. V. 16,384.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Ogilvy,*
Commissioner.

Commissioners' Office, Sattara,
12 September 1851.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 34 of 1851.)

To *Thomas Ogilvy*, Esq., Commissioner, Sattara.

Sir,

V. 16,385. I HAVE the honour to report that, agreeably to the permission granted in your letter, No. 1445, dated 6 September 1851, I proceed this day with the cotton purchased on account of Government to Bombay, viz.:—

		Lbs.
41	bales Mahratta cotton, weighing - - - - -	4,428
6½	bales New Orleans cotton, weighing - - - -	689
47½	TOTAL - - -	*Lbs.* 5,117

I will deliver this to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, as directed in Government letter, No. 1557, dated 21 February 1851.

I have, &c.
Sattara, 8 September 1851. (signed) *G. Vary*,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiment.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Bell*.

V. 16,386. I SEE no reason to differ from the opinion expressed by the Right Honourable the President that the cotton be sent to the Honourable Court.

So limited a purchase would seem to indicate an inadequate result from Mr. Vary's employment, the continuance of which ought, I think, to be taken into consideration.

(signed) *D. A. Blane.*
17 September 1851. *A. Bell.*

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

V. 16,387. As it appears possible, from Mr. Vary's letter of 16th September, that the disposal of the cotton in Bombay may lead to Bombay houses sending agents to the Sattara districts, I would allow him to dispose there of the small quantity he has purchased.

2. Were Mr. Vary's duties those of a factor for the purchase and sale of cotton, I should concur in the Honourable Mr. Blane's observations; but he has other duties to perform, and in fact was not engaged with a view of making purchases. His reasons for not making more extensive purchases appear to be similar to those which formerly influenced Mr. Bell, the Collector of Dharwar.

3. I have no objection to a report as to the nature and value of the duties Mr. Vary has to perform being called for.

20 September 1851. (signed) *Falkland.*

FURTHER MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Bell*.

V. 16,388. I DEFER to the altered opinion of the Right Honourable the President regarding the sale of the cotton. Mr. Vary's services were alluded to by me as gauged by the present purchase, because it is in this shape alone they have hitherto come before us.

(signed) *D. A. Blane.*
24 September 1851. *A. Bell.*

(No. 738 of 1851.)

From the Collector of Customs, Bombay, to Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet*; dated 25 September 1851.

Sir,

V. 16,389. WITH reference to Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's memorandum No. 1559 (A.), dated 21st February last, forwarding copy of a letter to the Commissioner at Sattara, of the same date,
No. 1557. I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that 48 packages of cotton have been made over to this department by Mr. Vary, the

the superintendent of cotton experiments in that district, now at the Presidency, of which seven are said to be New Orleans, and the rest indigenous. I shall feel obliged by any instructions which his Lordship in Council may be pleased to issue as to the disposal of the same.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Young,*
Collector of Customs.

Bombay Custom House,
25 September 1851.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Bell.*

THE cotton herein alluded to is the same as that regarding which the Commissioner at Sattara solicits instructions in his letters Nos. 356 and 360, dated respectively the 6th and 12th instant, and which Mr. Vary accompanied to Bombay, as reported in his letter dated the 16th idem. V. 16,390.

It has been finally determined (*see* para. 1 of the Right Honourable the Governor's minute of the 20th instant) that Mr. Vary should be allowed to dispose of the cotton in Bombay, and so Mr. Young may be informed.

(signed) *D. A. Blane.*
A. Bell.

26 September 1851.

(No. 9426 of 1851.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet* to the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments at Sattara, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to authorize you to dispose at the Presidency of the cotton referred to in the 1st para. of your letter of the 16th instant. V. 16,391.

2. You are requested to report the amount that may be realized by the sale.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet.*
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 26 September 1851.

No. 9428 of 1851.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet* to the Commissioner in Sattara.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th instant (No. 360), I have been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to annex copy of a letter from Mr. Vary, dated 16th instant, and to inform you, that that gentleman has been instructed to dispose, at the Presidency, of the cotton therein alluded to, reporting the amount that may be realized by the sale. V. 16,392.

2. His Lordship in Council requests you will have the goodness to submit a report as to the nature and value of the duties Mr. Vary has to perform.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 26 September 1851.

With Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated 12 December (No. 1818) 1851.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue; dated 29 October 1851.—V. 17,735 to 17,740.

(No. 36 of 1851.)

From the Superintendent of Cotton Experiment, Sattara, to Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit an abstract showing the amount realised by the sale of the cotton brought from Sattara, agreeably to the instructions contained in your letter, No. 9426, dated 26 September 1851. V. 17,735.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Vary,*
Superintendent of Sattara Cotton Experiment.

Bombay, 2 October 1851.

III.
Bombay.

Sold to *Hookerda Dungersay*, Broker to Messrs. *Nicol* & Co.

V. 17,736.
October 1851.

				Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
To 700 lbs. of New Orleans cotton, at 95 rupees per candy				84	13	1
To 5 candies and 616 lbs. of Marattee cotton, at 90 rupees per candy				520	11	5
				605	8	6
Two months' interest, at 9 per cent.	*Rs.*	9	1 4			
Two ditto discount		12	1 11			
				21	3	3
				584	5	3
Commission for selling cotton, *Rs.* 584. 5. 3 :						
At ¼ per cent.	*Rs.*	1	7 4			
Landing and weighing charges		2	8 6			
				3	15	10
TOTAL Rupees				580	5	5

Bombay, 2 October 1845.

(signed) *George Vary*,
Superint. of Cotton Experiments, Sattara.

V. 17,737.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

Recorded.

6 October 1851.

(signed) *Falkland.*

MINUTE by the Right Honourable Mr. *Blane*, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Bell*.

V. 17,738.

THE financial result of the transaction should, I think, be reported.

10 October 1851.

(signed) *D. A. Blane.*
A. Bell.

FURTHER MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Messrs. *Blane* and *Bell*.

V. 17,739.

FIVE hundred rupees were expended on account of purchase. The cost of carriage, &c., to be ascertained by Accountant-general, and reported in usual manner.

14 October 1851.

(signed) *Falkland.*
D. A. Blane.
A. Bell.

(No. 10,157 of 1851.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet* to the Accountant-General.

Sir,

V. 17,740.
*Dated 2 October 1851.

I HAVE been directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit herewith, for your information, copy of a communication* from Mr. Vary, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments at Sattara, and of its enclosure, being an abstract showing the amount realised by the sale of a quantity of cotton brought by him to Bombay from that district.

2. Five hundred rupees were expended on account of the purchase of this cotton. You will be pleased to ascertain and report, in the usual manner, the cost of carriage, &c., in order that the financial result of the transaction may be known.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle,
23 October 1851.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue; dated 26 November 1851.—V. 19,121 to 19,124.

(No. 411 of 1851.)

From *Thomas Ogilvy*, Esq., Commissioner in Sattara, to *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, dated 27 October 1851.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 26th ultimo, No. 9228, desiring me to submit a report as to the nature and value of the duties performed by Mr. Vary, Superintendent Cotton Experiments in the Sattara districts. V. 19,121.

In reply, I have the honour to refer Government to the correspondence noted in the margin,* and to observe, that Mr. Vary, since his arrival at Sattara, in October 1849, has been engaged in making up saw-gins, and in teaching the people how to use them; in superintending the introduction of the New Orleans and other cotton plants not indigenous to this territory; in making and distributing among the ryots carts of a superior description; in repairing fire-engines, and in performing any other such work requiring mechanical knowledge.

I think that Mr. Vary will be most usefully employed in those occupations for two or three seasons longer, till the experiment of introducing into this territory a superior description of cottons, and the use of the saw-gins or other improved modes of cleaning cotton, has been fairly tried.

I take this opportunity to submit, for the consideration of Government, the copy of a letter from Mr. Vary, dated the 15th instant, No. 37, with accompanying copies of a correspondence with the Acting Collector of Sholapoor, applying for an increase of salary, in consequence of his services being required in the Sholapoor zillah. He informs me that the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in the Dharwar, Khandeish, and Broach zillahs receive a salary of 700 rupees a month; and he hopes that for that reason also that his own allowances may be raised.

I trust that, at all events, Mr. Vary may be granted an additional travelling allowance of five rupees per diem more whilst employed beyond the Sattara territory.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Ogilvy*,
Commissioner.

Sattara Districts, Commissioner's Office,
27 October 1851.

(No. 37 of 1851.)

To *Thomas Ogilvy*, Esq., Commissioner, Sattara.

Sir,

I HAVE taken the liberty of enclosing such papers as are in my office relative to the desire of the Acting Collector of Sholapoor, that I should visit that district, and would respectfully request you to forward them to H. E. Goldsmid, esq., Secretary to Government, for his inspection. V. 19,122.

As my going into the Sholapoor districts will considerably increase my tour and expenses, I would respectfully request that my pay and allowances be increased; and as, besides my cotton superintendence, my mechanical knowledge enables me, without additional expense to Government, to superintend the making up of carts, cotton gins, and fire-engines, I trust my request will not be deemed unreasonable.

I also hope my conduct, and attention to my duties, since your arrival in Sattara, has been such as entitles me to your favourable recommendation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Vary*,
Supt. of Cotton Experiments.

Sattara,
15 October 1851.

(No. 627 of 1851.)

From *T. C. Loughnan*, Esq., Acting Collector of Sholapoor, to *Thomas Ogilvy*, Esq., Commissioner, Sattara.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Frere's letter, No. 564 of 1850, dated 7 June, offering to extend to a portion of this collectorate the operations of Mr. Vary, superintendent of the cotton gin factory at Sattara, I have the honour to request the favour of your endeavouring to arrange that Mr. Vary might at an early period visit Sholapoor, for the purpose of correcting some defect in the onstruction of the saw-gins set up here some time back by one of Mr. Channing's carpenters, of an enterprising nature, and obtained from Belgaum. They are

* From Mr. Frere to Mr. Goldsmid, 31 October 1849, No. 138. From Mr. Secretary Goldsmid to the Commissioner at Sattara, 9 November 1849, No. 6734.

III.
Bombay.

are found to cut the fibre very short, and the natives decline to bring their cotton to them for ginning, and considerable discouragement may ensue if these gins are not put to rights.

2. Some, but no large quantity, of New Orleans seed is about to be sowed in several parts of this collectorate, as an experiment; and should it be feasible, it would, no doubt, tend much to prevent failure, if, on his way hither or return hence, Mr. Vary could visit the localities, and instruct the natives regarding the requisite method of its cultivation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. C. Loughnan*,
Acting Collector.

Sholapoor, Collector's Office,
11 August 1851.

(No. 1332 of 1851.)

THE above true copy, forwarded to Mr. Vary, Superintendent Cotton Gin Factory at Sattara, who is requested to have the goodness to state whether he can visit Sholapoor, and if so, when.

(signed) *T. Ogilvy*,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office, Sattara,
15 August 1851.

(No. 29 of 1851.)

To *Thomas Ogilvy*, Esq., Commissioner, Sattara.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Collector of Sholapoor's letter, No. 627 of 1851, to your address, with your endorsement, No. 1332, dated the 15th instant, requesting me to state whether I can proceed to Sholapoor, and, if so, when, in order to repair some defects in the saw-gins there, and to advise the ryots as to the best mode of planting the New Orleans seed.

In reply, I beg to state that it would be very inconvenient for me to proceed to Sholapoor at present; but I will visit Sholapoor early in November, in my way through the Punderpoor districts, to Beejapoor, proceeding from Sholapoor by Endee to Beejapoor, and thus visiting the fine cotton country and numerous villages on the other side of the Beema.

I have, however, directed my two maistries to proceed to Sholapoor, and examine and repair the gins there; and as I heard from some ryots and maistries, whilst at Punderpoor, in April last, that the gins at Sholapoor did not clean well, from their having bad saws, I have sent a supply of new good saws, saw-files, &c.

I have some of the Manchester gins at Punderpoor, as they are very small and convenient. If the Collector approves of my doing so, I will forward two or three of them to Sholapoor, during the time the gins there are under repair; and my maistries can show how to work them, and, if desired, lend them to such ryots as may wish them. In the 2d para. of the Collector's letter, he states that he has no large quantity of New Orleans seed; and as I have some New Orleans seed at Punderpoor, and will despatch three cartloads more this day, if the Collector approves of my doing so, I will direct my carkoon there to distribute seed to such villages on the other side of the Beema as will plant it. I will also direct him to furnish the patells with written copies of instructions as to the best mode of planting, &c., a copy of which I enclose. I would also respectfully suggest that the Collector writes to the mamlutdar of Endee, stating that I will forward a cartload of New Orleans seed, which he will give to such ryots as are willing to plant it. This seed is put in small quantities, and gives little trouble in distribution.

As the season for planting is far advanced, I hope the Collector will let me know as soon as convenient if he approves of my propositions, to enable me to carry them into effect with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Vary*,
Supt. of Cotton Experiments.

Sattara,
18 August 1851.

(No. 674 of 1851.)

From *Thomas C. Loughnan*, Esq., Acting Collector of Sholapoor, to *T. Ogilvy*, Esq., Commissioner, Sattara.

Sir,

IN acknowledging receipt of your letter, No. 1353, dated 19th instant, with accompaniment, being a communication from Mr. Vary regarding cotton cultivation, and containing certain proposals on that subject, and on the method he purposes to employ in repairing the saw-gins which are out of order here, I have the honour to state the arrangements regarding the repairs of the gins is all I could wish.

2. What the defect is I do not know. The fibre is cut very short, and much of the rind of the cotton seed is mixed with the clean cotton. The immediate despatch of the maistries with the saws, to replace the present ones, should they be defective, is all that I could expect.

3. Mr.

3. Mr. Vary himself, coming in November, as he proposes, will ensure the work being properly done, and the remedies, so far as such are capable of being so, duly applied to the existing machines. I do not think there is any necessity for sending the Manchester gins from Punderpoor to be used in the meanwhile; the inhabitants of these districts are not prepared sufficiently for the introduction of these saw-gins amongst them. The introduction of them would be now premature.

4. Neither is any advantage likely to be derived from a further supply at this late period of New Orleans seed. The cultivators have all, doubtless, before this laid out their plan of cultivation, and confusion would probably follow any attempt to interfere with these.

5. The copy of instructions on the mode of cultivating the New Orleans cotton is very welcome.

I have, &c.

Sholapoor, Collector's Office,
23 August 1851.

(signed) *T. C. Loughnan,*
Acting Collector.

P. S.—I trust there will be no necessity to advance money to the maistrees, as the owner has been put to considerable expense in setting the gins up, without deriving yet the advantages he was led to expect therefrom, and I am not authorised to make any advances from the public funds on this account; if an application to Government be necessary it shall be made, but I dare say Mr. Vary has full instructions in regard to such matters.

(signed) *T. C. Loughnan,*
Acting-Collector.

(No. 1399 of 1851.)

TRUE copy forwarded to Mr. G. Vary, Superintendent Saw-Gin Factory, at Sattara, who is requested to favour the Commissioner with any remarks he may wish to make on the subject therein adverted to.

Commissioner's Office, Sattara,
28 August 1851.

(signed) *T. Ogilvy,*
Commissioner.

(No. 742 of 1851.)

From *Thomas C. Loughnan,* Esq., Acting Collector of Sholapoor, to *Thomas Ogilvy,* Esq., Commissioner at Sattara.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the maistrees sent by Mr. Vary arrived on the 6th instant, and having put the gins in perfect order, took their departure again from this yesterday evening.

2. At the request of the owner of the gins, I desired them to leave six saws with him in case of any of the saws of the gins getting out of repair during this season. Ramswamy, the owner of the gins, has made this request, and kept the saws in the supposition that he shall not have anything to pay for them; should it be otherwise, however, he will return them to Punderpoor.

3. Ramswamy complains that he cannot get the natives to purchase cotton cleaned on these gins, and having heard that Mr. Vary has authority to purchase cotton for Government, is anxious to know at what rate it is bought, that if it be worth his while he may at once make arrangements to supply any quantity that may be required.

4. I have desired him to communicate direct, on this subject, with Mr. Vary.

I have, &c.

Sholapoor, Collector's Office,
13 September 1851.

(signed) *T. C. Loughnan,*
Acting Collector.

(No. 1511 of 1851.)

TRUE copy forwarded to Mr. Vary, Superintendent of Cotton Gin Manufactory at Sattara, for his information.

Sattara, Commissioner's Office,
17 September 1851.

(signed) *T Ogilvy,*
Commissioner.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

THE Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, should be consulted as to the advisableness of the arrangements adverted to in two last paras. of this report. V. 19,123.

(signed) *Falkland.*
D. A. Blane.
A. Bell.

3 November 1851.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 10,878 of 1851.)

From Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*, to the Acting Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

V. 19,124. I HAVE been directed to request that you will have the goodness to favour the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, with your opinion as to the advisableness of the arrangements adverted to in the subjoined extract from a letter from the Commissioner at Sattara, dated the 27th ultimo, No. 411.

Para. 4. "I take this opportunity to submit for the consideration of Government, the copy of a letter from Mr. Vary, dated the 15th instant, No. 37, with accompanying copies of a correspondence with the Acting Collector of Sholapoor, applying for an increase of salary in consequence of his services being required in the Sholapoor zillah. He informs me that the superintendents in the Dharwar, Khandeish, and Broach zillas receive a salary of 700 rupees a month, and he hopes that for that reason also that his own allowances may be raised."

Para. 5. "I trust that, at all events, Mr. Vary may be granted an additional travelling allowance of 5 rupees per diem more, whilst employed beyond the Sattara territory.

I have, &c.
Bombay Castle, 19 November 1851. (signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 420 of 1851.)

From the Commissioner in Sattara, to Mr. Secretary *Goldsmid*.

Sir,

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin *, respecting the sale of a small quantity of cotton grown in the Sattara territory, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of Government, the copy of a letter with accompaniments from the superintendent of cotton experiments in the Sattara Territory, dated the 17th instant, No. 38, reporting the result of the sale.

It will be observed that, though the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay valued the samples shown to them at only from 78 rupees to 85 rupees a candy, Mr. Vary succeeded in disposing of the cotton in the market at from 90 rupees to 95 rupees per candy; a result that it appears to me, considering the failure of the crop last year, to be satisfactory.

I have, &c.
Sattara Districts, Commissioner's Office, (signed) *T. Ogilvy*,
31 October 1851. Commissioner.

(No. 38 of 1851.)

To *Thomas Ogilvy*, Esq., Commissioner, Sattara.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the accounts of the cotton purchased, cleaned, and sold by me this last season, as by permission of Government letter, No. 1557, dated 21st February 1851; and from the abstract you will perceive that the total receipts amounting to

		Rs. 659	10 4
Expenditure amounting to - - - - -		640	10 2
Leaving balance on hand - - -	*Rs.* 19	–	2

I drew as per your order five (500) hundred rupees from the mamlutdar of Beejapoor. This sum, with the balance, amounting to *Rs.* 519 2 *p.*, I will pay into the Sattara Treasury upon receiving your instructions so to do.

You will perceive by the annexed copy of a letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, that they express a very unfavourable opinion of the staple, and colour of the Sattara cotton, and value it under the current market rates. But the sale stultifies their opinion, the more so as it was not sold, as many consignments of sample cotton have been, to a person holding theoretical notions on the subject of experimental cotton, but to a native whose only object was to make money by it; and as this sample of cotton was brought from the most distant part of the Sattara Territory, conveyed during the rains by a circuitous route to Bombay at great expense, and sold in a depressed market, it has nevertheless paid all its expenses, and left a small balance in hand; and I consider this a very favourable result and proof that the Sattara cotton is not inferior, but superior, to the generality of cotton sold in Bombay.

I have, &c.
Sattara, 17 October 1851. (signed) *G. Vary*,
Supt. of Cotton Experiments.

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* Commissioner's letter to Government, No. 360, dated 12 September last. Government reply, No. 9428, of 26 idem.

(No. 76 of 1851.)

To *G. Vary*, Esq., Superintendent of Sattara Cotton Experiment.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 27th instant, accompanied by samples of New Orleans and native cotton, grown and cleaned in the Beejapoor district, Sattara Territory, which you desired to have inspected and valued by the members of the chamber, informing them at the same time that you have 47 ½ bales of such cotton for sale.

2. In reply, I am instructed to inform you that they are both very inferior parcels, being bad both in staple and colour. They are valued, the New Orleans at 85 rupees, and the native at 78 to 80 rupees per candy of 746 lbs.; but such quotations are nominal for the present, and could only be obtained, if at all, from shippers to China.

3. The chamber as a body does not engage in mercantile transactions, but as I have circulated the samples with your letter generally among the members, you may perhaps receive offers of purchase from some of them.

I have, &c.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 29 September 1851.

(signed) *John Connon*, Secretary.

ABSTRACT showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Cotton bought and cleaned at Beejapoor, on account of Government, during the Season 1850–51.

1851.	——	Amount.	——	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*
October 2	To 700 lbs. of New Orleans cotton, at 95 rupees a candy	84 13 1	670 maunds and 23 lbs. and 10 oz. of kuppus	345 3 3
	To 5 candies and 616 lbs. of Mahratta cotton, at 90 rupees a candy	520 11 2	Cotton cleaning and fitting up ginhouse	50 3 –
			Camblies and burdans, and mats for packing	29 1 4
	Sold at Beejapoor 454 ½ maunds of cotton seed, at 9 maunds for a rupee	50 8 –	Carriage hire from Beejapoor to Sattara	99 10 8
			Contingent expenses	56 1 11
	Ditto, 2 maunds and 11 lbs. cotton injured by fire, at *Rs.* 1. 8. per maund	3 10 1	Carriage hire from Sattara to Panwell	54 – –
			Boat's hire from Panwell to Bombay	6 6 –
			Total Expenditure	640 10 2
			Balance in hand	19 – 2
	TOTAL Receipts *Rs.*	659 10 4	TOTAL *Co's. Rs.*	659 10 4

(signed) *G. Vary*,
Supt. of Cotton Experiments.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

To be placed before the Honourable Mr. Blane with reference to his minute of 10th instant, and recorded.

(signed) *Falkland.*

3 November 1851.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Blane, dated 8th November 1851, subscribed to by the Right Honourable the Governor and the Honourable Mr. *Bell.*

EXCLUSIVE of cost of superintendence there would not seem to have been any positive loss on the transaction. Certain deductions shown in the account of the proceeds of the sale, forwarded with Mr. Vary's letter of 2d ultimo, are not specifically entered in the accompaniment to the present letter, but may possibly be included under the heading of contingent expenses, otherwise the surplus would be converted into a deficit. Since the cotton would not seem to have been sold by auction, the price obtained may possibly have been owing to some peculiar circumstances, and not therefore be fully to be relied upon as a standard of comparative value.

(signed) *D. A. Blane.*
Falkland.
A. Bell.

8 November 1851.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 932 of 1851-52.—Territorial Department, Revenue.)

To *H. E. Goldsmid*, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir,

With reference to Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, No. 10,157, dated 23d ultimo, and its enclosure, I have the honour to submit the accompanying original abstract account of the receipts and charges at Sattara in reference to the cotton brought to Bombay by Mr. Vary, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, and to annex for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, a memorandum, showing the financial result of the transaction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant-General.

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
10 November 1851.

Abstract showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Cotton bought and cleaned at Beejapoor, on account of Government, during the Season 1850-51.

—	——	Amount.			——	Amount.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*		*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1851: October 2	To 700 lbs. of New Orleans cotton, at 95 rupees a candy - - -	84	13	1	670 maunds and 23 lbs. and 10 oz. of kuppas - - - - -	345	3	3
	To 5 candies and 616 lbs. of Mahratta cotton, at 90 rupees a candy	520	11	2	Cotton cleaning and fitting up gin-house - - - - -	50	3	–
	Sold at Beejapoor 454½ maunds of cotton seed, at 9 maunds for a rupee - - - - -	50	8	–	Camblies and burdans and mats for packing - - - - -	29	1	4
	Ditto, 2 maunds and 11 lbs. cotton injured by fire, at *Rs.* 1. 8. per maund	3	10	1	Carriage hire from Beejapoor to Sattara - - - - - -	99	10	8
					Contingent expenses - - -	56	1	11
					Carriage hire from Sattara to Panwell - - - - -	54	–	–
					Boat's hire from Panwell to Bombay - - - - - -	6	6	–
					Total Expenditure - -	640	10	2
					Balance in hand - - -	19	–	2
	Total Receipts - - *Rs.*	659	10	4	Total - - *Co.'s Rs.*	659	10	4

(signed) *George Vary*,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiment.

(True copy.)

(signed) C. C. Wiche, M.D.,
Assist. Comr. in Charge, S. S.

Memorandum of Cotton from Sattara.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*			*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
To receipts as exhibited in the abstract account of the superintendent cotton experiments, attested by the Assistant Commissioner at Sattara, Dr. Wiche -	659	10	4	By expenditure as per abstract account -		640	10	–
				By interest as per Mr. Vary's letter to Mr. Chief Secretary Malet, No. 36, dated 2d October 1851 - - *Rs.*	9 1 4			
Result unfavourable - - - -	6	2	11	By discount, ditto, ditto -	12 1 11			
				By Commission, ditto -	1 7 4			
				By landing and weighing charges, as per ditto -	2 8 6			
						25	3	1
Rs.	665	13	3		*Rs.*	665	13	3

(Errors excepted.)

(signed) *E. E. Elliot*,
Accountant-General.

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
10 November 1851.

With Revenue Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated 5 June (No. 80) 1852.

No. 1091 of 1852.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

From *W. Courtney*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to *H. E. Goldsmid*, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, a letter from the Collector of Sholapoor, dated the 19th March last, No. 245, in which he proposes that, should no other arrangements have been decided on, the services of Mr. Prince be engaged as superintendent of the cotton plantations in that zillah.

2. The Collector having, in reply to a reference made to him consequent on your letter of the 20th January last, No. 433*, stated that the employment of Mr. Prince in his districts would be unnecessary if Mr. G. Vary could be spared by the Commissioner at Sattara, I deemed it advisable, with a view to saving the additional expense of a separate superintendent, to refer the present application for Mr. Ogilvy's report as to whether there were any and what objections to Mr. Vary's devoting a portion of his time to the cotton districts of Sholapoor. The accompanying is the Commissioner's reply, dated the 28th ultimo, No. 733; and as it is favourable to such an arrangement, I respectfully beg to recommend the proposition for the sanction of his Lordship in Council.

3. With regard to increasing Mr. Vary's emoluments† in consideration of the additional work which will thus devolve on him, noticed in Mr. Ogilvy's second para., I think it would be as well to defer consideration of the question for a year or so, when a better knowledge will have been gained of the value of the superintendent's labours, as well as of the additional expense to which the proposed arrangement, if sanctioned, really subjects him.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Nehr, 12 May 1852.

(No. 245 of 1852.)

From *Thomas C. Loughnan*, Esq., Collector of Sholapoor, to *William Courtney*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin‡, in which I was requested to state whether the services of Mr. Prince were required in this collectorate; and I replied, that I considered no further aid would be necessary to carry out my project for the introduction into this collectorate of the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, than that such portion of the services of Mr. Vary as could be spared by the Commissioner of Sattara should be given to me, I beg to state, in the absence of any further information on the subject, that the sowing season is now approaching, and that, to prevent failure, it is very advisable that the earnest and serious attention of a superintendent should be at my disposal as early as possible. Being uncertain whether Mr. Ogilvy can spare any portion of Mr. Vary's time, I therefore beg to suggest that, to prevent the chances of failure, Mr. Prince may be appointed to this collectorate, should his services be still available, and should no other arrangements have been resolved upon.

2. I have already requested to be supplied with enough seed to sow 6,000 acres; but it would be obviously running much risk of failure to trust the operations to the mamlutdars and cultivators, who have no experience in this description of cultivation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. C. Loughnan*,
Collector.

Sholapoor, Collector's Camp,
Barsee, 19 March 1852.

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* Letter, No. 125, of 2 February 1852, submitted to Government, with Revenue Commissioner's memo. of 14th idem, No. 348.

† They are at present: pay, 250 rupees per mensem; horse allowance, 30 rupees per mensem; batta, 5 rupees per diem.

‡ Revenue Commissioner's endorsement, No. 182, of 26 January 1852, on copy of Government letter, No. 433, of 20th idem. Collector's reply, No. 125, of 2 February 1852.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 733 of 1852.)

From *Thomas Ogilvy*, Esq., Commissioner at Sattara, to *W. Courtney*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

In reply to your letter dated the 29th ultimo, No. 701, forwarding for my perusal a letter from the Collector of Sholapoor, dated the 19th idem, No. 245, I have the honour to transmit for your information the copy of a letter from Mr. Vary, dated the 13th instant, and to observe that I am aware of no difficulties in the way of permitting that person to continue to afford supervision over cotton experiments in the Sholapoor districts.

2. I trust, however, that in consideration of the saving that will be effected to Government thereby, Mr. Vary will be allowed some remuneration for the increased duties and travelling charges that will thus be imposed on him.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Ogilvy*,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office,
Camp, Bowdhun, 28 April 1852.

(No. 13 of 1852.)

To *Thomas Ogilvy*, Esq., Commissioner, Sattara Districts.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Revenue Commissioner's (Southern Division) letter, No. 701 of 1852, and accompaniments, with your endorsement, No. 599, dated 6th April 1852, and in reply beg to state that I am not aware that there are any difficulties in the way sufficient to prevent me from supervising cotton affairs in the Sholapoor districts.

I would, however, respectfully beg to bring to your notice that Government have refused to grant me any increase of allowances for the performance of those additional duties and increased expenses. I trust, however, to the known liberality of Government and the favourable representation of yourself and the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, in this matter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Vary*,
Supt. of Cotton Experiments.

Sattara Districts,
13 April 1852.

Resolution of Government, dated 4th June 1852.

Government do not feel certain that they have reason to be satisfied with the present arrangement with regard to cotton experiments.

2. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been informed by the Revenue Secretary that it is his intention to apply to Government for permission to visit Goozerat with the Revenue Survey Commissioner, at commencement of next camp season. Whether Government can grant leave must depend on then existing circumstances, but he and Captain Wingate should take advantage of the opportunity which will be then or at some other period afforded for giving an opinion as to the utility of existing experiments and suggestions relative to their continuance or modification.

3. In the meanwhile Mr. Vary may afford assistance, as proposed, in Sholapoor; the question as to whether or no any additional remuneration is to be granted him, being left for decision when Government learn from Captain Wingate and Mr. Goldsmid the nature and amount of the services rendered.

4. Captain Wingate, during his stay for the monsoon in the Southern Mahratta country, can renew his acquaintance with matters affecting the cotton experiments in this province.

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

With Revenue Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated 14th December (No. 63) 1854.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 23d September 1854.—V. 8982 to 8987 A.

(No. 907 of 1854.)

From the Acting Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Acting Chief Secretary *Goldsmid*.

Sir,

V. 8982. In reply to the Government resolution, dated the 25th October last, No. 6259, I have the honour to forward communications, as per margin,* from the Commissioner at Sattara, and

* From Commissioner at Sattara, No. 1060, of 8 November 1853, with enclosure. Ditto, No. 1088, of 16 November 1853. From Collector of Sholapoor, of 4 March 1854, No. 273.

and the Collector of Sholapoor, and, under all the circumstances stated by the latter officer, respectfully to recommend that any further employment of Mr. Vary in the Sholapoor districts, as either superintendent of cotton plantations or gin engineer, should be dispensed with.

2. Mr. Loughnan and his assistants should be required to watch the cultivation of indigenous and exotic cotton in the collectorate, and endeavour to promote its extension by every means in their power; and whenever they may hereafter find a prospect of success in their efforts, they should further exert themselves for the introduction of saw-gins, which, as also fresh seed of American cotton, are always procurable at Dharwar.

3. The countinuance, or otherwise, of the cotton experiment in the Sattara districts is a question on which I do not feel myself called upon to offer an opinion. The information afforded in Mr. Ogilvy's present letter, as also that already on the Government records in connexion with the experiments in the Southern Mahratta country, will doubtlessly enable his Lordship in Council to decide on the matter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Reeves,*
Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Nassick Districts Camp, Dindoree,
17 March 1854.

(No. 1060 of 1853.)

From *Thomas Ogilvy*, Esq., Commissioner at Sattara, to *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Acting Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay, Sattara Districts.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter to my address dated the 27th ultimo, No. 2760, I have the honour to transmit, in original, a letter from Mr. Vary, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in this province, dated the 2d instant, No. 45, conveying most of the information desired by you. V. 8983.

2. During the season of 1850-51, about 4,000 beegas of land, and in the succeeding year about 1,350 beegas of land, were planted with New Orleans cotton throughout this province, chiefly in the districts of Punderpoor, Beejapoor, Walwa, Kurad, and Khanapoor; but, generally speaking, the crops failed, in consequence, it would appear, of the cultivators having sown the seed too late in the season, and in inferior soil.

3. No report has yet been received from the superintendent showing the extent and the result of the New Orleans cotton cultivation during the past season, but I do not anticipate more favourable accounts than heretofore; for, so long as there is a ready sale for the inferior and ill-cleaned cotton produced in this territory, the larger portion of which appears to be consumed within its limits, and little or no demand exists at enhanced prices for saw-ginned cotton of superior quality, it is hardly to be expected that the cultivators and dealers will enter with much spirit into what as yet appears to them to be a mere experiment.

4. Most of the impediments to internal communication have been removed by the civil engineer, and cart traffic is gradually superseding transport by pack bullocks, so that it is to be hoped that external demand for superior cotton will, in time, give a stimulus to the cotton experiments conducted by Government.

5. Sattara is not, however, a great cotton-growing country, for the whole breadth of land capable of producing cotton throughout the province has been estimated, though perhaps under-estimated, at 40,000 beegas.

6. The extent of land fit for cotton cultivation within the neighbouring collectorate of Sholapoor, is, I believe, very considerable, and the services of Mr. Vary have been made available for the superintendence of cotton experiments there.

7. Without the aid and encouragement afforded by the presence of a European superintendent, it is not to be expected that the people themselves will adopt the improvements so much required, and even with them a change for the better is likely to be very gradual.

8. Mr. Vary has served in the cotton experiment departments elsewhere, and is, I believe, qualified to conduct the duties of a superintendent.

9. He understands mechanics, and can make up and repair saw-gins. He is further engaged in the manufacture of carts, and he keeps in repair the fire-engines kept up for the use of the city of Sattara.

10. European superintendence is not, perhaps, necessary for all of these duties, but native agency would probably be much less efficient.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Ogilvy,*
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office, Camp, Needhull,
8 November 1853.

III.
Bombay.

(No. 45 of 1853.)

To *Thomas Ogilvy*, Esq., Commissioner, Sattara.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of extracts paras. 1 to 5, from a letter dated 27 October 1853, No. 2760, from H. W. Reeves, Esq., Acting Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, and agreeably to your endorsement, No. 1037, dated 31st October 1853, beg to report thereon:

1. I arrived at Sattara on the 21st October 1849, and shortly after my arrival, the Commissioner, H. B. E. Frere, Esq. directed me to proceed to Bombay and procure tools, &c. to establish a manufactory for making up saw-gins, and also iron sufficient to make up 500 carts. On my return, and establishing the manufactory, the Commissioner desired me to visit the different districts, and inquire personally whether the ryots were willing to plant New Orleans cotton seed if he procured it for them. I left Sattara for the districts on the 1st February 1850; I have therefore been employed in the superintendence of cotton plantation from this date.

2. My pay and allowances have been as follows: pay,* 250 rupees; horse allowance, 30 rupees and 5 rupees, a day travelling allowance when in the districts.

3. In 1850 and 1851 New Orleans seed was planted in all the Sattara districts, but principally in the Beejapoor, Punderpoor, Walwa, and Kurar cotton-growing pettahs, to the extent of 4,011 beegas; since then the seed has got scattered, and is planted by such ryots as please: no contract to plant or other engagement having been given, as in Dharwar or Belgaum; and from my absence in the Sholapoor districts, and the suspension and removals of the mamlutdars, no correct returns have been obtained lately.

4. In 1850 I was in the districts 3 months 29 days.
In 1851 „ „ 5 „ 9 „
In 1852 „ „ 9 „ 13 „
Till 31 October 1853 „ 3 „ 26 „

And the objects of my tours were to induce the ryots to plant New Orleans and other superior kinds of cotton seeds; visit the localities where it was planted; to trying and induce them to use the saw-gins, as a superior and quicker method of cleaning their kuppus; to lend them saw-gins, and see that they were kept in order; and also induce them to use carts instead of pack bullocks, Government being willing to give them carts, they paying their price by four yearly payments.

5. In 1850 and 1851, I employed in carriage 14 and 16 pack bullocks respectively, and in 1852 and 1853 I employed six and five carts respectively; this I did to show the ryots the carts made up in tuccavee. The carriage employed was for the trip.

Government letter to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 1401 of 1853.

I would also beg to remark, for the information of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, that besides having the general superintendence of the Sattara and Sholapoor cotton experiment, I last year, at the request of Captain Meadows Taylor (then Political Agent of Shorapoor), and with the approval of Government, visited that territory, where Captain Taylor had got a considerable quantity of New Orleans cotton planted. I also sold Captain Taylor a cart and two saw-gins, as patterns for introduction in his districts.

I would also beg to state that I am not exclusively engaged in cotton experiments, I am in charge of fire-engines for the town of Sattara, and have to see them kept in order and regulate their expense, and make quarterly returns thereof, for the information of the Military Board. I have also the late Rajah's tope-khana occupied as a manufactory; and besides saw-gins there has been made up 300 carts, and 50 more are in hand.

In my visits to the lower districts of the Sholapoor Collectorate in 1851 and 1852, I found that there were no carts; and although there are no roads it is a level country, and practicable for carts in the dry season, producing great quantities of cotton and grain. I therefore proposed to the Collector, T. C. Loughnan, Esq., that a cart manufactory should be established to supply the ryots of the lower districts, as Timbourne manufactory had supplied the upper; and the Collector approved of my suggestion, and the present manufactory at Hulsingee was established, and promises to be of great benefit to the country.

The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, H. W. Reeves, Esq., took considerable interest in cotton cultivation when Collector of Belgaum, and I presume knows the difficulty of overcoming the prejudices of the natives in introducing any innovations on their old customs; and that, unless roads and competition are introduced, little permanent good can be effected by mere experiments in planting and ginning. But it being the anxious desire of yourself, and the previous Commissioner, H. B. E. Frere, Esq., that all that could be done in the way of introducing superior kinds of seeds, cotton, gins, and carts, should be done, I have to the best of my ability endeavoured to carry out your wishes; and

* Date of order of Government, No 6734, 9 November 1849.

and as I presume you are aware of the correctness of the above statements, would again respectfully solicit your favourable representation of my services for increased pay and allowances.

I have, &c.

Sattara, 2 November 1853. (signed) *George Vary*,
Supt. of Cotton Experiment.

(No. 2892 of 1853.)

Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
12 November 1853.

THE Commissioner at Sattara is requested to have the goodness to state whether the great falling off in the cultivation of New Orleans cotton (from 4,000 to 1,350 beegahs) alluded to in his 2d para., is attributable to any prejudice which the natives have against this description of cultivation, or to unfavourable circumstances connected with the season, &c., &c. From Mr. Vary's 3d para., it is inferred that one of the reasons of the failure is his "absence in the Sholapoor Districts." If this be correct, the Commissioner will please to state his deliberate opinion as to how far Mr. Vary's absence in the Sholapoor and and Shorapoor districts, and his many other engagements as superintendent of fire engines and the construction of carts, are consistent with the proper and efficient discharge of the duties for which his appointment to Sattara was originally sanctioned.

(signed) *H. W. Reeves*,
Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

(No. 1088 of 1853.)

IN reply to the above memorandum, the Commissioner at Sattara has the honour to state for the information of the Revenue Commissioner, that he is of opinion that the falling off in the cultivation of New Orleans cotton alluded to is to be attributed to the discouragement resulting from the bad success of the first crop, owing to the causes stated in the 3d para. of his letter of the 8th instant, No. 1060, and to the absence of demand for superior cotton.

2. The Commissioner at Sattara is not of opinion that Mr. Vary's other occupations are of so onerous a nature as to interfere with his duties as a superintendent of cotton.

Commissioner's Office, Camp, Muswad, 16 November 1853. (signed) *T. Ogilvy*,
Commissioner.

(No. 273 of 1854.)

From *Thomas C. Loughnan*, Esq., Collector of Sholapoor, to *Henry Wilson Reeves*, Esq., Acting Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

I DO myself the honour to furnish the report required in your memorandum, No. 2761 of the 27th October last, in regard to the employment of Mr. George Vary as superintendent of cotton experiments in this collectorate.

2. Mr. Vary gave his attention to the cultivation of cotton in this collectorate, from the 5th November 1851. He has received no separate pay nor allowances for his services beyond what had been fixed as his remuneration at Sattara.

3. In reply to a letter requiring information on the subject of your 4th para., Mr. Vary says in his letter, No. 14 of the 13th November last, "I was in the Kurmalla, Mohole, Sholapoor, Indee, Heipurga, Moodebehal, and Mungolee Districts in 1851, about 46 days; in 1852, about 145 days; in 1853, about 97 days, and the objects of my tours in each district are stated in the letter of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 701 of 1852, viz., to instruct the natives in the mode of planting New Orleans cotton, and in working the saw-gins."

4. He continues, "In reply to the 5th para., I beg to state that in 1851 and 1852, I employed in carriage, six carts; and in 1853, five carts. The carriage employed was for the trip."

5. With reference to your 6th para., I beg to state that for want of roads direct to the coast, I have been fully satisfied the cultivation of cotton expressly for exportation, does not exist in this zillah; local consumption alone attracts its production. If some be exported, it is only such surplus which is beyond the requirements of the country.

6. Until it is found remunerative to grow cotton for the sake of exportation, it is in my opinion labour thrown away to attempt to introduce New Orleans cotton or cotton cleaning by gins; for this reason, that the thread made with cotton cleaned in gins, as the natives make it, loses all its usual strength, and breaks with the least touch. The natives will not clean their cotton in our gins. It is only traders who purchase cotton to send to the coast, who have used the gins with advantage and freely; others never return having once tried the experiment; and as regards the exotic, there is no local demand for it whatever while it is more difficult to clean, and the seed is useless for cattle food.

7. For two years my assistants and myself together with Mr. Vary, used considerable endeavours to induce the people to grow it; but we felt it very uphill work, and the

mamlutdars got it sowed chiefly as a favour in little neglected patches of fields. It was only when I was supplied during the past season with information which convinced me that cultivation of even indigenous cotton for importation does not exist here, that my eyes were completely opened to the fruitlessness, at present at least, of prosecuting these experiments; I therefore issued no orders to the mamlutdars, determined to see what the results of leaving it to the unbiassed judgment of the cultivator to sow it or not to sow it, would be, and the consequence is, that the area of cultivation has fallen off from 2,319 acres, planted in 1852-53, to 9 acres 35 goontas; for 1853-54, clearly showing that the cultivation is distasteful and unremunerative.

8. I am consequently led to propose that cotton experiments be dropped in connexion with this collectorate, until by either the extension of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway to Sholapoor, or the construction of a road *viâ* Beejapore, Kolapore, and Vizeadroog, the expenses of transit to the coast are very materially decreased, and I am therefore also of opinion that Mr. Vary's services are not only not indispensable, but not even required.

9. In regard to your last para., I have the honour to state that Mr. Vary seemed to be energetic, and painstaking in his endeavours to convince the people of the advantages of the improved cultivation and cleaning of cotton, and the introduction of the exotic kind, and I feel sanguine he would have succeeded better under more favourable circumstances. As an engineer I have had little or no correspondence with him

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. C. Loughnan*, Collector.

P. S.—I beg to append a statement furnishing the information required in your 3d para.

(signed) *T. C. Loughnan*, Collector.

STATEMENT showing the Extent of New Orleans Cotton grown in the several Districts of the Sholapoor Collectorate.

No.	TALOOKAS.	Land Sown with New Orleans Cotton, in 1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	REMARKS.
1	Sholapoor	50 30	207 16	—	
2	Indee	109 16	177 37	7 30	
3	Heipurga	39 20	421 38	—	
4	Moodebehal	75 18	733 11	—	
5	Mungolee	- -	746 15	—	
6	Mohole	- -	17 15	1 25	
7	Marab	—	—	—	
8	Barsee	—	—	—	
9	Kurmulla	42 36	15 12	0 20	
	TOTAL	318 0	2,319 24	9 35	

Sholapoor, Collector's Office, Camp, "Chud Chan," 4 March 1854.

(signed) *T. C. Loughnan*, Collector.

RESOLUTION on a Letter from the Acting Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated 17 March 1854, No. 907 (with accompaniments), regarding the employment of Mr. Vary as Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in the Sattara and Sholapoor Districts.

V. 8984.

MR. VARY need not be employed any longer in Sholapoor, and unless the result of another year's trial has enabled Mr. Ogilvy to satisfy Government that any important advantages will result from the continuance of Mr. Vary's services in Sattara, it appears to the Governor in Council that they may advantageously be transferred to Sind, where respectable and intelligent Europeans are much required for canal and other purposes.

2. Lieutenant-colonel Turner will be able to learn from Mr. Frere what are Mr. Vary's qualifications, and he should place himself in communication with the Commissioner at Sattara, with a view of ascertaining whether Mr. Vary's services are available, and if available, whether they would be of use to him, and he should report the result of his inquiries to Government.

(signed) *C. E. F. Tytler*,
Officiating Secretary to Govt.

14 September 1854.

With Revenue Letter from the Government of Bombay, to the Court of Directors, dated 16 January (No. 3) 1856.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 19 October 1855.—V. 8878 to 81.

(No. 2728 of 1855.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to the Secretary to Government.

FORWARDED for the orders of Government, with reference to their resolution, quoted by the Collector. V. 8878.

2. The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, has learnt from the Collector of Dharwar that there is at present in store at the factory there, a supply of cotton gins manufactured in England and various parts of India, amounting in number to 144, and debited to the establishment at the sum of *Rs.* 13,532. 2. 8., and that in consequence of defective construction they cannot be disposed of.

3. Dr. Forbes states that ten and eight saw-gins alone are in demand at Dharwar, as being exclusively adapted to New Orleans cotton, and that as far as he can judge from the prices set down in Mr. Rose's list, there are none such at Sattara; their transfer therefore at any price to Dharwar would, in his opinion, be unadvisable, as in all probability they would remain unsold, in which case a new building would be required for their reception, the premises being already crowded to inconvenience. He further observes "the ryots of this collectorate are now perfectly acquainted with the description of gins suitable to their purpose, and being able to procure these at the factory, nothing will induce them to purchase any other. The Sattara gins would therefore, I think, have a better chance of being sold to advantage at some other station where no factory exists."

4. On making a further reference to the Collector of Sattara on the subject, that officer reports that there is no prospect of the saw-gins being required in the Sattara districts, and that if they were (as suggested by the Revenue Commissioner) stored at Sattara, they would be in danger of injury or destruction by rust, and other consequences of damp. Memo. No. 491 of 13 July.

5. The Collector of Dharwar, in reply to the Revenue Commissioner's inquiry whether the gins might not be broken up and their material advantageously made use of in constructing others suited to the present wants of his collectorate, writes: "The materials obtained by the breaking up of the gins at Sattara could not be employed with advantage in the construction of such gins as are now being made in the factory," since "it would appear that 46 of the gins proposed to be transferred are of small size, and that in all probability the portions available from these in the reconstruction of other gins would be the saws only, the value of which would not cover the expense of carriage to Dharwar."

6. As it appears, from a reference made to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, that the gins in question are not required in any of the collectorates of his division, the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, would recommend that the Collector of Sattara be authorised to dispose of them by public auction, selling each for what it will fetch. Reply, dated 18 instant, No. 3066.

(signed) *H. W. Reeves*,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office,
20 September 1855.

(No. 392 of 1855.)

From *J. N. Rose*, Esq., Collector, Sattara, to *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Poona.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Government resolution in the Revenue Department, passed under date 18th November 1854, a copy of which was transmitted to me with endorsement, (No. 5226), abolishing the appointment of superintendent of cotton experiments at Sattara held by Mr. Vary, I have the honour of submitting a statement of the cotton gins distributed throughout this province, where they are useless, and also of those supplied to other places at the expense of the Sattara Collectorate. V. 8879.

2. I would suggest that the gins scattered over this province be transferred to the factory at Dharwar at a fair valuation, to be fixed by a competent committee, and that the jagheerdars and Government officers to whom the remainder have been supplied, be required to purchase them at a fair valuation, or to return them to the Sattara Collectorate, for transfer to the Dharwar factory, on the terms above proposed.

3. A copy of the Government resolution referred to in the first para. of this letter is appended to it, for your information.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. N. Rose*, Collector.

Sattara, Collector's Office,
11 June 1855.

STATEMENT of Cotton Saw-Gins credited in the List of Dead Stock at Sattara, and no longer useful in the Sattara Collectorate.

Number.	Name of Town or Village in which there are Saw-Gins.	Number of Gins in each Town or Village.		Value exhibited in List of Dead Stock.	REMARKS.
		Large.	Small.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Kusbey Beejapoor, Talooka Beejapoor - -	2	6	481 5 4	
2.	„ Meemdapoor „ „ - -	–	1	32 – –	
3.	Moujey Kakhundkee „ „ - -	–	1	32 – –	
4.	Kusbey Molewad „ „ - -	–	1	32 – –	
5.	„ Kolhar „ „ - -	–	1	32 – –	
6.	„ Punderpoor „ Punderpoor - -	2	1	321 5 4	
7.	„ Akloof „ „ - -	1	1	176 10 8	
8.	„ Velapoor „ „ - -	–	1	32 – –	
9.	„ Nazreh „ „ - -	–	1	32 – –	
10.	„ Sangoley „ „ - -	1	1	176 10 8	
11.	„ Kassey „ „ - -	–	1	32 – –	
12.	„ Bhalownee „ „ - -	1	1	176 10 8	
13.	„ Walwa „ Walwa - -	–	2	64 – –	
14.	Moujey Boregaum „ „ - -	–	1	32 – –	
15.	Kusbey Ashta „ „ - -	2	1	321 5 4	
16.	Moujey Nunnee „ „ - -	–	1	32 – –	
17.	Tanna Islampoor „ „ - -	–	2	64 – –	
18.	Moujey Kaley „ Kurrad - -	–	1	32 – –	
19.	Kusbey Kurrad „ „ - -	1	4	272 10 8	
20.	„ Kasseygaum „ „ - -	–	1	32 – –	
21.	Hippurga, Zilla Sholapoor - - - -	1	1	176 10 8	
22.	Mungolee „ „ - - - -	1	2	208 10 8	
23.	Moodebehal „ - - - - -	1	2	208 10 8	
24.	Sholapoor - - - - - - -	2	7	513 5 4	
25.	Kusbey Juth Ilakha Juth - - - - -	–	1	32 – –	
26.	Sattara - - - - - - - -	–	1	32 – –	
27.	Shorapoor - - - - - - -	–	2	64 – –	
	TOTAL - - -	15	46	3,642 – –	

Sattara, Collector's Office,
11 June 1855.

(signed) *J. N. Rose,*
Collector.

RESOLUTION on a Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 2728, dated the 20th September 1855, with accompaniments, recommending Sale, by Public Auction, of certain Cotton Gins in the Sattara Collectorate, rendered useless by the Aboliton of the Appointment of Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in that District.

V. 8880. THE course recommended by Mr. Reeves sanctioned.

12 October 1855.

(signed) *H. Young,*
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Para. 4 to 7 of Revenue Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 28th September (No. 25) of 1842, alluded to in Para. 105 of Revenue Letter, dated 6 January 1849 (No. 2).

4. WE are gratified that the public spirited exertions of Mr. Elphinston are likely to be attended with results so advantageous to the agricultural community of the Concan as these proceedings appear to justify you in anticipating.

Letter dated 14 June (No. 29) 1842 Proceedings relating to certain experiments conducted by Mr. Elphinston, at Rutnagherry, for improving the cultivation of cotton.

5. Mr. Elphinston has arrived at the conclusion that the plant cultivated by him under the designation of "Concanee," and supposed to be indigenous, is, in fact, the "Bourbon variety perfectly naturalised"; and that, in the culture of it, after the first year, it "exceeds in productiveness the indigenous country cotton of Broach, on average soil, as much as it excels it in staple."

6. The statement furnished by Mr. Elphinston induces a reasonable expectation that this variety, under native cultivation would realize a considerable profit, and, in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner, it is likely to open a new branch of industry in the Concan, and prove a valuable addition to the staples of your Presidency.

7. We, therefore, approve of your having authorised Mr. Elphinston to prosecute his experiments to a certain extent on account of Government, and of your having placed 10,000 rupees at his disposal for this purpose.

EXTRACT Paras. 105 and 106 of Revenue Letter to the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 6th January (No. 2) of 1849.

105. WITH reference to paras. 4 to 7 of your Honourable Court's despatch in this department (No. 25), dated the 28th September 1842, sanctioning the sum of (10,000) ten thousand rupees being placed at the disposal of Mr. Elphinston, Collector of Rutnageree, for the purpose of prosecuting certain experiments in the cultivation of cotton in that collectorate, we beg to inform your Honourable Court that, in the month of January 1846, the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, submitted to us a report from the Collector of Rutnageree, detailing the results of the experiments during the years 1843–44 and 1844–45, and recommended, as the results of the experiments had been unremunerative, and were likely to continue so, owing to the sterility of the soil at Rutnageree and the highness of the rent, that the farms should be abandoned. Considering the scantiness of land in the Rutnageree zilla, the great expense of its cultivation, and the highness of its rent, we feared that there was little prospect of the experiment making much progress there, even had Mr. Elphinston remained, who, we may observe, was enthusiastic in its favour. We, therefore, ordered the immediate abolition of the farms.

Cotton Experiments.

Rutnagherry. Abolition of the Experimental Farms. Rev. Cons. 1846, 28th April, V. 4061 to 4071. Rev. Cons. 1847, 26 May, V. 4344 to 46. Collection No. 49.

106. We have since sanctioned the balance, amounting to *Rs.* 3,366. 3. 2., standing against the Rutnageree cotton experiments, being written off the Collector's books; this sum, however, will be in some degree diminished by the amount that may be realised by the sale of the cotton produced on these farms, and shipped, per "Clarendon," as reported in para. 13 of our letter (No. 44), dated the 16th November 1846.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated the 28th April 1846.—V. 4061 to 71.
(No. 59 of 1846).

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Townsend*.
Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit a correspondence as per margin* with the Collector of Rutnagherry, relative to the cotton gardens established by his predecessor, and in accordance with V. 4061.

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* 1. Collector's letter, No. 1165, of 13th October 1845. 2. Revenue Commissioner's reply, No. 1761, of 6th November 1845. 3. Collector's rejoinder, No. 1442, of 27th December 1845.

III.
Bombay.

with the opinion therein expressed by him, to recommend that the further retention of them be abandoned.

2. A report on the results of the experiment was received from the late Collector so long since as the 16th June last, but was taken back by him for correction, and although since called for on the dates noted in the margin, has not yet been returned. I shall again address him, requesting the early transmission of the report, and informing him that the delay in the receipt of it has been brought to the notice of Government; but as certain charges for rent, establishment, fencing, &c., are incurred on account of the gardens in question, which I consider to be a useless expenditure, I am unwilling longer to defer submitting the above proposition for its discontinuance.

18 October 1845, No. 1657.
6 November 1845, No. 1762.
11 December 1845, No. 1979.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. Blane*,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Sholapoor District,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Hippurga, 12 January 1846.

(No. 1165 of 1845.)

To the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Poonah.

Sir,

ADVERTING to the concluding part of paragraph 5 of my predecessor's letter to your address, No. 573, of date the 10th June last, soliciting instructions whether the cotton gardens in this collectorate belonging to the Government experimental farm should be kept up, I have the honour to inform you that the time has arrived for renewing the fences around them, as also for weeding the gardens, the expenditure attending which is estimated at one hundred and forty-two rupees, six annas and six pies (*Rs.* 142. 6. 6.) I beg therefore to request you will do me the favour of speedily furnishing me with the requisite instructions regarding the continuance or otherwise of the farm in question.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Liddell*,
Collector.

Rutnagherry, Collector's Office,
13 October 1845.

(No. 1761 of 1845.)

To *H. Liddell*, Esq., Collector of Rutnagherry.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, in reply to your letter, No. 1165 of 13th ultimo, on the subject of the experimental cotton gardens, to acquaint you that, in consequence of the late Collector, Mr. Elphinston, having taken back his report for correction, a reference for the decision of Government has hitherto been deferred. Being, however, of opinion that the experiment should be abandoned, no further expense which can be avoided ought, I think, to be incurred.

2. I would beg, however, to be favoured as early as possible with your own sentiments as to the partial or entire abandonment of the gardens in question.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. Blane*,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Poonah,
Revenue Commissioner's Office,
6 November 1845.

(No. 1442 of 1845.)

To the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo, No. 1761, on the subject of the Government experimental cotton gardens near this place, and, in reference to the last paragraph of the same, I have to state, that I quite coincide with you in the opinion that the experiment ought to be wholly abandoned; the only doubt might be as to the propriety of keeping on a small portion of the garden to supply cotton seed; but, considering the nature of the soil here, and the consequent difficulty and expense of cultivation, I think that even this half measure would be unprofitable and injudicious.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Liddell*,
Collector.

Rutnagherry, Collector's Office,
27 December 1845.

(No. 132 of 1846).

From the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr. Secretary *Townsend.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, with reference to my letter, No. 59, of 12th instant, to submit a report, No. 573 of 10th June last, by the Collector of Rutnagherry, detailing the result of certain experiments in the cultivation of cotton, instituted by him during the years 1843-44 and 1844-45. V. 4062.

2. A postscript is appended explaining the cause of the report having been so long detained. It was taken back for correction on several minor points, and would seem to have been re-written and amended, though this is not alluded to in the explanation.

3. The experiment will be seen to have comprised the cultivation of 12 detached spots or gardens in 1843-44, of which three were abandoned as unprofitable, and three others substituted in 1844-45, the number of beegas under cultivation having been about 275 in the former, and 342 in the latter year.

4. The expenditure has been (*Rs.* 3,386. 11. 11). three thousand three hundred and eighty-six rupees, annas eleven and pies eleven,—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
And the returns realised - - - - - - - - - -	455	14	–
Anticipated - - - - - - - - - - - -	574	–	–
Rupees - -	1,029	14	–

5. Reasons for the unremunerative results are assigned by the Collector in para. 5, and as the majority of these are still in operation, it is obvious that no inducements in that light are offered for a continuance of the experiment. The larger garden, viz., that of "Lewray," in the immediate neighbourhood of Rutnagherry, has been formed, as I found on my late visit, by the excavation of small holes in a hard red gravel, filled up with artificial soil brought from a distance; so preposterous a method of growing cotton as only to have suggested itself to the zeal of an experimentalist; and although some of the smaller spots are more fertile, the rent paid for them renders them necessarily unprofitable for a species of produce which must be raised at the cheapest rate, in order to find a market.

6. As regards the descriptions of cotton reared in these gardens, their adaptation to any of the cotton soils of this part of India has not yet been ascertained. A supply of seed is represented to have been sent to Bombay, which it would seem desirable to forward to the Government establishments at Broach and in the Southern Mahratta country, in order that the value of it may be put to the test. Should it be found to thrive in either of those localities, embracing both a sea coast and inland climate, its multiplication to the required extent will at once be insured; and if otherwise, there can be no sufficient object in keeping up the Rutnagherry gardens, with a view to a future supply of seed of a kind however superior, which cannot be turned to any profitable account.

7. The result of an experiment with some Abyssinian seed received from Government, is mentioned in para. 7 of the report.

8. In the event of the continuance of the experiment, I would beg that the proceeds and expenditure shown in Statement (A.), viz. (*Rs.* 455. 14.), four hundred and fifty-five rupees, and annas fourteen, and (*Rs* 3,386. 11. 11.), three thousand three hundred and eighty-six rupees, annas eleven, and eleven pies respectively, may be authorised to be brought to account, otherwise the Collector might be requested to close the account up to the present time, and report the amount requiring to be written off.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. Blane,*
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Sholapoor District,
Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Agurkher,
22 January 1846.

(No. 573 of 1845.)

To the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Poonah.

Sir,

WITH reference to the sanction conveyed in the Government letter, No. 1578, dated 24th May 1842, received with your predecessor's letter, No. 862 of the 21st June following, placing at my disposal the sum of ten thousand rupees (*Rs.* 10,000), to enable me to prosecute experiments for the improvements of cotton on behalf of Government, I do myself the honour to submit the accompanying detailed statement, exhibiting the expenses incurred during the years 1843-44 and 1844-45, and the outturn for 1843-44 of the Government V. 4(

III. Bombay.

Experimental Cotton Farm at Rutnagherry, the proceeds of the year 1844-45 not having yet been realised.

2. From this it will be seen that the expenses of cultivation, including the gathering and cleaning of the cotton for the years in question, commencing from May 1843 to the 30th April 1845, amount to three thousand three hundred and eighty-six rupees, annas eleven, and pies eleven (*Rs.* 3,386. 11. 11.), whilst the sale, at Bombay, of the produce of the first year realised four hundred and twenty-nine rupees, annas six, and pies eight (*Rs.* 429. 6. 8.), together with the proceeds derived from the sale of the grass that grew within the cotton gardens, amounting to twenty-six rupees, annas seven, and pies four (*Rs.* 26. 7. 4.), form a set-off that diminishes the outlay by the small sum of four hundred and fifty-five rupees, and annas fourteen (*Rs.* 455. 14.).

3. The second year's produce not having yet been disposed of, the same having been consigned to the collector of sea customs, Bombay, on the 22d ultimo (and regarding the manner of its disposal, the instructions of Government are required) will render the report incomplete, as a means of ascertaining the pecuniary result of the experiment. The quantity of cotton forwarded, on the 24th May 1844, to the collector of sea customs, for disposal by public auction, was 73 maunds, or 3 candies 13 maunds, which realized four hundred and twenty-nine rupees, annas six, and pies eight. Calculating at this rate the produce of the second year, amounting to 97 maunds, 23 ½ seers, or 4 candies, 17 maunds, 23 ½ seers, consigned to Bombay on the 22d ultimo, when disposed of may be assumed at five hundred and seventy-four rupees (*Rs.* 574.), which, added to the amount credited to Government on account of the preceding year's produce, &c. will be one thousand and twenty-nine rupees, and annas fourteen (*Rs.* 1,029. 14.), leaving a loss, in a pecuniary point of view, to be sustained by Government, of two thousand three hundred and fifty-six rupees, annas thirteen, and pies eleven (*Rs.* 2,356. 13. 11).

4. I beg to submit the following four Statements, which afford information on various points connected with the Government Experimental Cotton Farm at Rutnagherry:

Statement (A.) exhibits the total amount of the expenses incurred in the experiments made for the improvement of cotton during the years 1843-44 and 1844-45. It also shows the proceeds realized by the sale at Bombay of the first year's produce, &c.

Statement (B.) comprises the varieties of cotton sown, the quantities of land cultivated, and exhibits the produce obtained in 1843-44. It also contains remarks explanatory of the causes of the loss sustained.

Statement (C.) contains information similar to Statement (B.) in reference to the experiments made during the succeeding year 1844-45. The produce of this year not having yet been disposed of, the profit or loss has not been therein shown.

Statement (D.) shows, in a more condensed form than (B.) and (C.) the quantity of land cultivated with cotton in each year, and the produce derived in cotton and seed.

5. In reference to the loss sustained, I beg to offer the following explanations:—The chief obstacles to the success in a remunerative point of view of the cotton plantation has been the expense of cultivation, which, under European superintendence, can never compete in economy with the less expensive cultivation of the natives, the sterility of the red soil at Rutnagherry, and the highness of the rents, it being difficult to procure more fertile land: as the ryot's own subsistence depends upon his cultivating his field, and raising the necessary quantity of grain for his own consumption, he is unwilling to let it to others. The climate quite suits the plant, though of foreign origin, and it seems to me only a more favourable soil is required to insure its success; but I do not apprehend that available land in adequate quantity can be procured in this zillah, and I therefore deem that it would be quite sufficient, if merely the cotton fields already planted were kept up for the sake of furnishing the seed of a superior sort of cotton to more favoured districts; but on this point I beg the instructions of Government may be communicated.

6. Besides the brief explanation given in the preceding paragraph regarding the loss sustained in the cotton cultivation on behalf of Government, information of a more detailed nature has been afforded on this point in Statement (B.) accompanying, to which I respectfully beg to draw the attention of Government, and at the same time to solicit that sanction may be accorded for the requisite adjustment being made in the books of this office of the amount expended in the experimental farms. In effecting this adjustment, I beg that authority may be conveyed for debiting to profit and loss whatever may be the loss to the State after this (the second) year's cotton crop has been disposed of at the Presidency, or elsewhere, as Government may think fit.

7. With reference to the two kinds of Abyssinian cotton seed brought to Bombay by the Honourable Captain W. C. Harris, of which a small quantity was sent to Rutnagherry, and I was desired in Government's letter to my address, No. 1464, of the 5th May 1843, to report on it, I beg to acquaint you, for the information of Government, that, having separated the

the seed of the two kinds (a large and small), I sowed them in two distinct patches, in the cutcherry garden, and the one came up a species of the Bourbon perennial cotton plant, differing little from that which I cultivate, and the other appeared to me to resemble in all respects the Broach "Toonial" annual cotton plant. This similarity of two sorts of cotton from the interior of Abyssinia to the Bourbon and Indian cotton, is a circumstance very remarkable.

The first year the Bourbon kind did not grow much, and a few died, but the second year they improved, and filled up the ground they were planted in; the wool of this kind is more adhesive to the seed than, and a little inferior to, the Bourbon cultivated at Rutnagherry, compared with which, I do not recommend it.

The Broach kind appeared a more delicate plant, that did not stand the heavy rains so well, and it had a weaker and more inferior cotton, and this kind has nearly died off.

Of each sort I have, as a sample, sent a package of the cotton, and of its seeds (separated), to the charge of the collector of sea customs, Bombay, for such instructions or observation as Government may please to direct thereon.

8. Perhaps it may not be unacceptable if a few remarks are here offered regarding the attempts made in a small way at Rutnagherry, with the object of creating an improved variety of cotton for general culture. Proceeding upon the basis that the Bourbon cotton, from its hardiness and prolificness, and the goodness of its cotton (which seemed superior to the New Orleans) was one of the best kind to experiment on, wishing the continuance of these qualities in this perennial, and at the same time to improve its wool, a hybrid seed was generated from these plants by artificially crossing them with American Sea Island annual, and to seed of the first class I have given the name of Hybrid Bourbon, No. 1, and to three succeeding crosses the names respectively of Hybrid Bourbons, Nos. 2, 3, or 4, as the cross may be; these have been raised in some quantity at the Sewra Garden, as will be seen in the list of the cotton sent to Bombay. The seed of this kind (the Hybrid Bourbon), sown in good soil, will not yield a degenerated cotton, but will, I expect, permanently maintain its superiority, and is accordingly worthy of distribution to other collectorates, if Government see fit.

9. Besides the above hybrid cotton in large quantity, I have also sent to Bombay for inspection a few small samples of other hybrids, viz., of Nos. 5, 6, 8, and 9.

10. As a small pat or watercourse passes through the cotton ground at Sewra, I have established on its bank about 400 plants of the West Indian arrow root, which is greatly superior to the East Indian, and as it increases quickly by the division of the small roots, while the old ones will furnish the farina powder, I trust by their sale the same will be found to contribute towards the payment of the expenses of the garden.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Elphinston,*
Collector.

Rutnagherry, Collector's Office,
10 June 1845.

P. S.—About the time of my leaving Rutnagherry, I packed up many sacks of cotton seed of different sorts, which I was uncertain, from the lateness of the season, whether they could reach the Presidency by sea, and did not therefore allude to in my above report to you on this subject. I afterwards heard from the collector of sea customs at Bombay that they safely reached him; but on my journey to Poonah, I unfortunately mislaid the memorandum giving a description of that seed, and it was in the hopes that this paper would some day turn up, and that I might be enabled to give an exact account of it, which caused me to postpone the return of the accompanying papers sent to me by you.

From a small scrap of paper which I have found, the nearest approximation as to the kind and quantity of cotton sent to Bombay that I can arrive at, is comprised in the undermentioned list:—

20 bales, each bale of two Surat maunds weight of Hybrid Bourbon cotton, No. 1, packed in red wax cloth bags.

7 bales, each bale of two Surat maunds weight of Hybrid Bourbon cotton, No. 4, in black dammered bags.

1 bale of Abyssinian cotton (Bourbon, or superior sort), covered with yellow wax cloth, consigned to the collector of sea customs at Bombay, to be held at the disposal of Government.

(signed) *E. Elphinston,*
Late Collector of Rutnagherry.

Poonah,
9 January 1846.

V. 4066.—STATEMENT exhibiting the Varieties of Cotton Sown in the Government's Experimental Cotton Farm on the Causes of the Loss

Names of the Cotton Garden.	DESCRIPTION OF COTTON.																					
	Bourbon Hybrid, No. 1.				Bourbon Hybrid, No. 2.				Bourbon Hybrid, No. 3.				Bourbon Hybrid, No. 4.				Bourbon Hybrid, No. 6.				Bourbon	
	Quantity of Land Cultivated.			Quantity of Cotton Produced.			Quantity of Land Cultivated.			Quantity of Cotton Produced.			Quantity of Land Cultivated.			Quantity of Cotton Produced.			Quantity of Land Cultivated.			Quantity of Cotton Produced.			Quantity of Land Cultivated.		
	Beegas.	Pands.	Poles.	Candy.	Maunds.	Seers.	Beegas.	Pands.	Poles.	Candy.	Maunds.	Seers.	Beegas.	Pands.	Poles.	Candy.	Maunds.	Seers.	Beegas.	Pands.	Poles.	Candy.	Maunds.	Seers.	Beegas.	Pands.	Poles.
Seoray;																											
1. Cotton garden, near Rutnagherry.	90	12	2¾	0	12	30	9	15	6¾	0	1	0	21	9	3½	0	2	0	38	12	11¾	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shewud:																											
2. Cotton garden near Rutnagherry.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	1
Rutnagherry:																											
3. Cotton Garden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	3
Newray:																											
4. Cotton garden, 5 coss from Rutnagherry.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	19½
Dhamunsay:																											
5. Cotton garden, 6 coss from Rutnagherry.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	19	18

at Rutnagherry, the Quantity of Land Cultivated, and the Produce obtained in 1843-44, with Explanatory Remarks sustained in the Experiment.

Cotton.			Sea Island Cotton.			TOTAL.			Total of Expense.	Sale of Produce.	PROFIT.	LOSS.	REMARKS.
Quantity of Cotton Produced.			Quantity of Land Cultivated.		Quantity of Cotton Produced.			Quantity of Cotton Produced.					
Candy.	Maunds.	Seers.	Beegas.	Pands. Poles.	Candy.	Maunds.	Seers.	Beegas. Pands. Poles.	Candy. Maunds. Seers.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
-	-		-	-	-	-		160 9 4½	0 16 30	337 13 9	95 5 10	- -	242 7 11	1. This is an uncultivated waste, situated in a valley near Rutnagherry, that only produced coarse grass and jungle bushes; but as it is near the town, the landholders exact rent. The spot being hilly, barren and rocky, requires manure to render it productive; but to carry manure there from the town of Rutnagherry, two miles distant, would be expensive, and a good cart-road would first require to be made down the hill, and through the garden, which is a work that could be done economically by the convicts. If the sweepings of the town were thus disposed of, the town would be benefited, and the valley would then become productive. The sides of the hills and rocky parts cannot be ploughed, and can only be prepared by the hoe; part of the ground, more particularly where Hybrid Bourbon, No. 2 and 3, are grown, is exposed to the violence of the monsoon wind, which kills or checks the growth of the plants, and prevents produce being obtained. The rent of the ground is now the chief expense, but by the adoption of the above suggestion of making roads for the conveyance of manure to all parts of the garden, the produce could be made to cover more than the expense of rent and cultivation, as when the ground was filled with healthy plants, they would not require renewal or disturbance for years, the plants being perennials. The inferior soil has been the great obstacle to the success of this garden; but fertile land near Rutnagherry could not be procured, except at exorbitant rent, and then even not in sufficient continuous quantity.
0 12 35			-	- -	-	-		7 10 1	0 12 35	89 14 10	78 4 10	- -	11 10 -	2. The expense of planting is the chief cause of expense in the first year. This land is better than that of the other gardens, the rent paid being higher, viz., 8 rupees per beega; still the land is but of ordinary quality.
0 6 0			-	- -	-	-		4 7 3	0 6 0	22 15 9	35 8 1	12 8 4	- -	3. This garden had been previously stocked with plants before it came into the possession of Government; consequently the expense of cultivation was saved to Government; which has prevented Government sustaining loss by it.
0 3 30			-	- -	-	-		9 6 19¼	0 3 30	66 11 -	22 15 3	- -	43 11 9	4. The cotton plants that were cultivated here were washed away by the overflowing of a nulla; consequently an embankment was raised, to prevent similar accidents, after which, a fresh batch of plants were raised. This caused an unexpected expense and small produce.
0 16 10			-	- -	-	-		22 19 18	0 16 10	232 7 7	102 7 10	- -	129 15 9	5. Of 22 beegas, 19 pands, and 18 poles of land, about 8¾ beegas are gravelly and bad.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Varieties of COTTON Sown in the Government's Experimental Cotton Farms at

Names of the Cotton Garden.	DESCRIPTION OF COTTON.																							
	Bourbon Hybrid, No. 1.					Bourbon Hybrid, No. 2.					Bourbon Hybrid, No. 3.					Bourbon Hybrid, No. 4.					Bourbon Hybrid, No. 6.					Bourbon			
	Quantity of Land Cultivated.			Quantity of Cotton Produced.			Quantity of Land Cultivated.			Quantity of Cotton Produced.			Quantity of Land Cultivated.			Quantity of Cotton Produced.			Quantity of Land Cultivated.			Quantity of Cotton Produced.			Quantity of Land Cultivated.		
	Beegas.	Pands.	Poles.	Candy.	Maunds.	Seers.	Beegas.	Pands.	Poles.	Candy.	Maunds.	Seers.	Beegas.	Pands.	Poles.	Candy.	Maunds.	Seers.	Beegas.	Pands.	Poles.	Candy.	Maunds.	Seers.	Beegas.	Pands.	Poles.
Bhattia:																											
6. Cotton garden, near Rutnagherry.	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		20	4	10
Jaowdeh:																											
7. Cotton garden, 8 coss of Rutnagherry.	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		10	8	12
Pattgaum:																											
8. Cotton garden, near Dewrook.	15	18	10½	0	0	10	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Khond:																											
9. Cotton garden, near Sungmeshwur.	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		6	7	7½	0	2	20	-	-		-	-	
Bheerkond:																											
10. Cotton Garden, near Sungmeshwur.	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		4	12	15	0	20	0	-	-		-	-	
Arowlee:																											
11. Cotton Garden, 4 coss from Sungmeshwur.	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Gowul:																											
12. Cotton Garden, near Chiploon.	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		3	15	0

Rutnagherry, Collector's Office,
10 June 1845.

Rutnagherry, the Quantity of Land Cultivated, and the Produce obtained in 1843-44—*continued.*

Cotton.	Sea Island Cotton.		TOTAL.		Total of Expense.	Sale of Produce.	PROFIT.	LOSS.	REMARKS.
Quantity of Cotton Produced.	Quantity of Land Cultivated.	Quantity of Cotton Produced.	Quantity of Land Cultivated.	Quantity of Cotton Produced.					
Candy. Maunds. Seers.	Beegas. Pands. Poles.	Candy. Maunds. Seers.	Beegas. Pands. Poles.	Candy. Maunds. Seers.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
0 9 25	- -	- -	20 4 10	0 9 25	51 11 4	58 8 6	6 13 2	—	
- -	- -	- -	10 8 12	- -	124 14 2	- 15 6	- -	123 14 8	7. Only about two-thirds of the seed sown in this garden sprang up, consequently seed was again sown, but the plants entirely failed, as the soil was bad, and the garden was abandoned.
- -	- -	- -	15 18 10½	0 0 10	165 1 5	1 9 9	- -	163 7 8	8. Only about three-fourths of the seed came up. The plants suffered from insects. Three beegas and three-quarters of the ground suffered in the rains from springs, that kept the ground so wet as to prevent plants from growing therein.
- -	- -	- -	6 7 7½	0 2 20	88 1 1	10 7 3	- -	77 9 10	9. The seed sown in this garden came up properly, but the tender shoots having been destroyed by birds, the plants died, only one-fourth of the seed resown came up, and these plants were injured by insects.
- -	- -	- -	4 12 15	0 0 20	58 15 —	2 1 6	- -	56 13 6	*Vide* Remarks No. 9.
- -	9 18 4½	0 1 0	9 18 4½	0 1 0	140 5 —	4 3 6	- -	136 1 6	11. The soil of this garden is inferior; part of it was overflowed, from which, and from excess of rain, the plants in two-thirds of the ground were killed; and though the vacant ground was resown, yet, from this replanting having taken place late in the rainy season, those plants did not live when the sun came, and after the rains the garden was abandoned.
0 3 20	- -	- -	3 15 0	0 3 20	28 0 11	21 5 10	- -	6 11 1	12. The expense of planting is the chief cause of expense in the first year. The garden was abandoned as unprofitable.
			275 18 5½	3 13 0	1,406 15 10	433 13 8	19 5 6	992 7 8	

(signed) *A. Elphinston,*
Collector.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Varieties of Cotton Sown in the Government's Experimental Cotton Farm at *Rutnagherry*, Loss sustained in

NAMES of the GARDEN.	DESCRIPTION OF COTTON.																					
	Bourbon Hybrid, No. 1.				Bourbon Hybrid, No. 2.				Bourbon Hybrid, No. 3.				Bourbon Hybrid, No. 4.				Bourbon Hybrid, No. 6.			
	Quantity of Land.			Quantity of Cotton Produced.			Quantity of Land.			Quantity of Cotton Produced.			Quantity of Land.			Quantity of Cotton Produced.			Quantity of Land.			Quantity of Cotton Produced.		
	Beegas.	Pands.	Poles.	Candy. Maunds. Seers.	Beegas.	Pands.	Poles.	Candy. Maunds. Seers.	Beegas.	Pands.	Poles.	Candy. Maunds. Seers.	Beegas.	Pands.	Poles.	Candy. Maunds. Seers.	Beegas.	Pands.	Poles.	Candy. Maunds. Seers.			
Sewray:																						
1. Cotton Garden near Rutnagherry.	110	14	18	0 17 0	9	15	6¾	0 1 0	30	18	19¼	0 2 0	38	12	11¾	0 4 10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shewud:																						
2. Cotton Garden near Rutnagherry.	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -		
Rutnagherry:																						
3. Cotton Garden - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -		
Newray:																						
4. Cotton Garden - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -		
Dhamunsay:																						
5. Cotton garden, six coss from Rutnagherry.	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -		
Bhattia Cotton:																						
6. Garden near Rutnagherry	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	0 2 23½		
Pattagaum:																						
8. Cotton garden - - -	25	3	11¾	0 2 35	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -		
Khond Assoordeh:																						
9. Cotton garden - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	16	17	10	0 3 0	-	-	-	- - -		
Bheerkond:																						
10. Cotton garden - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	4	18	3¼	0 1 30	-	-	-	- - -		
Dewrook:																						
13. Cotton Garden - -	7	5	9	0 0 5	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -		
Satowlee:																						
14. Cotton garden - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -		
Katowlee:																						
15. Cotton garden - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	5	4	16	- - -	-	-	-	- - -		

Rutnagherry, Collector's Office,
10 June 1845.

the Quantity of LAND Cultivated, and the Produce obtained in 1844-45; with Explanatory REMARKS of the Causes of the the Experiment.

Bourbon Cotton.		TOTAL.		Total of Expense.	Sale of Produce.	Profit.	Loss.	REMARKS.
Quantity of Land.	Quantity of Cotton Produced.	Quantity of Land.	Quantity of Cotton Produced.					
Beegas. Pands. Poles.	Candy. Maunds. Seers.	Beegas. Pands. Poles.	Candy. Maunds. Seers.	£. s. d.				
- -	- -	190 1 16¼	1 4 10	864 9 10	- - -	--The profit or loss on this year's produce cannot be ascertained till after the disposal as Government may direct.		1. Some additional land was taken into this garden; but all the ground of this garden is very poor indeed. The chief expense incurred was in making holes to receive the plants, and in the payment of the ground-rent. From the poor nature of the soil, the plants do not thrive as they ought to do, which is the cause of the small produce. A few spots in the garden only bear properly. Vacant spaces, in consequence of dead plants, require to be filled up with new plants, and unthrifty plants should have manure given them.
7 10 1	0 19 0	7 10 1	0 19 0	97 11 10	- - -	- - ditto - -		2. This is the most productive garden. Because the soil is better, the plant thrives more than elsewhere. There is no loss in this garden.
4 7 3	0 7 0	4 7 3	0 7 0	26 5 -	- - -	- - ditto - -		3. There is no loss from this garden.
9 6 19¼	0 7 0	9 6 19¼	0 7 0	61 1 -	- - -	- - ditto - -		4. The produce of this garden is small, as the plants were not in good condition. It was considered advisable to abandon this garden for the future as a losing concern, and the same was ordered.
14 1 7½	1 4 0	14 1 17½	1 4 0	179 8 -	- - -	- - ditto - -		5. The principal expense of the garden is the ground-rent and the gardener's pay. The plants are likely to improve.
22 10 1¾	0 6 0	24 10 1¾	0 8 23½	48 14 6	- - -	- - ditto - -		6. Apparently no loss will be experienced in this garden.
- -	- -	25 3 11¾	0 2 35	133 15 9	- - -	- - ditto - -		8. In the hope of better success, more ground was added to this garden than the quantity cultivated during the preceding year, but the plants did not thrive. The garden was afterwards twice sown, but without success, because the plants were again attacked by insects; some produce was, however, obtained from the few cotton bushes of the preceding year.
- -	- -	16 17 10	0 3 0	155 7 2	- - -	- - ditto - -		9. Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
- -	- -	4 18 3¼	0 1 30	38 7 4	- - -	- - ditto - -		10. Ditto - - ditto - - ditto.
- -	- -	7 5 9	0 0 5	68 15 6	- - -	- - ditto - -		13. The soil of this garden was found to be too poor and ill adapted for the cultivation of cotton, and as the plants did not thrive, the produce was small.
23 12 9	- -	23 12 9	- - -	256 - 4	- - -	- - ditto - -		14. The cotton plants grown in this garden were washed away by the rise of a river, on the bank of which the garden is situated. The flowing in of the tide opposed the outlet of a fresh in the rains, and caused the river to overflow its bank, which destroyed the plants. Seed was sown afresh, but the plants were destroyed in a similar manner.
- -	- -	5 4 16	- - -	20 5 11	- - -	- - ditto - -		15. The plants cultivated in this garden were washed away by the water of a river, close to which the garden is situated.
		332 19 17¾	4 17 23½	1,951 6 2				

(signed) *A. Elphinston*,
Collector.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of BEEGAS in each Garden, and the Quantity of Produce. V. 4068.

NAMES OF THE GARDEN.	1843-44.										1844-45.									
	Quantity of Land.			Quantity of Cotton with the Seed.			Quantity of Cotton alone.			Quantity of Seed alone.				Quantity of Land.			Quantity of Cotton with the Seed.			Quantity of Cotton alone.			Quantity of Seed alone.		
	Beegas.	Pands.	Poles.	Candy.	Maunds.	Seers.	Beegas.	Pands.	Poles.	Candy.	Maunds.	Seers.		Beegas.	Pands.	Poles.	Candy.	Maunds.	Seers.	Beegas.	Pands.	Poles.	Candy.	Maunds.	Seers.
1. Sewray Cotton Garden	160	9	4¾	3	7	0	0	16	30	2	10	10		190	1	16¼	4	17	1	1	4	10	3	12	10
2. Shewud ditto	7	10	1	2	11	20	0	12	35	1	18	25		7	10	1	3	16	0	0	19	0	2	17	0
3. Rutnagherry ditto	4	7	3	1	4	0	0	6	0	0	18	0		4	7	3	1	8	0	0	7	0	1	1	0
4. Newray ditto	9	6	19½	0	15	0	0	3	30	0	11	10		9	6	19½	1	8	0	0	7	0	1	1	0
5. Dhamunsay ditto	22	19	18	3	5	0	0	16	10	2	8	30		14	1	17½	4	16	0	1	4	0	3	12	0
6. Bhattia ditto	20	4	10	1	18	20	0	9	25	1	8	35		24	10	1¾	1	14	13½	0	8	23½	1	5	30
7. Jaondeh ditto	10	8	12		—			—			—				—			—			—			—	
8. Pattgaum ditto	15	18	10½	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	30		25	3	11¾	0	11	20	0	2	35	0	8	25
9. Khond Assoordeh ditto	6	7	7½	0	10	0	0	2	20	0	7	20		16	7	10	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	9	0
10. Bheerkond ditto	4	12	15	0	2	0	0	0	20	0	1	20		4	18	3¼	0	7	0	0	1	30	0	5	10
11. Arrowlee ditto	9	18	4½	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	3	0			—			—			—			—	
12. Gowul Garden, near Chiploon	3	15	0	0	14	0	0	3	20	0	10	20			—			—			—			—	
13. Dewrook Garden	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-			7	5	9	0	0	20	0	0	5	0	0	15
14. Satowlee ditto	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-			33	12	9	0	0	20		—			—	
15. Katowlee ditto	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-			5	4	11		—			—			—	
	275	18	5½	14	12	0	3	13	0	10	19	0		342	16	32¾	19	10	13½	4	17	23½	14	12	30

Rutnagherry, Collector's Office, 10 June 1845.

(signed) *A. Elphinston*, Collector.

(No. 162 of 1846.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., to Mr. Secretary *Townsend*; dated 26 January 1846.

V. 4069. SUBMITTED for the consideration and instructions of Government, with reference to the Revenue Commissioner's letter, No. 132, dated the 22d instant.

(signed) *D. Blane*, Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sholapoor District, Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Mudre, 26 January 1846.

(No. 26 of 1846.)

To the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

V. 4070. WITH reference to the letters to your address from this department, as noted in the margin,* soliciting instructions whether the cotton gardens in this collectorate belonging to the Government Experimental Farm should be kept up, I have the honour to request you will have the goodness to favour me with the early instructions of Government on the subject, as the ground-rent for the year 1845-46 due to the holders of the several spots of land already planted with cotton culture in the last rainy season is estimated at about four hundred and thirty-four rupees, three annas and one pie (*Rs.* 434. 3. 1.), for which the owners have made a demand, and the payment is required to be made. The cotton produce for the said year amounted to four candies and seven and a half maunds (4 *c.* 7½ *m.*) with seeds. I further beg to inform you that, on account of the Government instructions not being received earlier, we shall have, in all probability, to pay the landholders their ground-rent for the ensuing year of 1846-47, as the season has arrived for operations, such as manuring, &c., for the ensuing crop.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Liddell*, Collector.

Rutnagherry Collector's Circuit, Cutcherry Jyghur, 16 January 1846.

* Letter, No. 573, of 10th June 1845. Ditto, No. 1165, of 13th October 1845. Ditto, No. 1442, of 27th December 1845.

(No. 2098 of 1846.)

From Mr. Secretary *Townsend* to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letters, No. 59 and 132, dated respectively the 12th and 22d January last, with enclosures, relative to the cotton gardens established in the Rutnagherry Collectorate, I am directed to to inform you that, considering the scantiness of land in this zilla, the great expense of its cultivation, and the highness of its rent, the Honourable the Governor in Council fears that there would have been but little prospect of the cotton experiment making much progress there, even had the late Collector, Mr. Elphinston, remained, who, Government observe, was enthusiastically in favour of the experiment. Under these considerations, and taking into consideration the unfavourable nature of the report now under acknowledgment, his Honour in Council directs that this farm be immediately abolished. V. 4071.

2. You are requested to call upon the Collector to close the account of this farm up to the present time and report the amount which will be required to be written off, reporting the result to Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28 April 1846.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue; dated the 26th May 1847. V. 4344 to 4346.

(No. 641 of 1847.)

From the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., to Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle*.

Sir,

I have the honour, with reference to paragraph 2 of the Government letter, No. 2098, dated the 28th April last, to submit a letter from the First Assistant Collector in charge at Rutnageree, dated the 11th ultimo, with an accompanying statement exhibiting the receipts and disbursements from May 1843 to the present time, on account of the experimental cotton farm in that zillah, the abandonment of which was authorised in the Government communication above quoted. V. 4344.

2. The following is an abstract of the account appended:—

	Receipts.			Disbursements.		
In 1843–44 -	*Rs.* 433	13	8	*Rs.* 1,435	5	9
„ 1844–45 -	22	-	4	1,949	10	2
„ 1845–46 -	197	9	9	751	1	9
„ 1846–47 -	139	15	6	23	8	9
	Rs. 793	7	3	*Rs.* 4,159	10	5
Deduct Proceeds -				793	7	3
Balance - -				*Rs.* 3,366	3	2

as given in paragraph 2 of the letter appended, and for the writing off of which amount sanction is respectfully solicited.

3. In paragraph 3 Mr. Loughnan alluded to the proceeds of certain cotton shipped to Liverpool last year, the details of which are said to have been given in a memorandum forwarded with a letter direct from the collector to Government, No. 1440, of 26th December 1845. The amount realised by sale of this cotton has not yet been communicated to the collector, but there is no doubt it will diminish in some degree the sum now exhibited in his books as loss to Government. The value of the above cotton was estimated by the late collector, Mr. Elphinston, in paragraph 3 of his letter of the 10th June 1845, transmitted with my predecessor's, No. 132, dated the 22d January 1846, at 574 rupees.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Dharwar,
3 April 1847.

III.
Bombay.

To the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

(No. 132 of 1847).

Sir,

V. 4345. In the absence of the collector, on leave, I have the honour, with reference to para. 2 of Mr. Secretary Townsend's letter, No. 2098, of the 28th April 1846, to submit the accompanying statement, showing the actual amount of expenditure and income of the Government experimental cotton farm in this collectorate, commencing from March 1843, and closed up to this date.

2. Upon reference to the statement, it will be perceived that the total expenditure amounts to four thousand one hundred and fifty-nine rupees, ten annas, and five pies, (*Rs.* 4,159. 10. 5.), whilst the aggregate receipts were only seven hundred and ninety-three rupees, seven annas, and three pies (*Rs.* 793. 7. 3), leaving a balance of three thousand three hundr d and sixty-six rupees, three annas, and two pies (*Rs.* 3,366. 3. 2.), as loss to be sustained by Government on account of cotton cultivation in this zillah. I request that you will have the goodness to obtain the requisite sanction for writing this amount off the books before the close of the current official year 1846-47.

3. The cotton produced in the year 1844-45, the details of which were given in the memorandum accompanying the Collector's letter to Government, No. 1440, of the 26th December 1845, was ordered to be shipped to Liverpool. From a letter received from Mr. Spooner, the officiating collector of Customs, No. 46, of 20th ultimo, it appears that the result of the sale has not yet been communicated to that officer. Were the proceeds realizable thereby, brought to account as estimated by the collector, Mr. Elphinston, in para. 3 of his letter to your predecessor, No. 573, of 10th June 1845, viz., at five hundred and seventy-four rupees (574 rupees), the amount of loss would then be proportionately less. This item might, I conceive, be left for adjustment upon the receipt of the requisite information from England.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. C. Loughnan,*
First Assistant Collector in Charge.

Rutnageree Collectorate, Camp Malwan,
11 March 1847.

(No. 1928.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Pringle* to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Sir,

V. 4346. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 641, dated 3d ult., with accompaniment, and to inform you, that the Honourable the Governor in Council sanctions the writing off of the sum of *Rs.* 3,366. 3. 2., being the balance standing against the Rutnagherry cotton experiments in the collector's books.

2. No advice has yet, I am desired to add, been received of the result of the sale of the cotton alluded to in your last para.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 26 May 1847.

Extract Bombay Revenue Letter to the Honourable the Court of Directors; dated 10 November (No. 139) 1848.

Cotton Experiments.

Para. 6. The loss on the cotton from Rutnageree we regret to state has been very great, and would have been enhanced but for the high price its quality insured. This cotton we believe to have been produced more as an amateur experiment than in the ordinary way of cultivation; the charges were considerably beyond what the latter mode would have involved, and some of the items would probably never have appeared in a ryot's account.

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